

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL INSTITUTE



APPROVED
by director of the Medical Institute
Mitroshin A. N.
(Signature) (Last name, Initials)

« 5 » March 2016

SUBJECT'S SYLLABUS

C1.1.1 Philosophy

Program (specialty) Course – 31.05.01 – General Medicine

Graduate's qualification (degree) – Medical Doctor

Study format – full-time

Penza, 2016

1. Subject's mastering goals

Main goals of mastering "Philosophy" subject are

- 1) formation of entire representation about philosophy as kind of knowledge, which seeks to create the holistic picture of the world and methodology of its cognition.
- 2) consideration of the most important philosophical traditions and Modern philosophical thought.
- 3) introducing into the main spheres of philosophical knowledge and its basic categories.
- 4) understanding of philosophers' role in the formulation and solution of contemporary problems.

2. Subject's place in specialist MPEP's structure

The discipline is the part in the cycle of basic subjects (C.1). Studying of discipline requires knowledge on National history and Economics, which are parts in the cycle of basic subjects.

Students must know basic worldview ideas and have representation of the world historical process and the modern world, and be skill to relate new categories with reality and can use the methods of reasoning, description and argumentation.

Philosophy has importance for future study of law and the history of medicine.

3. Student competences, developed as a result of subject "Philosophy" mastering

Studying of the subject is intended to develop elements of the following competences according to FSES HE in the given field:

Competence code	Title of competence	Structural elements of competence (having mastered the subject students should have knowledge, skills, working abilities)
1	2	3
GEC-1	abstract thinking, logical analysis and synthesis skills	Knowledge: general rational methods of cognition and philosophical models of the reality's explanation
		Skills: the choice of theoretical approaches and methods for analysis of problems.
		Working abilities: a choice and applying of cognition methods in analyzing of problems and processes.
GEC-2	ability to use knowledge in philosophy in forming life attitudes and views	Knowledge: philosophical conceptions' content in main areas of philosophical inquiry.
		Skills: a seeing of philosophical meaning of worldview, social and personal questions and problems.
		Working abilities: use philosophical categories in practical work, especially in resolving of existential problems.
GEC-5	be ready to develop and learn continuously and use the creative potential and accumulated experience	Knowledge: content of human being fundamental phenomena.
		Skills: detect proper and real in human and social life based on value of the culture.
		Working abilities: differentiation of proper and real in human and social life and orientation to proper in practical activity and inter-personal relations.
GPC-2	employ language skills in native and foreign languages in actual communication for solving professional problems	Knowledge: philosophical foundation of dialogue and truth's criteria.
		Skill: describe the content of philosophical categories and scientific terms according to level of interlocutor's perception.
		Working abilities: discuss worldview and philosophical problems; safe tolerant climate in a process of problem resolving.

4. Structure and content of the subject «Philosophy»

General work load of the subject totals **5** credit units, **180** hours.

№	Subject's sections and topics	Semester	Semester's weeks	Types of learning, including students' out-of-class work and workload (in hours)							Current progress monitoring types(<i>by semester's weeks</i>)			
				Work in class			Out-of-class work				Interview	Checking of abstracts and theses from philosophical source text	Control task	Making of essays and other creative works
				Total	Lecture	Practices	Total	Preparing for class work	Papers, essays etc..	Preparing for exams				
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Part 1. The History of Philosophy													
1.1.	Philosophy as a kind of knowledge.	3	1	4	2	2	1	1					7	
1.1	Philosophy as a kind of knowledge.	3	2	2		2	1	1			2	2	7	
1.2.	Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.	3	3	4	2	2	1,5	1,5				3	7	
1.2	Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.	3	4	2		2	1,5	1,5				4	7	4
1.2	Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.	3	5	2	2		3		3			5	7	
1.3	Philosophy in Antiquity: Greece.	3	5	2		2	2	2				5	7	
1.3	Philosophy in Antiquity: Greece	3	6	4	2	2	4	2	2		6	6	7	6
1.4	Western Medieval and Renaissance philosophy.	3	7	2		2	1,5	1,5				7	17	
1.4	Western Medieval and Renaissance philosophy.	3	8	4	2	2	1,5	1,5				8	17	
1.5	Modern Western philosophy.	3	9	2		2	1	1				9	17	
1.5	Modern Western philosophy.	3	10	4	2	2	1	1				10	17	
1.5	Modern Western philosophy.	3	11	2		2	4	1	3		11		17	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.5	Modern Western philosophy.	3	12	3	1	2	1	1				12	17	
1.6	Modern Indian philosophy.	3	13	2		2	1	1			13	13	17	
1.6	Modern Indian philosophy.	3	14	4	2	2	1	1				14	17	
1.6	Modern Indian philosophy.	3	15	2		2	4	1	3				17	15
1.6	Modern Indian philosophy.	3	16	4	2	2	1	1				16	17	
1.7	Russian philosophy.	3	17	2		2	1	1					17	
1.7	Russian philosophy.	3	18	4	2	2	1	1			18			
1.7	Russian philosophy.	3	19	2		2	1	1				19		
2.	Part 2. Areas of philosophical enquiry	4												
2.1.	Ontology	4	1-2	2		2	4	4			2	2	7	
2.2.	Anthropology	4	3-4	2		2	4	2	2			3	7	4
2.3.	Axiology	4	5-6	2		2	4	2	2			5	7	6
2.4.	Philosophy of Consciousness	4	7-8	2		2	4	4				8	16	
2.5.	Epistemology	4	9-10	2		2	2	2				10	16	
2.5	Epistemology	4	11-12	2		2	2	2			11	12	16	
2.6	Philosophy of Nature	4	13-14	2		2	3	3				13	16	
2.7	Social philosophy	4	15-16	2		2	5	2	3				16	15
2.7	Social philosophy	4	17	1		1	1	1				17		
2.8	Philosophy of Culture	4	18-19	2		2	5	3	2		18			19
	<i>Exam preparation</i>									36				
	Overall workload, in hours			76	19	57	104	52	16	36	Interim assessment			
											Type		Semester	
											Test		3	
											Exam		4	

