

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
LAW FACULTY**

Approved

T.a. Dean of Faculty of Law
Nadia MOSKALYUK
« 31 » 2023



Approved

A. vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Viktor OSTROVERKHOV
« 31 » 2023



**Work program
discipline
«Philosophy»**

Higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Department of Political sciences and Philosophy

| Form of study | Study year | Semester | Lectures | Practical classes | Individual work | Training, CPIT | Student-self study | Total | Exam/Credit |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|
| Full-time | 1 | 1 | 32 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 65 | 120 | Exam |

31.08.2023
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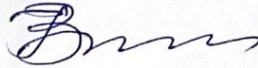
Ternopil – WUNU, 2023

The work program was developed on the basis of the educational and professional program for Bachelor's field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law (approved by the Academic Council of WUNU, Protocol No 10 from 23.06.2023).

The working program was compiled by the Doctor of Philosophy, Professor Tetiana CHOLACH.

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of Political sciences and Philosophy, Protocol No. 1 dated 28.08.2023.

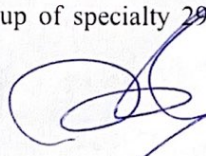
Head of Department



Tatyana CHOLACH

Considered and approved by the Support group of specialty 293 International law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023.

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

STRUCTURE OF EXECUTABLE CODE OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE “PHILOSOPHY”

1. Description of discipline is the “PHILOSOPHY”

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Discipline is the “Philosophy” | Direction, specialty, educationally-qualifying level | Description of educational discipline |
| Number of credits of ECTS – 4 | Knowledge area 29 «International relations» | Normative discipline of cycle of Humanity preparation |
| Number of the modules of tests – 4 | A level is a bachelor | Year of preparation – 1 Semester – I |
| Number of the semantic modules – 2 | Field of training 293 "International Law" | Lectures – 32 h Practical employments – 14 h |
| Common number of hours – 120 | | Independent work – 65 h. Individual work – 3 h. Training, CPIT-6 h. |
| A week hours –8 from them audiences – 3 | | A type of final control is examination |

2. The purpose and objectives of the discipline "PHILOSOPHY"

2.1. Purpose of studying the discipline:

The purpose of the discipline "PHILOSOPHY" is to provide knowledge of philosophy as the historically first form of worldview knowledge, the basis of the spiritual culture of the individual, humanity in general, or the totality of worldviews in general and the attitude of man to this world, in terms of ontological, epistemological, axiological and axiological ; research of philosophical problems taking into account specificity of the future professional activity of the student.

2.2. Objectives of studying the discipline:

The objective of the lectures is to acquaint students with the main theoretical and methodological problems of philosophy, world experience and the current state of philosophical thought in Ukraine; promote conviction of the fundamental importance of free self-determination for every person; to learn to grasp the truth with one's own mind and ability to relate worldview ideas with the practice of social life; to educate students as a highly respected personality who understands that their self-realization is impossible without involvement in the cultural heritage of humankind, an integral part of which is philosophy.

The objective of the practical classes is to master students the skills of verbal analysis of important philosophical problems, their connection with the economic problems of the present; developing skills to summarize and outlook and philosophical and methodological conclusions from the history of theoretical problems of philosophy by solving situational and problematic tasks; in acquiring the ability to analyze the socio-economic problems of being, to solve high philosophical issues, to explain and accumulate them in abstracts,

speeches at seminars and scientific student conferences, to work with philosophical texts, to carry out historical and philosophical interpretation; have skills in reading and summarizing philosophical literature, tolerant attitude to different worldview systems, discussing various problems, etc.

2.3. Name of competences, the formation of which provides the study of discipline "Philosophy"

for specialty 293 "International Law":

GC 1. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

GC 8. Ability to preserve and improve moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on the understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, to use different types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.

2.4. Prerequisites for studying the discipline: Basic knowledge of general secondary school, sufficient for the perception of worldview concepts.

2.5. Learning outcomes

for specialty 293 "International Law":

LO 15. Formulate conclusions, develop recommendations, justify one's own vision of ways to solve problems in the field of law-making, law interpretation and law enforcement.

LO 18. Determine the persuasiveness of arguments in the process of assessing previously unknown conditions and circumstances.

3. Philosophy course

Content module 1. INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. THEORETICAL PHILOSOPHY

Topic 1. PHILOSOPHY AS A SOCIO-CULTURAL PHENOMENON

Philosophy, its essence and purpose. The place of philosophy in spiritual culture and in self-knowledge of man. Philosophy and outlook. Worldview as a spiritual and practical way of developing the world. Outline structure. Historical types of outlook: mythological, religious and philosophical.

Philosophy as the theoretical basis of worldview. The specificity of the philosophical development of reality. The main range of philosophical issues. The main topics of philosophical reflection: the world of man, the essence and meaning of human existence. Thinking and Being. Features of philosophical knowledge, its structure. Problems of the subject of philosophy and its main question. The problem of the relationship between being and spirit. Philosophy and Science.

