

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

**"BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"**

**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

**ON PREPARATION AND WRITING**

**ABSTRACT**

**TO PASS THE CREDIT**

**FOR THE COURSE "PHILOSOPHY"**

Minsk 2024

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## **REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STRUCTURE AND DESIGN OF THE ABSTRACT**

An abstract is a summary or review of material on a particular issue. Abstracting involves mainly presenting other people's points of view and conclusions made by other scientists. The abstract presents the main theoretical, experimental, descriptive results, with preference given to new proven facts, results of long-term significance, discoveries important for solving practical issues, conclusions (assessments, proposals), accepted and rejected hypotheses described in the referenced source.

In the abstract it is allowed to present the contents of the document with greater or less detail, and also to be limited to the main topic and results set out in the document being reviewed; it is not prohibited to express one's point of view on the issue covered, at least in a hypothetical form as an assumption that can be researched, proven and argued later. Moreover, the abstract pursues the goal of developing one's attitude to the problem being studied.

An abstract is one of the types of presentation of the results of a student's scientific work. The main purpose of this type of scientific work is to show the student's erudition and ability to independently analyze, systematize, classify and summarize available scientific information. The main requirement for an abstract is its analytical nature.

A written essay on the course "Philosophy" is a mandatory work for international students and a prerequisite for a credit in the subject "Philosophy".

The choice of abstract topic is determined by two main factors: compliance with the discipline being studied and the interest of the author.

The examination of the abstract is carried out at the Department of Philosophy and Political Science of the Belarusian State University with the provision of a short review and grading according to a ten-point system.

If there is a positive assessment, a student gets a credit.

### **Basic requirements for writing an abstract**

The abstract is written on A4 sheets of paper. The text is formatted on a computer and placed on one side of the sheet: typeface **Times New Roman, regular; font size 14 points; line spacing 1.5; margin size: left - 30 mm, right - 10 mm, top - 20 mm, bottom - 20 mm.** Titles are always in bold. 1 heading - 16 point font, 2 heading - 14 point, 3 heading - 14 point font, italics. The distance between chapter or paragraph headings and subsequent text should be three spaces. Footnotes and notes are indicated in the text itself [3, p. 55-56].

#### **The volume of the abstract is at least 1 author's page (24 – 25 pages).**

The pages of the abstract are numbered in order from the title page to the last page. The number 1 is not put on the title page, the number 2 is put on the next page, etc. The serial number is printed in the upper right corner of the page margin without any additional characters (dashes, dots). Each new chapter (section) begins on a new page.

#### **The structure of the abstract includes a title page, contents, introduction, main part, conclusion, and a list of references.**

The title page is the first page of the abstract and is filled out according to the sample (attached).

The content includes the names of chapters, sections, paragraphs indicating the page number from which it begins.

**1. The introduction reveals** the relevance of the chosen topic, the degree of its research, the purpose and objectives of the work, the object, subject of research, and formulates the main provisions of the topic and the structure of the work.

**Volume: 1–2 pages.**

**2.** The text of the **main part is divided into chapters**, sections or paragraphs; the content of the work is stated here. In the main part, it is advisable to highlight 2-3 questions reflecting different aspects of the topic. In the abstract, it is important to present different points of view on the problem and evaluate them.

**Volume: 12–15 pages.**

**3. In conclusion, the results of the consideration of the topic are summed up according to the tasks, as stated in the introduction. Volume: 1–3 pages.**

The bibliography should be compiled in alphabetical order. References must be indicated in square brackets, where the number of the cited work and page are indicated, for example [3, p. 17].

It should be emphasized that the abstract has the status of educational scientific work, the goals of which are to deepen knowledge in the discipline “Philosophy” and to consolidate the methodology of scientific research in practice.

The deadline for submitting a paper version of the abstract for review is **no later than 2 weeks before the credit.**

The abstract is submitted to the Department of Philosophy and Political Science within the established time frame, registered, and then checked by the teacher, who reviews it and carries out a multi-level check of the originality of the text in the Anti-Plagiarism system.