4.2. Subject's contents

Part 1. The History of Philosophy

Topic 1. Philosophy as a kind of knowledge.

Definition of philosophy. Historical forms of perception and explanation of world: myth, religion, philosophy. Worldview and philosophy connection. Origins of philosophy. Genesis of philosophy in Antiquity (VII–VI centuries B. C. E.). Three cultural centers of philosophy's genesis: India, China, Greece. "Axial age" as period of appearance of philosophical thought. Cultural circumstances of philosophy's development.

Philosophy as a kind of knowledge, its peculiarities. Philosophy and religion. Philosophy and science. Subject and method of philosophy. Philosophical questions. Philosophy in the culture. Purpose and functions of philosophy. Philosophy's structure: ontology, anthropology, axiology, philosophy of consciousness, epistemology, natural philosophy, social philosophy, philosophy of culture, philosophy of religion, history of philosophy etc.

Topic 2. Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.

General characteristics of Indian philosophical thought. Periods of Indian philosophy by S. Radhakrishnan: The Vedic period, the Epic period, Sutras period, Scholastic period. Origins of philosophical thinking in the Vedas and Upanishads. "Bhagavadgita". Nine philosophical systems (*darshanas*). Orthodox philosophical systems (*astika*): Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaishesika, Mimamsa, Vedanta. Heterodox philosophical systems (*nastika*): Charvaka-lokayata, Jain, Buddhist.

Main philosophical problems in India: eternity of the World and Absolute, extremity of the world in space, soul and body relations, soul and Absolute relations, life and death, joy and suffering, etc. Aspiration to systematization in Indian Philosophy. Middle Ages' thought.

Topic 3. Philosophy in Antiquity: Greece.

Philosophy in Ancient Greece. Circumstances of its genesis. Ancient Greek philosophy's peculiarities: discovery of theoretical thinking, cosmology, dialectics, heuristic, identity of science and philosophy. Greek philosophy as the source of European and World philosophy and culture. Periods of Ancient Greece philosophy. Ionian school. Milesian philosophy. Thales. Anaximander. Anaximenes. Heraclitus. Italic philosophy. Pythagoras and Pythagoreans. Eleatic philosophy. Parmenides of Elea. Zeno of Elea. Leucippus. Democritus. Classic period: sophistry and Socrates. Plato. Aristotle. Hellenistic philosophy. Neo-Platonism. Plotinus. Skepticism. Stoicism. Epicureanism. Eclecticism.

Topic 4. Western Medieval and Renaissance philosophy.

Role of Christianity in a genesis of Middle Ages' philosophy. Peculiarities of Middle Ages thinking: theocentrism, traditionalism, symbolism. Exegesis as method of obtaining of knowledge. Platonism and Aristotelianism role in development of Middle Ages' philosophy. Patristic thought. Scholasticism. Main philosophical problems in Middle Ages: correlation of reason and faith, good and evil, freedom and predestination. Philosophical approach to universal notions: realism, nominalism, conceptualism. Augustine of Hippo. Thomas Aquinas.

European Renaissance and its main characteristics. Peculiarities of Renaissance's philosophy: anthropocentrism, critics of scholasticism, natural philosophical pantheism etc. Humanism in Renaissance as cultural and philosophical current: Dante, Petrarch, L. Valla, M. Ficino, Erasmus. Natural philosophy. Nicolas Cusanus. N. Copernicus. D. Bruno. Leonardo da Vinci. N. Machiavelli. Thomas More. Reformation and its philosophical ideas. European Renaissance philosophy's role in the History of Western culture.

Topic 5. Modern Western philosophy.

Modernity: notion and content. Periods in Modern Western philosophy. Scientific and worldview revolution in XVII century and genesis of Modern philosophy. Peculiarities of Modern

Western philosophy. Rationalism and method of knowledge acquiring. R. Descartes. F. Bacon. B. Spinoza. G. Leibniz. J. Locke. T. Hobbes. European Enlightenment philosophy. Materialism. Atheism. D. Diderot, R. A. Helvetius, F. Voltaire, P. A. d'Holbach. I. Kant and his philosophy: ontology, epistemology, practical philosophy. G. W. F. Hegel and his philosophical system. Dialectics as method. Hegel's logic, philosophy of nature, philosophy of mind. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach. K. Marx and F. Engels: dialectical and historical materialism. Positivism, method and content. XXth century philosophy. Neo-Kantianism. W. Windelband. H. Rickert. Neo-Hegelianism. B. Croce. Phenomenology. E. Husserl. Existentialism. M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers, J-P. Sartre. Western philosophy's impact on world philosophical process.