The place and role of philosophy in human life and modern society. Human values in philosophy. The humanistic content of philosophy. Civilizational and national in philosophy. The main functions of philosophy: worldview, epistemological, methodological, axiological, critical, predictive.

Topic 2. THE ESSENCE OF PHILOSOPHY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN TYPES OF PHILOSOPHY

Formation of philosophical knowledge. Mythological and religious traditions as a prerequisite of philosophy. Eastern and Western types of cultural development and their impact on the paradigms of philosophizing. Ancient Philosophy.

Ancient Indian Philosophy: a) Vedic and epic literature on man, his origin and existence, the

Upanishads; b) religious and philosophical teachings (Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism); c) the first philosophical schools of Ancient India - yoga, sankhya, mimamsa, vedanta, vaisheshika, nyaya, chervak-lokayat.

Ancient Chinese philosophy: a) Taoist philosophy about the problem of correlation of personal, social and cosmic; basic philosophical concepts of the teachings of Lao Tzu; b) Moism and Legism; c) Sociocentrism of Confucianism and peculiarities of its ethical and political doctrine.

Ancient philosophy. Cosmocentric orientation of antiquity. The pre-democratic period of ancient Greek philosophy and the development of the first natural philosophical problems: the Miletian school, the dialectical Logos of Heraclitus, Pythagoreanism. The Problem of Being in the Elevators, Leucippus-Democritus Atomic School. Classical period of ancient philosophy: Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. Hellenistic period of antiquity.

Topic 3: The main stages of the development of philosophical thought

Peculiarities of medieval society. Development of Christianity in Western Europe. Theocentrism of medieval philosophy. The ideological content of the worldview of the Renaissance, its connection with the processes of formation of bourgeois relations in Western Europe.

Features of the modern era: the development of bourgeois relations, the industrial revolution, the scientific revolution of the 17th century. Mechanism of modern worldview and philosophy. The problem of methods of scientific knowledge: empiricism and rationalism.

General characteristics of German classical philosophy: its main problems, achievements, features. Development of dialectical theory by representatives of German classics. Basic principles of dialectics.

Ukrainian national philosophy: origins, stages of development, specifics. Sources of Ukrainian philosophical culture. Peculiarities of the Ukrainian philosophical paradigm. The formation and development of the worldview of the ancient Slavs, "The Book of Veles". Philosophy in the cultural system of Kyivan Rus / Volodymyr Monomakh, Hilarion of Kyiv, Kyrylo Turovsky, Danylo Zatochnyk, Kyrylo the Philosopher, Kliment Smolyatich/. The influence of ancient Byzantine and Western European culture on the formation of Kyivan Russian philosophical and theological culture.

Philosophical and humanistic thought of the Ukrainian Renaissance of the 15th-17th centuries. Ukrainian Neoplatonism (Yu. Drohobych, I. Vyshenskyi, S. Zyzanii, H. Smotrytskyi). Fraternal schools of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (F. Prokopovych, H. Konyskyi, I. Gizel, G. Scherbatskyi). The rationalist direction of philosophical research in the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, its moral and humanistic orientation. Formation of Enlightenment in Ukraine.

H. S. Skovoroda as the progenitor of Ukrainian classical philosophy. Skovoroda's antithetical method, the main ideas of his "philosophy of the heart". Ukrainian romanticism (M. Gogol, M. Kostomarov, P. Kulish, T. Shevchenko etc.) The problem of man and nation in the works of the Cyril and Methodius Society. Philosophical ideas in Ukraine at the end of the 19th - at the beginning of the 20th century. P. Yurkevich's "Philosophy of the Heart", his attitude to the anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach and M. Chernyshevsky.

Philosophical ideas in Ukraine at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Russian-language school of "Kyiv humanism" (L. Shestov, M. Berdyaev, V. Zenkivskyi). The philosophy of I. Franko, the influence of Marxism and positivism on its formation. Philosophical ideas of L. Ukrainka, P. Grabovsky, M. Kotsyubinsky, O. Potebny, V. Antonovych. Social and philosophical ideas of M. Drahomanov. Philosophy of national identity (D. Dontsov, V. Lypinskyi). Philosophy of the period of revival of Ukrainian spiritual life (V. Vynnychenko, M. Hrushevskyi). The philosophy of the Ukrainian diaspora (D. Chyzhevskyi, I. Lysiak-Rudnytskyi, I. Mirchuk, O. Kulchytskyi). Cultural revival of 20-30 years (M. Skrypnyk, M. Khvylovy). Ukrainian philosophical revival of the 60s (P. Kopnin). The main directions of the development of Ukrainian philosophy of the XX- XXI th century.