During the review, an analysis of the content and formal parameters of the abstract is carried out, the results of which are recorded in the review.

## **MAIN PARAMETERS FOR EVALUATING ABSTRACT**

1. Multi-level check of the originality of the text in the Anti-Plagiarism system.
2. Clear statement of the purpose and objectives of the research, identification of the object and subject of the research.
3. The validity of the plan and structure of the abstract, their compliance with the goals and objectives.
4. Theoretical level of analysis of the stated problem. The depth of its philosophical and methodological understanding, the use of the categorical apparatus of modern philosophy.
5. The presence of a research component in the analysis of the problem under consideration, the independent and creative nature of the work.
6. Qualitative and quantitative parameters of literary sources used in writing the abstract, their compliance with the stated topic and the current level of philosophical and methodological research.
7. Preparation of the abstract in accordance with the norms and requirements for scientific works (language of presentation, correct formatting of references and the overall text of the abstract).

The author of a work that received a “failed” grade is not allowed to take the credit.

## TRAINING, INFORMATION AND REFERENCE, BASIC AND ADDITIONAL LITERATURE FOR THE COURSE “PHILOSOPHY”

### Basic (relevant):

1. Малыгина Г.И., Шепетюк В.В., Рогачевская М.С. *Философия. Philosophy. Учеб. пособие. — 2-е изд., стер. — Минск : БГУИР, 2017. — 284 с.*
2. Шафаревич, Ирина Октаевна. *Основы философии = Fundamentals of philosophy : пособие для студентов фак. иностр. учащихся (с англ. яз. обучения) / Шафаревич, Ирина Октаевна, Марченко, Зоя Николаевна ; Гродн. гос. мед. ун-т, Каф. соц.-гуманит. наук. - 3-е изд. - Гродно : ГрГМУ, 2018. - 140 с.*

### Additional:

1. *Vasylieva, Iryna Vasylivna. Philosophy and general philosophy of medicine : study guide / Vasylieva, Iryna Vasylivna, Vermenko, Anatolii Yuriiiovych. - Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2019. - 240 p.*
2. Мельникова, Ирина Николаевна. *Курс лекций по философии = Lectures on philosophy : учеб.-метод. пособие для самостоят. работы студентов 2 курса фак. по подгот. специалистов для зарубеж. стран учреждений высш. мед. образования / Мельникова, Ирина Николаевна, Бордак, Станислава Николаевна ; Гомел. гос. мед. ун-т, Каф. социал.-гуманит. наук. - 2-е изд. - Гомель : ГомГМУ, 2018. - 64 с.*

### For review

1. *Курс лекций по философии: учеб.-метод. пособие для самостоятельной работы студентов 2 курса факультета по подготовке специалистов для зарубежных стран медицинских вузов / И.Н. Мельникова, С.Н. Бордак. – Гомель: ГомГМУ, 2014. – 64 с.*
2. *Основы философии: пособие для студентов факультета иностранных учащихся (с английским языком) / И.О. Шафаревич, З.Н. Марченко. – Гродно: ГрГМУ, 2013. – 140 с.*
1. *Bartley, C. An introduction to Indian philosophy / C. Bartley. - London, New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2011. – 245 p.*
2. *Basic problems of philosophy / edited by Bronstein Daniel J., Krokorian Ervant H., Wiener Philip P. Third Edition. – New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1964. – 676 p.*
3. *Dronke, P. A history of twelfth-century Western philosophy / P. Dronke. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. – 495 p.*

4. Kenny, A. An illustrated brief history of Western philosophy / A. Kenny. – Oxford: Blackwell publishing, 2006. – 405 p.
5. Law, S. Philosophy / S. Law. – New York, 2007. – 352 p.
6. Ridling, Z. Philosophy. Then and Now. A Look Back at 26 Centuries of Ideas That Have Shaped Our Thinking / Z. Ridling. – Access Foundation, 2001. – 1108 p.
7. Russell, B. A history of western philosophy and its connection with political and social circumstances from the earliest times to the present day / B. Russell. - New York: Simon and Schuster. – 955 p.
8. Spirkin, A. The basis of philosophy on English. - Printed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Progress Publishers, 1990. – 187 p.
9. The history of philosophy. – Ataraxiainc, 2006. – 254 p.