Topic 6. Modern Indian philosophy.

Modernity in India: British colonial governments and foundations of modernization process in traditional society. Acquaintance of Indian with Western culture and philosophical thought. Periods in Modern Indian philosophy. The Indian Renaissance as an epoch of national-cultural renaissance. Main characteristics of the epoch. Idea of Synthesis of Western and Indian cultural paradigms is base of India's development in Modern world. Bengal as center of new intellectual movement Rammohun Roy as inaugurator of Indian Renaissance. Philosophical ideas by Rammohun Roy: reinterpretation of Vedanta, Upanishads translations, religious philosophy, social and political views. Rammohun Roy's role in development of social thought in Modern India. The Brahmo Samaj and philosophical views of its leaders: D. Tagore and Kesubchandra Sen. Development of social thought. H. L. V. Derozio and "Young Bengal". Positivist and utilitarian influence on Indian thought. Bankimchandra Chattopaddhyaya. Genesis of Neo-Vedantism. Swami Vivekananda. Aurobindo Ghosh. Rabindranath Tagore's philosophical views. Inclusion other Indian regions in Renaissance processes. D. Naoroji. Swami Dayananda. "Arya Samaj". B. G. Tilak. Political philosophy: from anglophilism to idea of Indian independence. Surendranath Banerjea. M. K. Gandhi and his conception of non-violent resistance. Philosophical views by J. Nehru. Indian philosophy in XX century. Ramana Maharshi. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.. P. T. Raju. P. J. Chaudhury. A. Rahman.

Topic 7. Russian philosophy.

Periods in Russian philosophy. General characteristics: ontologism, patriotism, historiosophical character, spirituality, preferring of art forms in reasoning to theoretical one. Catholicity idea. First philosophical ideas in Kiev and Moscow Russia. Russian enlightenment philosophy. I. N. Novikov. A. N. Radischev. Peculiarities in development of Russian philosophy. Pyotr Tchaadaev. Westernism and slavophilism as search for meaning of Russian history and social life. F. Dostoyevsky. L. Tolstoy. Russian religious philosophy. West and East synthesis in philosophy by V. Solovyov. General characteristics of Russian philosophy in XX century. Christian socialism. Eurasianism. Marxism in Russia.

Part 2. Areas of philosophical enquiry

Topic 1. Ontology.

Ontology as philosophical conception on the being. Being category in a philosophy. Being problem's aspects. Unity and diversity of world. Particularity of reasoning about the being. Being as universal, peculiar and individual. Being of Nature (of things, processes, states). Human's being. Being of Society. Being of material and spiritual. Бытие материального и духовного. Ontology in the system of philosophical knowledge. Ontology in Indian philosophical schools. Ancient Greek ontology and its particularity. Western classical ontology. Non-classical ontology in XXth century. Main ontological problems and categories.

Topic 2. Anthropology.

Anthropology as philosophical science. Human as object of as philosophical analysis. Anthropogenesis: natural sciences and philosophical aspects. Biological and social in human being.

Body and spirit foundations of person. Typologies of human being. Individual, individuality, personality. The Human and his relations with the World. The activity as essence of human being. The Problem of Other (I and You). The Problem of society (I and We) The Human and Nature. The Human and the Culture. Fundamentals of the human being: irreducibility, non-predetermination, indispensability, uniqueness, ineffability. Human's being phenomena: freedom, happiness, suffering, love, creativity, work, play, belief, death. The meaning of life. Metaphysics and sociology of Human's Being.

Topic 3. Axiology.

Axiology is theory of values. Genesis of axiology as peculiar sub-discipline in philosophy: I. Kant, W. Windelband, H. Rickert, W. Dilthey, O. Spengler. The category of value. Regulating character of values. Values and estimates. Values, imperatives and norms. Values in a system of culture. Individual and social values, its combination. Freedom and rights of a person. Moral values. The universal, the peculiar and the national in the morality. "The golden rule of a morality". Morality and religion. Religious values. National and world religion. Political and legal values. Aesthetic values.

Topic 4. Philosophy of Consciousness.

The category of consciousness. Consciousness' problem in philosophy. Natural scientific and philosophical interpretation of consciousness. Correlation of categories "consciousness", "thinking", "mind", "intellect", "mentality". Genesis of human consciousness. Language and communication's role in development of consciousness. Social nature of consciousness. Consciousness as highest structuring and controlling activity. Structure and forms of consciousness. Self-consciousness. Objectivity and reflectivity of consciousness.

Topic 5. Epistemology.

Genesis and development of cognition. Cognition as philosophical analysis' object. Classical and Non-classical interpretations of cognition. Cognition as comprehension of Truth. Truth and its criteria. Category and structure of knowledge. Sensual and rational cognition, its unity in a Modern cognitive model. Notion as general form of rational cognition. General rational methods of cognition: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, abstraction, generalization, comparison, idealization. Observation, measurement and experiment in cognition. Creation and intuition. Explanation and understanding. Science and scientific knowledge: peculiar evidences. Nature sciences and humanities: features and models.