Topic 4: STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Modern non-classical philosophy. The main problems and trends of philosophy of the twentieth

century. Revision of the basic principles of classical philosophy before the challenge of socio-political, cultural, spiritual changes and contradictions of the modern era. Revision of modern philosophy of the basic principles of the classical philosophical tradition.

Scientism and anti-Scientism. "Philosophy of Life" as a departure from the ideals of rationalism. A. Schopenhauer doctrine: man as subject of will, the world as will and imagination. F. Nietzsche's philosophy of the will to power.

Psychoanalysis and neo-Freudism. Freud on the phenomenon of the unconscious, the structure of the psyche, human ontology, history and culture. Analytical psychology of G. Jung, the collective unconscious, archetype and symbol. E. Fromm's humanistic psychoanalysis. S. Kierkegaard on human freedom, on the meaning of individual human existence in the world. The philosophy of existentialism of the twentieth century. (M. Heidegger, J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus, K. Jaspers).

Philosopher's Anthropology of M. Scheller. Positivism in the Nineteenth Century (O. Comte, G. Spencer). Irrationalism and the philosophy of life. The problem of the irrational (will, feelings, intuition). Unconscious. The teachings of A. Schopenhauer: man as the subject of will, the world as will and imagination. S. Kierkegaard on human freedom, on the meaning of individual human existence in the world. F. Nietzsche's philosophy ("the birth of the tragedy of the spirit of music", the program "revaluation of values", criticism of morality, nihilism, "the will to power", the ideal of "superhuman", the idea of "eternal return"). Pragmatism in the Context of the American Spiritual Tradition (C. Pierce, W. James, and D. Dewey).

Psychoanalysis and neo-Freudism. Freud on the phenomenon of the unconscious, the structure of the psyche, human ontology, history and culture. Analytical psychology of G. Jung, the collective unconscious, archetype and symbol. E. Fromm's humanistic psychoanalysis.

The existential philosophy of the twentieth century. (M. Heidegger, J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus, and K. Jaspers). Philosophical Anthropology of M. Scheler. Religious philosophy of the twentieth century. (personalism,

Christian evolutionism by P. Teilhard de Chardin, neotomism). E. Husserl's Phenomenology: The Program of Philosophy as a "Strict Science", the Concept of the Intensity of Consciousness, the Method of Phenomenological Reduction, and the Concept of the "Lifeworld."

Philosophical Hermeneutics (M. Heidegger, K. Gadamer).

Modern philosophy of science: analytical philosophy (B. Russell, L. Wittgenstein), neo-positivism (R. Carnap), post-positivism (K. Popper), T. Kun, I. Lakatos, P. Feyerabend). Neo-Marxism and the "critical theory" of the Frankfurt School (G. Lukach, M. Horkheimer, T. Adorno, G. Marcuse, E. Fromm). Philosophical ideas of postmodernism (M. Foucault, J. Derrida, R. Barthes).

Topic 5: ONTOLOGY - THE ISSUE OF BEING

Philosophical understanding of being. The concept of metaphysics and ontology. Basic concepts of ontology: materialism, idealism, monism, dualism, pluralism. Forms and levels of being. Being human, nature, society. The problem of substance, as the primary basis of all forms of being. Being and reality. Reality is objective and subjective. Philosophical concept of matter. Historical development of philosophical interpretations of matter. The unity of matter and motion. Systemic character and hierarchical structure of the material world. Space and time as forms of existence of the world. Biological, social, psychological space and time. Being of nature. Nature as a set of objective conditions for human existence. Nature is alive and inanimate. Life and reason in the context of the global evolution of the universe. Anthropic principle in the knowledge of the natural conditions of life and man. Historical forms of human relation to nature. Noosphere concepts. The concept of ecohumanism, ecological and biomedical ethics. Dialectics as a method and as a theory. The main forms of dialectics: ancient, medieval, Hegelian, Marxist, existential. Alternatives to dialectics. Basic principles of dialectics as a general theory of development. The concept of law. Dialectics of unity and struggle of opposites, quantitative and qualitative changes, negation of negation. Classification of contradictions. Social contradictions, their essence and structure. The concept of antagonism, social conflict. Philosophical categories as genera of being and degrees of knowledge. The main ontological categories: the single and

multifaceted part and whole, content and form, singular and common, cause and effect, possibility and reality. The importance of categories in the knowledge of medical and biological phenomena. The concept of the system. The principle of integrity and systematicity as a methodological basis for the construction of modern medical theory. The problem of the ontological status of consciousness and its essential features. Ideal status of being consciousness. Natural-biological prerequisites and socio-practical essence of consciousness. Basic philosophical concepts of the origin of consciousness. Consciousness and language. Consciousness. The soul and the spirit. Structure and functions of consciousness. Individual and social consciousness. The structure of public consciousness: spheres, levels and forms.