### Internet resources

<https://etest.bsmu.by/course/view.php?id=340>

1. Afanaseva L.A. Teaching methodical grant on philosophy for students of day training of Ulan-Ude, 2001. // <http://the-books.biz/philosophy-fundamental/uchebno-the-methodical-grant-philosophy-for.html>.
2. Encyclopedia Britannica // <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/643889/The-Will-to-Believe-and-Other-Essays-in-Popular-Philosophy>
3. Korobkova J.E. Philosophy: the Abstract of lectures / Korobkova J.E. MIEMP, 2005. - 118 p. // <http://the-books.biz/philosophy-fundamental/philosophy-the-abstract-lectures-korobkova-jue.html>
4. Petrov G. V. The Short directory on philosophy. Composer Petrov G. V Pskov: PGPI, 2004. - 52 p. // <http://the-books.biz/philosophy-fundamental/the-short-directory-philosophythe-composer.html>.
5. Philosophical research online // <http://philpapers.org/>
6. Philosophy. Under the editorship of prof. V.N. Lavrinenko. - 1998.// <http://the-books.biz/philosophy-fundamental/philosophy.html>.
7. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy // <http://plato.stanford.edu/contents.html>
8. The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy // <http://www.iep.utm.edu/>
9. V.A.Mejder. the Practical work on philosophy: (Problems and exercises) /Sost. V.A.Mejder. Volgograd: Publishing house VolGu,1999. - 96 p. // <http://the-books.biz/philosophy-fundamental/the-practical-work-philosophy-problems-and.html>.
10. Zhavoronkova A.S. Shpargalka on philosophy: answers to examination cards. - 2009. // <http://the-books.biz/philosophy-fundamental/shpargalka-philosophy-answers-examination.html>.

## TOPICS FOR ABSTRACT

### SECTION I. PHILOSOPHY IN THE HISTORICAL DYNAMICS OF CULTURE.

#### Module 1. Philosophy as a sociocultural phenomenon.

1. Worldview as a phenomenon of human existence.
2. Specifics of the mythological worldview.
3. Formation and specificity of the philosophical worldview.
4. Philosophical and religious worldview: comparative analysis.
5. Comparative analysis of philosophy and art.
6. Philosophy and science: general and specific.
7. Philosophers about philosophy: classical and postclassical interpretations.
8. Philosophy and medicine: forms of dialogue in the history of culture.

#### Module 2. Historical types of classical philosophy.

9. Specifics of the philosophical tradition of Ancient India.
10. Unorthodox schools of ancient Indian philosophy. Philosophy of Buddhism.
11. Features of the philosophical thought of Ancient China.
12. Chinese natural philosophy and traditional medicine.
13. Philosophical foundations of Confucianism.
14. Philosophy of Taoism.
15. East – West: comparative analysis of the style of philosophical thinking.
16. The nature of ancient Greek civilization and features of ancient philosophical thinking.
17. Pre-Socratic philosophy: the problem of origins.
18. The problem of man and knowledge in the philosophy of the Sophists and Socrates.
19. Plato's teaching on ideas.
20. Aristotle's metaphysics.
21. Philosophy of the Hellenistic era (Epicureanism, skepticism, stoicism).
22. Specifics and principles of medieval philosophy.
23. Philosophical teaching of A. Augustine.
24. Specifics of Eastern patristics.
25. Scholasticism and the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas.