Topic 6. Philosophy of Nature.

Nature as philosophical thinking's object. Forms of perceiving of nature in the history of culture. Abiotic and biotic nature. Problem of life: its value and origin. Biology and philosophy in cognition of a life and the living. Natural and artificial environment. Nature and Human intercourse. "Second nature". Harmony and conflict between nature and culture. Destruction of a natural environment and the global ecological problem in the Modern world. Ecological safety.

Topic 7. Social philosophy.

Correlation of natural and social worlds. Social reality. Forms of social reality's being: space and time. Category of society as sociocultural system. Sub-systems, components and elements of society. Social relations. Solidarity and conflict, equality and difference, parity and hierarchy, power and dependency, power and property. Social communities and social institutions is components of social reality. Society reproducing process and its types. Approaches to society interpretation in a history of philosophy. Main periods in the development of social-philosophical thought. Models of a social reality: the realistic, the naturalistic, the active, the phenomenological. Philosophy of history and Social philosophy. Society's functioning and development in the time. Category of historicism. History as a process. Historical time's models: cyclic, linear and

pendulum. History and freedom. Social progress' hypothesis. Modernization problem and a choice of aims in development of modern societies. Global problems in modern time in Philosophy of history context.

Topic 8. Philosophy of Culture.

Philosophical category of culture. Culture as social life phenomenon. Interpretation of culture. Culture and values. Complex of inter-related programs of thinking, sense and behavior. Development of culture. Sources and mechanisms of sociocultural changes. Culture and civilization. Tradition and novation in culture. Inner and external determination in culture. Spheres of culture: language, literature, morality, social norms, religion, philosophy, science, technics. Social function of a culture, Correlation of universal and national in a culture. Diversity of culture. Dialogue of culture as phenomenon. West–East intercourse.

5. Educational technologies

Following educational technologies are used in a classroom: problematic lecture accompanied with a presentation (3 semester, *all themes*); seminar (practical classes) in discussion form about questions in plan; seminar (practical classes) in an interactive form. seminar in a conference form; practical classes as work with a text-source and following discussion. practical classes as discussion of philosophical work on the theme.

Interactive forms are included in classroom activity at least 40 % of total number of hours.

Following educational technologies are used in individual works: working with lecture notes; working with textbooks. working with scientific literature and/or recommended texts; search for scientific information in Internet; preparing of reports and account; preparing of testing and other control forms.

In order to implement an individual approach to teaching students who carry out the learning process on their own trajectory within the framework of an individual work plan, the study of this discipline is based on the following possibilities: providing out-of-class work with students including in the electronic educational environment using appropriate software equipment, distance learning forms, the possibilities of Internet resources, individual consultations, etc.

6. Educational and methodological support of students' out-of-class work.

Assessment means for current progress monitoring, interim attestation of subject mastering results.

6.1. Plan of out-of-class work.

№	Topic	Out-of-class work type	Task	Recommended literature	Amount of hours
Part 1. The History of Philosophy					
1	1.1. Philosophy as a kind of knowledge.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study plan questions 1–3 (with abstracts) 1. Philosophy as form of perception and explanation of world. 2. Philosophical questions and issue-area of philosophy. 3. Philosophy's structure.	Basic 1, Add. 1, 2, 3	1
2	1.1. Philosophy as a kind of	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 4–6. (with abstracts)	Basic 1, Add. 1,	1

	knowledge.	2. Preparation to interview.	1. Subject and method, purpose and functions of philosophy. 2. Philosophy and Religion. 3. Philosophy in the culture. 2. Formulate own position about questions: 1) How are correlation between religion and philosophy? 2) What role philosophy plays in a culture? Be able to argument the point of view.	2, 3	
3	1.2. Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 1–3. (with abstracts) 1. General characteristics of Indian philosophical thought. 2. Origins of philosophical thinking in the Vedas and Upanishads. 3. Orthodox philosophical systems in India: Samkhya, Yoga.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1,5
4	1.2. Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 4–6. (with abstracts) 1. Orthodox philosophical systems in India: Nyaya, Vaishesika. 2. Orthodox philosophical systems in India: Mimamsa, Vedanta. 3. Heterodox philosophical systems in India: Charvaka-lokayata, Jain, Buddhist.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1,5
5	1.2. Indian philosophical traditions in Antiquity and Middle Ages.	1. Writing essay.	1. Themes № 1–8 (student's choice).	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	3
5	1.3. Philosophy in Antiquity: Greece.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 1–3. (with abstracts). 1. Ancient Greek philosophy's peculiarities. 2. Ionian school. Milesian philosophy. Thales. Anaximander. Anaximenes. Heraclitus. 3. Italic philosophy. Pythagoras and Pythagoreans.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3,4	2
6	1.3. Philosophy in Antiquity: Greece.	1. Preparation for class study. 2. Preparation to interview and control task	1. Study class plan questions 4–6. (with abstracts). 1. Eleatic philosophy. Parmenides of Elea. Zeno of Elea. Leucippus. Democritus. 2. Classic period: sophistry and Socrates. Plato. Aristotle. 3. Hellenistic philosophy. Neoplatonism. Plotinus. Skepticism. 4. Hellenistic philosophy. Stoicism. Epicureanism. Eclecticism. 2. Find arguments for assertion: "There are many similar ideas in Indian and Ancient Greek	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3, 4	4