Topic 6: CONSCIOUSNESS AS A PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM

The problem of the ontological status of consciousness and its essential features. The ideal status of consciousness. Natural and biological prerequisites and socio-practical essence of consciousness. Basic philosophical concepts of the origin of consciousness. Consciousness and language. Consciousness. Soul and spirit. Structure and functions of consciousness. Individual and social consciousness. The structure of social consciousness: spheres, levels and forms.

Topic 7: COGNITIVE THEORY. PHILOSOPHY AND METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE.

Epistemology as a field of philosophical knowledge, its subject and main categories. The problem of the relationship between the subject and the object of knowledge. Sensory level of cognition, its forms and features. The rational level of cognition and its forms. The unity of sensory and rational levels of cognition. Types and levels of knowledge.

The problem of truth in knowledge. Truth is objective and subjective, absolute and relative. The truth is monologic (scientific) and polyphonic (philosophical). Basic concepts of truth. Criteria of truth.

Science and its place in the modern world. Characteristic features of scientific knowledge. Concept of scientific method. Empirical and theoretical level of scientific research. Research methods. Analysis and synthesis. Analogy and abstraction. Generalization and deduction. Modeling: essence and classification. Observation. Experiment. System-structural method. Axiomatic method. Forms of scientific knowledge: hypothesis, concept, theory. The structure of scientific theory. Dynamics of scientific knowledge (classical, non-classical, post-classical science).

Content module 2. PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY

Topic 8: PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - THE PROBLEM OF MAN IN PHILOSOPHY

Man as the subject of philosophical reflection. Basic concepts of historical origin, nature and nature of man. Philosophical problems of anthroposociogenesis. The unity of the natural, social and spiritual in man. The concept of the individual, individuality and personality. Spirituality, freedom, creativity and responsibility as signs of human existence. The philosophical problem of the relationship between body and soul. A carnal and spiritual man. Body and body. Overcoming the opposition of the spiritual and the physical, the mental and the somatic, as the key problem of medicine. The problem of ecology of modern man. Perspectives of human survival and development as a biological species. The problem of personality in philosophy. The relation of concepts «Man an individual - the person, personality - individuality. Personality as a sociocultural form of individual being. Historical personality types. The notion of an ordinary, historical and eminent person. Formation and education of personality. Freedom and creativity as a way of self-realization of the individual. The role and place of personal beginning in building a civil society. Personality problems in medicine. The problem of life and death, the meaning of human life in the spiritual experience of mankind. The problem of human freedom. Freedom

and necessity. The essence of fatalism and voluntarism. The problem of the meaning of life and self-realization of man. Life and death in the spiritual experience of mankind. The debatability of the "right to die" problem.

Topic 9: SOCIETY AS A SUBJECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS. AXIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE.

Social philosophy, its main problems and categories. The concept of society. Features of the philosophical study of society. Society and the individual. The "human dimension" of society. The concept of intersubjectivity in social philosophy. The problem of the historical origin of society. Structure and functions of society. The concept of social structure of society. Social relations and their typology. Society and personality Typology of the historical interconnection of man and society, or types of sociality / relationship of personality dependence, relations of real dependence, relations of free associations of individuals /. Scientific and technological progress in the history of technogenic civilization. Scientific and technological revolution of the twentieth century, its social consequences. Global problems of the twentieth century and major socio-political processes. Classification of global problems. A Turn to Man in Modern Globalism. Ways to solve global problems. Unity and diversity in the globalization process. The essence of the process of globalization and its contradictions. Images of the future in modern global science. Global consciousness and diversity of partial interests. The future of humanity as a subject of research and forecasting. Information technology and the future of humanity. Futurological concepts on the strategy of civilization progress of mankind.

Topic 10: PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE HISTORICAL PROCESS.

History and phenomenon of the past. Historical consciousness as a spiritual phenomenon. Historical self-awareness. Philosophy of history: concept and subject. Formation of the subject of philosophy of history. Substantive and analytical philosophy of history. The relevance of the philosophy of history, its modern tasks.

Philosophical understanding of history and its meaning. The main concepts of the philosophy of history. Laws and driving forces of history. Historical necessity. The problem of direction of history. Unity and multiplicity of the historical process. Linear and cyclical concepts of history. The problem of historical progress. The controversial nature of socio-historical progress and the problem of its criteria.

The unity and diversity of history as a philosophical-historical problem. The evolution of philosophical ideas about the unity of humanity and the historical process. History as the unfolding of the Absolute Spirit (philosophical concept of G.V.F. Hegel). Justification of the idea of world history by K. Marx. The formation model of the historical process.