26. The dilemma of faith and reason in medieval philosophy.
27. Humanism in the philosophical thought of the Renaissance.
28. Pantheism in the philosophy of the Renaissance (N. Cusansky, G. Bruno).
29. The problem of method and the main epistemological programs of modern European philosophy.
30. The doctrine of “idols” by F. Bacon.
31. Descartes' doctrine of knowledge and method. Cartesian rationalism.
32. The main achievements of materialist philosophy of the 18th century. (C. Helvetius, P. Holbach, J. Lamettrie).
33. The problem of freedom, progress and the laws of history in the philosophical thought of the Enlightenment.
34. Critical philosophy of I. Kant.
35. Moral imperatives of practical philosophy of I. Kant.
36. System and method in the philosophy of G. W. F. Hegel.
37. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
38. Marxism as a social-critical theory.
39. The problem of alienation in the philosophy of Marxism.
40. Philosophy of neo-Marxism and critical theory of society.
41. The phenomenon of Soviet Marxism-Leninism.

### **MODULE 3. FORMATION AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF NON-CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY.**

42. Classics and non-classics: two eras in the development of European philosophy.
43. Irrationalism in the philosophical works of A. Schopenhauer.
44. Criticism of rationalism and European morality in the philosophy of F. Nietzsche. The doctrine of the superman.
45. Positivism of O. Comte.
46. Linguistic philosophy of L. Wittgenstein.
47. The problem of the historical dynamics of science in the philosophy of postpositivism.
48. Religious philosophy in the context of modern European culture (neo-Thomism, neo-Protestantism).
49. Basic ideas of the philosophy of existentialism.
50. Freedom and the “borderline situation”, existence and transcendence in the philosophy of K. Jaspers.
51. A. Camus about absurdity and rebellion.
52. Hermeneutics as a methodological strategy of modern philosophy.

53. Archeology of knowledge and genealogy of power M. Foucault.
54. Modern philosophy in the postmodern situation.
55. Synergetics as a methodological strategy of modern science.
56. Synergetics and medicine.

#### **MODULE 4. PHILOSOPHY AND NATIONAL IDENTITY. PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT IN BELARUS.**

57. Philosophical views of Westerners and Slavophiles.
58. Russian religious philosophy (Vl. Solovyov, N.A. Berdyaev).
59. Philosophy of Russian cosmism (N.F. Fedorov, V.I. Vernadsky).
60. F. Skorina as a thinker and philosopher.
61. Social, philosophical and humanistic ideas in Belarusian philosophy during the Renaissance and Enlightenment.
62. Ideas of national-philosophical revival in the social thought of Belarus in the 19th – 20th centuries.

#### **SECTION 2. MAIN PROBLEMS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.**

#### **MODULE 5. PHILOSOPHY OF EXISTENCE.**

63. Interpretation of being in classical and non-classical philosophy.
64. The category of non-existence in the cultural tradition of East and West.
65. Category of matter. The evolution of ideas about matter in philosophy and science.
66. Movement and development. Dialectics as a doctrine of development.
67. Historical types of dialectics.
68. Spatio-temporal organization of existence. Concepts of space and time. Specifics of socio-historical space and time.
69. Spatio-temporal relations in inanimate and living nature.
70. Systemic organization of existence and the principle of global evolutionism.
71. Nature concept. The evolution of ideas about nature in philosophy and science.
72. The concept of biosphere and noosphere. Co-evolutionary imperative and ecological values of modern civilization.
73. Dialogue between man and nature: meaning and purpose.

74. Neo-romantic and technocratic ideas about the prospects for the ecological development of civilization.

## **MODULE 6. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.**

75. Man as a subject of philosophical analysis. Multidimensionality of human existence.

76. Philosophical and religious concept of man and spiritual and moral foundations of personality.

77. Synthetic concept of man in “philosophical anthropology” (M. Scheler, A. Gehlen, G. Plesner).

78. The problem of man in the philosophy of existentialism.

79. Modern concepts of anthroposocio- and cultural genesis.

80. The problem of biosocial nature of man in modern philosophy and science.

81. The problem of life and death in philosophy and medicine.

82. The meaning of life is in the spiritual experience of humanity.

83. The phenomenon of human physicality.

84. Freedom and responsibility as existential characteristics of personality.

85. The problem of consciousness and the main approaches to its analysis in the history of philosophical thought.

86. The problem of the genesis of consciousness. Consciousness and the evolution of forms of reflection.

87. Consciousness and the brain. Psychophysiological problem in modern philosophy and science.

88. The unconscious in human existence. Psychoanalysis by S. Freud as a doctrine of the unconscious and a method of treatment.