		3. Writing essay.	philosophy". 3. Themes № 9–18. (for student's choice).		
7	1.4. Western Medieval and Renaissance philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study. 2. Preparation for control task	1. Study class plan questions 1–4. (with abstracts). 1. Peculiarities of Middle Ages thinking and circle of philosophical problems. 2. Patristic thought. Scholasticism. 3. Augustine of Hippo. 4. Thomas Aquinas. 2. Work with the lectures abstract about themes 1–3 and textbooks	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3, 4	1,5
8	1.4. Western Medieval and Renaissance philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study. 2. Preparation for control task	1. Study class plan questions 5–9. (with abstracts). 1. Peculiarities of European Renaissance's philosophy. 2. Humanism in Renaissance as cultural and philosophical current: Dante, Petrarch, L. Valla, M. Ficino, Erasmus. 3. Natural philosophy. Nicolas Cusanus. N. Copernicus. D. Bruno. Leonardo da Vinci. 4. Political philosophy: N. Machiavelli. Thomas More. 5. Reformation and its philosophical ideas. 2. Work with the lectures abstract about themes 1–3 and textbooks	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3, 4	1,5
9	1.5. Modern Western philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 1–3 (with abstracts). 1. Peculiarities of Modern Western philosophy and its impact on world philosophical process. 2. Scientific and worldview revolution in XVII century and genesis of Modern philosophy. Rationalism and method of knowledge acquiring. R. Descartes. F. Bacon. B Spinoza. G. Leibniz. 3. Sensualist ontology: J. Locke. T. Hobbes.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3,4	1
10	1.5. Modern Western philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 4–6 (with abstracts). 1. Agnosticism and skepticism: D. Hume, G. Berkeley. 2. European Enlightenment philosophy: materialism and atheism. D. Diderot, R. A. Helvetius, F. Voltaire, P. A. d'Holbach. 3. Philosophy by I. Kant: ontology, epistemology, practical philosophy.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3, 4	1
11	1.5. Modern Western	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 7–10 (with abstracts).	Basic 1, Add. 2,	4

	philosophy.	2. Preparation to interview. 2. Writing essay.	1. G. W. F. Hegel and his philosophical system. Dialectics as method. Hegel's logic, philosophy of nature, philosophy of mind. 2. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach. 3. K. Marx and F. Engels: dialectical and historical materialism. 4. Positivism: method and content. 2. Which characteristics of European Renaissance were inherited by Western philosophy? 3. Themes № 19–29 (for student's choice).	3, 4	
12	1.5. Modern Western philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 11–15 (with abstracts). 1. XXth century philosophy: non-classical rationality. 2. Neo-Kantianism: W. Windelband. H. Rickert. 3. Neo-Hegelianism: B. Croce. 4. Phenomenology: E. Husserl. 5. Existentialism: M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers, J-P. Sartre.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3, 4	1
13	1.6. Modern Indian philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study. 2. Preparation to Interview.	1. Study class plan questions 1–4. (with abstracts). 1. Modernity in India. Main characteristics of the Indian Renaissance. 2. Philosophical ideas by Rammohun Roy: reinterpretation of Vedanta, Upanishads translations, religious philosophy. 3. Social and political views of Rammohun Roy and his role in development of social thought in Modern India. 4. H. L. V. Derozio and “Young Bengal”. 2. Formulate own answer about question: 1) What Western philosophical ideas were imbibed by Indian intellectuals XIX–XX centuries? 2) What ideas and schools of Indian philosophical tradition were perceived by Modern Indian philosophers.	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1
14	1.6. Modern Indian philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 5–7. (with abstracts).	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1
15	1.6. Modern Indian philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 8–10. (with abstracts). 1. The Brahmo Samaj and philosophical views of its leaders: D. Tagore and Kesubchandra	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	4

		2. Writing essay.	<p>Sen. Development of social thought.</p> <p>2. Positivist and utilitarian influence on Indian thought. Bankimchandra Chattopaddhyaya.</p> <p>3. Genesis of Neo-Vedantism. Swami Vivekananda. Aurobindo Ghosh.</p> <p>2. Themes № 30–35. (for student's choice).</p>		
16	1.6. Modern Indian philosophy.	<p>1. Preparation for class study.</p> <p>2. Preparation to control task</p>	<p>1. Study class plan questions 11–14. (with abstracts).</p> <p>1. Rabindranath Tagore's philosophical views.</p> <p>2. Swami Dayananda. "Arya Samaj".</p> <p>3. Political philosophy: from anglophilism to idea of Indian independence. D. Naoroji. Surendranath Banerjea. B. G. Tilak.</p> <p>4. M. K. Gandhi and his conception of non-violent resistance.</p> <p>5. Philosophical views by J. Nehru.</p> <p>6. Indian philosophy in XX century. Ramana Maharshi. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.. P. T. Raju. P. J. Chaudhury. A. Rahman.</p> <p>2. Work with the lectures abstract about themes 4–6 and textbooks</p>	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1
17	1.7. Russian philosophy.	<p>1. Preparation for class study.</p> <p>2. Preparation for control task</p>	<p>1. Study class plan questions 1–3. (with abstracts).</p> <p>1. General characteristics of Russian philosophy.</p> <p>2. First philosophical ideas in Kiev and Moscow Russia.</p> <p>3. Russian enlightenment philosophy. I. N. Novikov. A. N. Radischev.</p> <p>2. Work with the lectures abstract about themes 4–6 and textbooks</p>	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1
18	1.7. Russian philosophy.	<p>1. Preparation for class study.</p> <p>2. Preparation to discuss question.</p>	<p>1. Study class plan questions 4–6. (with abstracts).</p> <p>1. Peculiarities in development of Russian philosophy in XIX century.</p> <p>2. Pyotr Tchaadaev. Westernism and slavophilism as search for meaning of Russian history and social life.</p> <p>3. F. Dostoyevsky. L. Tolstoy and Russian religious philosophy.</p> <p>2. There is a number of similar topics in Modern Indian and Russian</p>	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1