Topic 11: SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS OF GLOBALISTICS

History and phenomenon of the past. Historical consciousness as a spiritual phenomenon. Historical consciousness. Philosophy of history: concept and subject. Formation of the subject of the philosophy of history. Substantive and analytical philosophy of history. The relevance of the philosophy of history, its modern tasks. The unity and diversity of history as a philosophical and historical problem. The evolution of philosophical ideas about the unity of mankind and the historical process. History as the unfolding of the Absolute Spirit (the philosophical conception of G.V. F Hegel). K. Marx's substantiation of the idea of world history. Formation model of historical process. What is globalization? Logic, dimensions, consequences of globalization. The Capitalist World System: I. Wallerstein. Paradoxes of cultural globalization. Glocalization: R. Robertson. Outlines of World Society: Competitive Perspectives (F. Fukuyama, S. Huntington, and S. Bauman). Responding to the challenges of globalization. Post-industrial reception of the concept of information societies.

Topic 12. PHILOSOPHY OF MANAGEMENT

The sphere of economy in the context of human existence. Philosophical interpretation of the phenomenon of economy. Social production as a social and philosophical category. Features and role of

material and economic production. The ratio of technological and socio-economic methods of production, their historical types. The essence and structure of productive forces. Dialectics of productive forces and social forms of their development. Dialectics of production, distribution, exchange, consumption and ownership. Philosophical analysis of property. Philosophical aspects of the problem of management and organization of business. Postmodern Economics and Property Relations. The problem of globalization of economic space. Market economy norms, values and institutions. Economic rights and freedoms. The problem of economic choice. Economic culture of man. The values of equality, justice, freedom and responsibility in an economic culture. Work and creativity. Attitude to work and economic qualities of the person. Ethical aspects of economic activity. The concept of alienated work of K. Marx. Modern world economy and Ukraine: the problem of modernization of the economy of society. Economics and economic theory in the information society. Features of methodology of economic theory. The problems of humanitarianization of economic education.

Topic 13. Philosophy of technology

Definition and main stages of technology development. Basic principles of the philosophy of technology in the work of modern philosophers. Techniques and technologies. natural and social dimension of technology. Dialectics of technology development and society development. Optimistic and pessimistic trends in the philosophy of technology. The relationship between technology and intellectual and psychological support. Combining the development of technology with the development of culture and intelligence of members of society. Problems of assessing the significance of the historical development of technology. Technological determinism and technophobia. Technophobia as a means of demonizing technology.

Orientation of student scientific reading:

1. Specificity and status of philosophical understanding of the economy.
2. Philosophy and sociology of economic life.
3. Historical evolution of money as a phenomenon of culture and its influence on the content of mental paradigms.
4. The problem of becoming a concept of civil society in Western and Ukrainian socio-philosophical thought.
5. Political culture: problems and contradictions of its formation in Ukraine.
6. Construction of theoretical models for the future development of society.
7. Demographic problem: a socio-philosophical dimension.
8. Features of development of ethnic communities.
9. The nature of property: a philosophical analysis.
10. The nation as a subject of historical development.
11. Ukrainian national culture in the context of the heritage of world civilization.
12. The modern world through the prism of universal values.
13. Scientific and technological revolution and problems of human existence.
14. Man as creation and creator of culture.
15. Business as a social phenomenon.
16. The needs, interests and values of personal development.
17. The concept of civil society and problems of its formation in Ukraine.
18. Ukraine in the context of globalization.
19. Values as the defining characteristics of human being.
20. Axiological aspect of money.
21. The human-economic model: a philosophical analysis.
22. Money and civilized humanity.
23. The social nature of money in the context of financial activity of the state.
24. Philosophy of personal decisions of the businessman.
25. National identity in the face of globalization.

**4. Structure of credit credit in the discipline "PHILOSOPHY"
(full-time education)**

| | Number of hours | | | | Individual work | Counter measures | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| | Lectures | Practical lessons | Self work | Training, CPIT | | | |
| Content module 1 INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. THEORETICAL PHILOSOPHY | | | | | | | |
| Topic 1. PHILOSOPHY AS A SOCIO-CULTURAL PHENOMENON | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | Current survey | |
| Topic 2. THE ESSENCE OF PHILOSOPHY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN TYPES OF PHILOSOPHY. | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 3. MAIN STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 4. STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 5. ONTOLOGY - THE ISSUE OF BEING | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Content Module 2 PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY | | | | | | | |
| Topic 6: CONSCIOUSNESS AS A PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM | 2 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | Current survey | |
| Topic 7: COGNITIVE THEORY. PHILOSOPHY AND METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE. | 2 | | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 8: PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - THE PROBLEM OF MAN IN PHILOSOPHY | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 9: SOCIETY AS A SUBJECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS. AXIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE. | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 10: PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE HISTORICAL PROCESS. | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Topic 11: SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS OF GLOBALISTICS | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Topic 12. PHILOSOPHY OF MANAGEMENT | 4 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Topic 13. PHILOSOPHY OF TECHNOLOGY | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Total | 32 | 14 | 65 | 6 | 3 | |

4. Topics of practical tasks

Practical lesson № 1

Topic: PHILOSOPHY AS A SOCIO-CULTURAL PHENOMENON

Objective: To explain the historical features of the emergence of philosophy, to comprehend and analyze the specifics of philosophical understanding of the world and man, as opposed to specifically their scientific understanding; to interpret the specifics of philosophical concepts in their comparison with everyday and scientific knowledge; interpret the basic functions of philosophy; ideological, epistemological, methodological; to analyze the connection of the development of philosophy against the background of world culture, science, economy.