89. The phenomenon of the “collective unconscious” in the psychoanalysis of C. G. Jung.

90. Psychosomatic medicine.

91. Consciousness, thinking, language. Sociocultural nature of consciousness.

92. Consciousness and self-awareness. The "I" problem.

93. The phenomenon of mass consciousness.

94. The present and future of “artificial intelligence”.

## **MODULE 7. THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.**

95. The specificity of a person’s cognitive relationship to the world. The problem of the cognizability of the world.

96. Subject and object of knowledge. Basic models of subject-object relations in the cognitive process.
97. The structure of the cognitive process. Forms of sensory and rational knowledge. Reason and reason.
98. The role of imagination and intuition in the process of cognition.
99. Cognition as a creative process. The nature of creativity.
100. Knowledge as the comprehension of truth. Basic concepts of truth.
101. Truth and relativism in the philosophy and culture of the twentieth century.
102. Specificity of scientific knowledge. Criteria of scientific knowledge.
103. Historical dynamics of science. The phenomenon of the scientific revolution.
104. Forms and methods of the empirical level of scientific research.
105. Forms and methods of the theoretical level of scientific research.
106. Scientific picture of the world and its evolution.
107. Ethics of science and social responsibility of a scientist.
108. Science as a value in modern culture. The dilemma of scientism and anti-scientism.

## **MODULE 8. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.**

109. Problem field of social philosophy. Society as a system.
110. The evolution of ideas about society in the history of philosophical thought.
111. Basic strategies for studying social reality in modern philosophy.
112. M. Weber's concept of social action.
113. The problem of sources and factors of the historical development of society in the philosophy of history.
114. Social conflict and its status in the historical process.
115. The problem of the subject and the driving forces of the historical process. The role of personality in history.
116. The phenomenon of mass and modern society.
117. The phenomenon of the elite in modern social philosophy.
118. The direction of the historical process. Linear and nonlinear interpretations of history.
119. The concept of world history in the morphology of culture by O. Spengler
120. The concept of civilization and its types.
121. S. Huntington's concept of the conflict of civilizations.

122. The phenomenon of post-industrial society and prospects for its development.
123. The phenomenon of power in the life of society.
124. The concept of culture. Basic paradigms of philosophical analysis of culture.
125. Traditions and innovations in the dynamics of culture.
126. Trends in the development of culture in the postmodern situation.
127. Technology as a social phenomenon.
128. Technicism and anti-technicism in the philosophy of technology.
129. Trends in the development of technogenic civilization. Global problems and the future of humanity.
130. Philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of globalization: a review of basic concepts.
131. Futurological ideas in modern philosophy.
132. Belarus in a situation of civilizational choice.

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**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**ABSTRACT ON THE COURSE "PHILOSOPHY"**

Topic No.

" "

student

last name \_\_\_\_\_

first name \_\_\_\_\_

group \_\_\_\_\_

Minsk 2024

## CONTENTS

### INTRODUCTION

#### Chapter 1. THE CONCEPT OF THE GLOBAL INFORMATION SOCIETY IN PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE

1.1. Concept and main features of the global information society

1.2. Basic models of information society development

#### Chapter 2. MAIN STAGES AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLOBAL INFORMATION SOCIETY

2.1. Development of the information society in the 40s. XX century - early XXI century.

2.2. Problems of the formation of the information society

2.3. Features of the formation of the information society in the Republic of Belarus

### CONCLUSION

### BIBLIOGRAPHY