			philosophical thought.. How to explain the likeness?		
19	1.7. Russian philosophy.	1. Preparation for class study.	1. Study class plan questions 7–9. (with abstracts 1. West and East synthesis in philosophy by V. Solovyov. 2. General characteristics of Russian philosophy in XX century. Christian socialism. Eurasianism. 3. Marxism in Russia.).	Basic 1, Add. 2, 3	1
Part 2. Areas of philosophical enquiry					
1-2	2.1. Ontology	1. Preparation for class study 2. Preparation to interview.	1. Study class plan questions 1–4. (with abstracts). 1. Ontology as philosophical conception on the being. 2. Being of Nature (of things, processes, states). 3. Human's being and being of society. 4. Ontological problems and its resolving different philosophical tradition (Indian, Ancient Greek, Western classical and Non-classical ontology). 2. Formulate own answer about questions: 1) How manifests unity and diversity of the World? 2) What is the place of ontology in system of philosophical knowledge?	Basic 2, Add. 1, 2, 3	4
3-4	2.2. Anthropology	1. Preparation for class study. 2. Writing essay.	1. Study class plan questions 1–5. (with abstracts). 1. Anthropology as philosophical science. Human as object of as philosophical analysis. Fundamentals of the human being. 2. Anthropogenesis: natural sciences and philosophical aspects. Biological and social in human being. 3. Typologies of human being. Individual, individuality, personality. 4. The Human and his relations with the World. The Problem of Other (I and You). The Problem of society (I and We). The Human and Nature. The Human and the Culture. 5. Human's being phenomena. The meaning of life. 2. Themes № 1–6. (for	Basic 2, Add. 1, 2, 3	2

		<p>2. Writing essay.</p> <p>3. Preparation for control task</p>	<p>4. Models of a social reality: the realistic, the naturalistic, the active, the phenomenological.</p> <p>5. Philosophy of history: society's functioning and development in the time. Historical time's models: cyclic, linear and pendulum.</p> <p>2. Themes № 12–17. (for student's choice).</p> <p>3. Work with the textbooks about themes 5–7.</p>		
17	2.7. Social philosophy	<p>1. Preparation for class study.</p>	<p>1. Study class plan questions 6–7. (with abstracts).</p> <p>1. Social progress' hypothesis. Modernization problem and a choice of aims in development of modern societies.</p> <p>2. Global problems in modern time in philosophy of history context.</p>	Basic 2, Add. 1, 2, 3	1
18 - 19	2.8. Philosophy of Culture	<p>1. Preparation for class study.</p> <p>2. Preparation to interview.</p> <p>3. Writing essay.</p>	<p>1. Study class plan questions 1–4. (with abstracts).</p> <p>1. Philosophical category of culture. Interpretation of culture, its social function.</p> <p>2. Development of culture. Tradition and novation, universal and national in a culture.</p> <p>3. Spheres of culture: language, literature, morality, social norms, religion, philosophy, science, technics.</p> <p>4. Diversity of culture. Dialogue of culture as phenomenon. West–East intercourse.</p> <p>2. What are directions of cultural interaction between West and East in Modern World?</p> <p>3. Themes № 18–27. (for student's choice).</p>	Basic 2, Add. 1, 2, 3	3

6.2. Instructional guidance for individual students' work

Themes for individual student's work repeat and deepen lecture themes and help to develop appropriate knowledge, skills and application.

The individual work on all discipline themes includes the preparation for class study, writing essay, preparation for achievement tests assessment, pass-fail exam and the exam.

Preparation for class study includes reading of lecture abstract (in 3 semester), working with the textbooks and add literature (with abstracting of the topic content), formulating own position on

debated issue (if debating provided). Reading of philosophical text-sources or the articles on the topic can be provided for explication of the main ideas.

Writing essay are provides the individual study of philosophical systems or questions and its describing on the paper (write or print forms are possible). Volume of essays is from 7 to 10 pages in print variant and from 10 to 15 lists in write variant. Concludes in the essay is required. Students must be able to generalize and to conclude on the described.

Preparation for achievement tests assessment includes working with the lecture abstracts (in 3 semester), the textbooks and practical class abstract on the considered themes.