Discussion Questions:

1. World outlook, its essence, structure and meaning in human life.
2. Historical types of outlook: mythology, religion, philosophy.
3. The essence of philosophy, its object and function.
4. Characteristic features of philosophical thinking. The relation of philosophy, science, art and religion.

Practical lesson № 2

Topic: THE ESSENCE OF PHILOSOPHY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN TYPES OF PHILOSOPHY

Objective: To explain the historical features of the emergence of philosophy, the characteristic features of philosophical thinking, the structure of outlook and the basic functions of philosophy. To reveal the characteristic features of the Western and Eastern types of civilization, to outline the main problems posed and solved by ancient philosophical thought.

Discussion Questions:

1. Originality of the culture of the East. Philosophy of Ancient India. Philosophical Concepts of Ancient China.
2. The conditions of origin, features and stages of development of ancient philosophy.
3. General characteristics of medieval philosophy. The humanistic nature of the philosophy of the Renaissance.

4. General characteristics of New European philosophy and German classical philosophy.

Practical lesson № 3

Topic: . MAIN STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT

Objective: To analyze the main stages of the development of philosophical thought. To give a general description of the medieval philosophy and the humanistic nature of the philosophy of the Renaissance. To find out the concepts of European classical philosophy and the features of the philosophy of the New Age and the philosophy of the Enlightenment. To reveal the essence of the phenomenon of German classical philosophy and the socio-practical orientation of the philosophy of Marxism. To analyze philosophical ideas in the culture of Kyivan Rus and the development of philosophical thought in Ukraine in the 15th–20th centuries.

Discussion Questions:

1. General characteristics of medieval philosophy.
2. The humanistic nature of the philosophy of the Renaissance.
3. Concept of European classical philosophy. Features of modern philosophy.
4. Philosophy of the Age of Enlightenment.
5. The phenomenon of German classical philosophy.
6. Socio-practical orientation of the philosophy of Marxism.
7. Philosophical ideas in the culture of Kyivan Rus. The moral and ethical orientation of the philosophy of the ancient Russians.
8. Peculiarities of the philosophy of the Ukrainian Renaissance.
9. The problem of the relationship between God and the world, God and man, and man and society in the philosophy of representatives of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.
10. Philosophy of H.S. Skovoroda.
11. Ukrainian academic philosophy of the 19th century: a new type of philosophizing.
12. Peculiarities of the development of Ukrainian philosophy. XIX - XX centuries.

Practical lesson № 4

Topic:. STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Objective:: to compare the original ideas of classical and non-classical philosophy; to explain the leading tendencies of the development of non-classical philosophy with access to the processes of modern life

Discussion Questions:

1. General characteristics of modern world philosophy.
2. An irrationalist philosophy.
3. The problem of man in modern world philosophy.

4. Positivism: the main stages of its development and their features.
5. Freudianism and neo-Freudianism.
6. Modern religious philosophy.

Practical lesson № 5

Topic 5. ONTOLOGY - THE ISSUE OF BEING

Objective: To provide an explanation of the main categories of knowledge and forms of being, to reveal a philosophical understanding of the development of matter, to explain the concept of development and the dialectical laws of development.

Discussion Questions:

1. Ontology, its main problems and categorical definitions.
2. The main forms of life.
3. The philosophical concept of matter and its attributes.
4. Dialectics as a system of principles, laws, categories. Alternatives to dialectics.

Practical lesson № 6

Topic: PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - THE PROBLEM OF MAN IN PHILOSOPHY

Objective:: To present the main problems of man in philosophy, different concepts of the development of the meaning of human being. To reveal the main reasons for the complexity of understanding and scientific study of consciousness, the main factors of the emergence and functioning of consciousness and philosophical understanding of society.

Discussion Questions:

1. Man as a subject of philosophy. Basic concepts of human origin.
2. The essence of man. The relationship of biological and social in man.
3. The meaning of life. The problem of life and death in philosophy.
4. Consciousness in the structure of the psyche

Practical lesson № 7

Topic : SOCIETY AS A SUBJECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS. AXIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE.

Objective:: to know the systematic organization of social life, to find in modern society real manifestations of the structure and peculiarities of the functioning of spiritual

processes, to understand the importance of problems of contemporary culture development for society and the development of human personality.