6.3. Materials to carry out current monitoring and interim attestation of students' knowledge

Competence mastering assessment

№	Assessment type	Monitored topics (sections)	Competences that include components under assessment
3 semester			
1	Interview	1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
2	Checking of abstracts and theses from philosophical source text	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
3	Control task	1.1, 1.2, 1.3; 1.4, 1.5, 1.6	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
4	Making of essays and other creative works	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
4 semester			
5	Interview	2.1, 2.5, 2.8	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
6	Checking of abstracts and theses from philosophical source text	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
7	Control task	2.1, 2.2, 2.3; 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2
8	Making of essays and other creative works	2.2, 2.3, 2.7, 2.8	GEC-1, GEC-2, GEC-5, GPC-2

Interview questions

Point for discussion (Estimated independency and reasonableness of judgments in discussion).

№ 1 1) How are correlation between religion and philosophy?

2) What role philosophy plays in a culture? Be able to argument the point of view.

№ 2 Find arguments for assertion: "There are many alike ideas in Indian and Ancient Greek philosophy".

№ 3 Which characteristics of European Renaissance were inherited by Western philosophy?

№ 4. 1) What Western philosophical ideas were imbibed by Indian intellectuals XIX–XX centuries?

2) What ideas and schools of Indian philosophical tradition were perceived by Modern Indian philosophers.

№5. There is a number of alike topics in Modern Indian and Russian philosophical thought. How to explain the likeness?

№ 1 1) How manifests unity and diversity of the World?

2) What is the place of ontology in philosophical knowledge system.

№ 2 1) What are the differences of scientific knowledge from other kinds of knowledge?

2) What are peculiarities of scientific and humanities knowledge?

№ 3 What are directions of cultural interaction between West and East in Modern World?

Control task

1.1 block of themes

Philosophy as a kind of knowledge, its peculiarities
General characteristics of Indian philosophical thought
Nine philosophical systems in India.
Main philosophical problems in India
Philosophy in Ancient Greece
Classic period: sophistry and Socrates. Plato. Aristotle.

1.2 block of themes

Peculiarities of Middle Ages philosophy.
Peculiarities of Renaissance's philosophy
Periods and peculiarities of Modern Western philosophy.
Rationalism and method of knowledge acquiring
European Enlightenment philosophy.
I. Kant and his philosophy.
G. W. F. Hegel and his philosophical system.
L. Feuerbach. K. Marx and F. Engels
XXth century philosophy
The Indian Renaissance
Genesis of Neo-Vedantism.
Indian philosophy in XX century.

2.1 block of themes

Ontology as philosophical conception on the being/
Anthropology as philosophical science.
Axiology is theory of values.

2.2 block of themes

Consciousness' problem in philosophy. Epistemology.
Classical and Non-classical interpretations of cognition.
Nature as philosophical thinking's object.
Social reality. Social philosophy

Essay themes

1. Semester

1. Origins of philosophical thinking in the Vedas and Upanishads.
2. Philosophical ideas in "Bhagavadgita".
3. Samkhya and Yoga.
4. Nyaya and Vaisheshika.
5. Mimamsa and Vedanta.
6. Charvaka-lokayata materialism.
7. Jain philosophy.
8. Buddhist philosophy.
9. Pre-Socratic philosophy: Milesian school.
10. Pre-Socratic philosophy: Eleatic.
11. Pre-Socratic philosophy: Pythagoreans.
12. Atomistic theory: Leucippus and Democritus.
13. Classic period: sophistry and Socrates.
14. Plato's philosophy.
15. Aristotle's philosophy.
16. Hellenistic philosophy: Stoicism.
17. Hellenistic philosophy: Neo-Platonism.
18. Hellenistic philosophy: Epicureanism.
19. F. Bacon's method and philosophy.

20. R. Descartes' method and philosophy.
21. Philosophical ideas of French Enlightenment.
22. Philosophical ideas of English Enlightenment.
23. Philosophical ideas of German Enlightenment.
24. Kant and his philosophy.
25. G. W. F. Hegel and his philosophical system.
26. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
27. Dialectical and historical materialism by K. Marx and F. Engels.
28. Positivism, method and content.
29. XXth century philosophy currents.
30. Philosophical ideas by Rammohun Roy
31. Neo-Vedantism of Swami Vivekananda.
32. Philosophy of Aurobindo Ghosh.
33. Rabindranath Tagore's philosophical views.
34. M. K. Gandhi's philosophical views.
35. Neo-Vedantism in XXth century India (Ramana Maharshi. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.. P. T. Raju)

2 Semester

1. Freedom of Human.
2. Happiness and suffering of the Human.
3. The Human and creativity
4. The Human and Nature.
5. The Human and Society.
6. The Human and the Culture.
7. Freedom and rights of a person.
8. Moral values.
9. Religious values.
10. Aesthetic values.
11. Political and legal values.
12. Approaches to society interpretation in a history of philosophy.
13. Social relations.
14. Social communities as components of social reality.
15. Social institutions is components of social reality.
16. Social structure of society.
17. Problem of social progress.
18. Culture as social life phenomenon.
19. Culture and civilization.
20. Sources and mechanisms of sociocultural changes.
21. Language as sphere of culture.
22. Literature as sphere of culture.
23. Art as sphere of culture.
24. Religion as sphere of culture.
25. Philosophy as sphere of culture.
26. Science as sphere of culture.
27. Technics as sphere of culture.