Discussion Questions:

1. Society as a self-organizing and self-developing system.
2. The social structure of society.
3. Culture as a specific socio-spiritual reality.
4. The nature of values, their structure and hierarchy.

Practical lesson № 8

Topic : SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS OF GLOBALISTICS

Objective:: To analyze social progress and global problems of humanity. To know the systemic organization of social life, to find real manifestations of the structure and functioning of spiritual processes in modern society, to understand the importance of the problems of modern cultural development for society and the development of the human personality.

Questions for discussion:

1. Social progress and global problems of humanity.
2. Globalization of the world and the ideology of globalism.
3. Philosophy and the future of mankind.

Practical lesson № 9

Topic . PHILOSOPHY OF MANAGEMENT

Objective: to develop the student's ability to think independently about current socio-economic problems, to consciously absorb theoretical provisions that reflect the dialectic of economic life.

Discussion Questions:

1. Specificity and status of philosophical understanding of the economy.
2. The historical evolution of money as a cultural phenomenon and its effect on the content of mental paradigms.
3. The nature of property: a philosophical analysis.
4. Business as a social phenomenon.
5. The model of human-economic: a philosophical analysis.
6. Money and civilization.

7. The social nature of money in the context of financial activity of the state.
8. Philosophy of personal decisions of the businessman.

Practical lesson № 10

Topic. PHILOSOPHY OF TECHNOLOGY

Purpose: Developing the student's ability to independently reflect on the actual problems of science and technology, to consciously learn theoretical provisions that reflect the impact of technology on human existence

Questions for discussion:

1. Technology and the history of mankind
2. Philosophy of technology: history of development and subject of study
3. Technology as a philosophical concept
4. The main research problems in the philosophy of technology
5. The problem of equipment evaluation

6.Independent work

| № | Topics | Hours |
|----|--|-------|
| 1 | Topic 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS CONTENTS, FEATURES AND ROLE IN SOCIETY | 5 |
| 2 | Topic 2. THE ESSENCE OF PHILOSOPHY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN TYPES OF PHILOSOPHY | 5 |
| 3 | Topic 3. 1THE MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHICAL PARADIGM AND THE ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND HUMANISM OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE RIVER | 5 |
| 4 | Topic 4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE NEW TIME AND THE EDUCATION DAY | 5 |
| 5 | Topic 5.. GERMAN CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY AND MARXISM | 5 |
| 6 | Topic 6. PECULIARITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT | 5 |
| 7 | Topic 7.MODERN WORLD PHILOSOPHY | 5 |
| 8 | Topic 8. ONTOLOGY - THE ISSUE OF BEING | 5 |
| 9 | Topic 9.Epistemology. THE MAIN CONTENT OF KNOWLEDGE | 5 |
| 10 | Topic 10.. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - THE MAN'S PROBLEM | 5 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 11 | Topic 11.. PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIETY, CULTURE AND HISTORY | 5 |
| 12 | Topic 12.. PHILOSOPHY OF MANAGEMENT | 5 |
| 13 | Topic 13. PHILOSOPHY OF TECHNOLOGY | 5 |
| | Total | 65 |

7. Training, CPIT

Sample training:

"Axiological aspect of freedom in modern society".

The training is held for those for whom it is important to learn to realize the value of living freely, qualitatively and productively, to be full of energy, active and joyful; about how to find satisfaction in the process of achieving one's goals and life, how to become a self-sufficient person and a worthy citizen of one's society.

Goal:

Determine what freedom is and what you really want from life, mark dreams and goals, set priorities.

Develop a practical plan for prioritizing spiritual values and achieving the intended goals.

Arm yourself with self-belief, success and public optimism.

Learn about the axiological features of the influence on the formation of the inner freedom of the individual.

Target audience:

Young, active, ambitious, purposeful young men and women.

Who dreams of becoming a free person and wants to make his dreams come true.

Who sets goals for himself and intends to definitely achieve them.

For whom it is important to live life freely, brightly, beautifully, meaningfully and successfully.

Who wants to rationally spend precious time.

Who wants to be a free spirit, successful, happy and socially useful.

At the training we will:

Get to know yourself, your freedom, your individual and social values. dreams, goals, talents, your uniqueness and purpose in life.

Dream, plan, determine the values of one's life, learn to implement them.

To search and find resources and potential in oneself to achieve all set individual and social tasks.

Mark tasks and goals for the coming year, five and ten years.

Training program.

1. What is freedom? How does freedom differ from necessity?

2. How to find your vocation and purpose in life?

3. How to find out what you want and determine your priority values?

4. What values and anti-values dominate in modern youth culture?

5. What are anti-values and pseudo-values?

6. What values are called the highest universal human values?

7. Why is human freedom inextricably linked with coercion, with necessity?
8. What can be the necessity (external and internal)?
9. Value aspects of the problem of human freedom?
10. Freedom between the extremes of fatalism and voluntarism?
11. How to build life priorities?
12. Christian understanding of individual freedom.
13. To what extent is a person free?
14. What types of necessity dominate a person, and can a person overcome them?
15. To what extent is a person a free being? What is individual freedom for? The main resources for achieving freedom, how to make the environment and the universe favor you.

Training participants will be helped by:

- Become more self-confident, find your vocation and purpose in life.
- Determine one's own and social values, dreams, desires, set priorities.
- Realistically imagine and mark for yourself the ways of achieving personal freedom.

- Arm yourself with positive motivation and will on the way to success.

Do the most difficult thing - the first steps to achieving the goal. • Become more confident, find your vocation and purpose in life.

- Determine dreams, desires, prioritize.
- Really imagine and outline ways to achieve your goals.
- Equip yourself with positive motivation and will to succeed.
- The hardest thing to do is to take the first steps towards achieving your goal.

Source: <http://in.ck.ua/en/navchannya/trening-ciledosyagnennya-filosofiya-peremozhciv>

Complex practical individual task

CPIT allows students to acquire the necessary practical skills when solving specific practical tasks, developing independent work skills and mastering the methodology of conducting scientific research related to the topic of CPIT

The purpose of the implementation of CPIT is: consolidation, deepening and generalization of knowledge acquired by students during the acquisition of theoretical and practical skills and their use in their professional activities. When performing the CPIT, the student must demonstrate skills in the field of scientific and research activities, working with ready-made materials, and the ability to creatively and originally solve tasks.

CPIT is performed independently by each student on the basis of the studied literature. CPIT is drawn up in accordance with established requirements.

Samples of CPIT

1. Writing annotations to primary sources.

The task of writing an abstract. Write an annotation to the work of H.S. Skovoroda. Get to know the person in you.

An abstract is a short written summary of the content of a book, work, or article.

How to write an abstract?

First, you need to write down the passport data of the book you are working on (for example: Skovoroda Hryhoriy Literary works. Lviv: Apriori. 2021. 352 p.

- give a brief reference about the author (his biography, characteristics of creativity, place and role in the history of philosophy, features of the philosophical position);
- determine the topic or problem to which the book or article is devoted;
- present the structure of the book (its sections, chapters), reveal its main content;
- to outline the general logic, the main pathos of the book, the peculiarities of solving the main problem and its individual aspects, as well as the conclusions reached by the author;
- reveal the meaning of this work;
- express your impressions and thoughts about what you have read.

The procedure for filing and protecting the CPIT

The report on the implementation of the CPIT

is submitted in writing on separate pages of A4 format paper with a title page of a standard sample and internal content indicating all items of the content of the task.

CPIT is submitted to the teacher who teaches a lecture course on this discipline and takes the exam no later than 2 weeks before the defense

The assessment of the CPIT is given at the final lesson of the course based on the teacher's preliminary familiarization with the content of the CPIT

Defense of CPIT takes place in oral form.

9. Assessment tools and methods for demonstrating learning outcomes

The following means of assessment and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes are used in the course of studying the discipline "PHILOSOPHY":

- standardized tests;
- current survey;
- test module testing and surveys;
- evaluation of CPIT results;
- student presentations and speeches at scientific events;
- modular control work (credit module)
- exam;

10. Criteria, forms of ongoing and final control

The total score (on a 100-point scale) of the discipline "PHILOSOPHY" is defined as the weighted average, depending on the proportion of each component of credit:

| Scorer module 1 | Scorer module 2 | Scorer module 3 | Graduate module 4 |
|--|---|---|---|
| 20% | 20% | 20% | 40% |
| 1.Oral examination during class (7 topics of | 1. Oral survey during class (6 topics of 10 points each = | 1. Writing the CPIT, which includes choosing a topic, drawing up a work | 1. The answer to two questions, each of which = 40 points, and in the end = 80 points |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| 10 points each = 70 points) 2. Written work = 30 points. | 60 points) 2. Written work = 40 points. | plan = 50 points. 2. Trainings = 20 points 3. Protection of CPIT = 30 points | 2. Solving 10 tests worth 2 points each = 20 points |
|---|--|--|---|

Rating scale:

| On the WUNU scale | On the national scale | On the ECTS scale |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 90–100 | Excellent | A (excellent) |
| 85–89 | Good | B (very good) |
| 75-84 | | C (Good) |
| 65-74 | Satisfactory | D (Satisfactory) |
| 60-64 | | E (enough) |
| 35-59 | Unsatisfactory | FX (Unsatisfactory) |
| 1-34 | | F (Unsatisfactory with compulsory retake) |

11. Tools, equipment, and software that are subject to discipline

| | Name | Themes number |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | Multimedia support for teaching lectures (projector; online platforms: ZOOM) | 1.-13 |
| 2. | WUNU distance learning system moodle.wunu.edu.ua | 1.-13 |

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