Test questions

4. Genesis of philosophy as form of perception and explanation of world.
5. Definition of philosophy. Philosophy as a kind of knowledge, its peculiarities.
6. Subject and method, purpose and functions of philosophy.

7. Philosophy's structure. Philosophy in the culture.
8. General characteristics of Indian philosophical thought. Periods of Indian philosophy.
9. Origins of philosophical thinking in the Vedas, Upanishads and "Bhagavadgita".
10. Six orthodox philosophical systems in India: Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa, Vedanta.
11. Heterodox philosophical systems in India: Charvaka-lokayata, Jainism, Buddhism.
12. Ancient Greek philosophy's peculiarities. Periods of Ancient Greece philosophy.
13. Ionian school. Milesian philosophy. Thales. Anaximander. Anaximenes. Heraclitus.
14. Italic philosophy. Pythagoras and Pythagoreans.
15. Eleatic philosophy. Parmenides of Elea. Zeno of Elea.
16. Atomism of Leucippus. Democritus.
17. Classic period: sophistry and Socrates.
18. Classic period: Plato. Aristotle.
19. Hellenistic philosophy. Neo-Platonism. Plotinus. Skepticism.
20. Hellenistic philosophy. Stoicism. Epicureanism. Eclecticism.
21. Peculiarities of Middle Ages philosophical thinking and circle of philosophical problems.
22. Patristic thought. Scholasticism. Augustine of Hippo. Thomas Aquinas.
23. Peculiarities of European Renaissance's philosophy. Humanism in Renaissance as cultural and philosophical current: Dante, Petrarch, L. Valla, M. Ficino, Erasmus.
24. Natural philosophy. Nicolas Cusanus. N. Copernicus. D. Bruno. Leonardo da Vinci.
25. Political philosophy: N. Machiavelli. Thomas More. Reformation and its philosophical ideas.
26. Main characteristics of Modern Western philosophy. Periods in Modern Western philosophy.
27. Rationalism and method of knowledge acquiring. R. Descartes. F. Bacon. B. Spinoza. G. Leibniz.
28. Sensualist ontology: J. Locke. T. Hobbes.
29. Agnosticism and skepticism: D. Hume, G. Berkeley.
30. European Enlightenment philosophy: materialism and atheism. D. Diderot, R. A. Helvetius, F. Voltaire, P. A. d'Holbach.
31. Philosophy by I. Kant: ontology, epistemology, practical philosophy.
32. G. W. F. Hegel and his philosophical system: logic, philosophy of nature, philosophy of mind. Dialectics as method.
33. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
34. K. Marx and F. Engels: dialectical and historical materialism.
35. Positivism: method and content.
36. XXth century philosophy: non-classical rationality. Neo-Kantianism: W. Windelband. H. Rickert. Neo-Hegelianism: B. Croce.
37. XXth century philosophy: Phenomenology: E. Husserl. Existentialism: M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers, J-P. Sartre.
38. Main characteristics of the Indian Renaissance in XIX– early XX century and philosophical ideas of the epoch.
39. Philosophical ideas by Rammohun Roy: reinterpretation of Vedanta, Upanishads translations, religious philosophy, social and political views.
40. Development of social thought. H. L. V. Derozio and "Young Bengal".
41. The Brahmo Samaj and philosophical views of its leaders: D. Tagore and Kesubchandra Sen.
42. Positivist and utilitarian influence on Indian thought. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya.
43. Genesis of Neo-Vedantism. Swami Vivekananda. Aurobindo Ghosh.
44. Rabindranath Tagore's philosophical views.
45. Swami Dayananda. "Arya Samaj".
46. Political philosophy: from anglophilism to idea of Indian independence. D. Naoroji. Surendranath Banerjea. B. G. Tilak.
47. Indian philosophy in XX century. Philosophical views of M. K. Gandhi and J. Nehru.
48. Indian philosophy in XX century. Ramana Maharshi. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. P. T. Raju.

49. General characteristics of Russian philosophy. First philosophical ideas in Kiev and Moscow Russia.
50. Russian Enlightenment philosophy. I. N. Novikov. A. N. Radischev.
51. Peculiarities in development of Russian philosophy in XIX century. P. Tchaadaev. Westernism and slavophilism as search for meaning of Russian history and social life.
52. F. Dostoyevsky. L. Tolstoy and Russian religious philosophy.
53. West and East synthesis in philosophy by V. Solovyov.
54. General characteristics of Russian philosophy in XX century. Christian socialism. Eurasianism.
55. Marxism in Russia.

Exemplary list of examination questions and tasks

1. Ontology as philosophical conception on the Being.
2. Being of Nature (of things, processes, states). Human's being and being of society.
3. Ontological problems and its resolving different philosophical tradition (Indian, Ancient Greek, Western classical and Non-classical ontology).
4. Anthropology as philosophical science. Human as object of as philosophical analysis. Fundamentals of the human being.
5. Anthropogenesis: natural sciences and philosophical aspects. The biological and the social in human being. Fundamentals of the human being.
6. Typologies of human being. Body and spirit foundations of person. Individual, individuality, personality.
7. The Human and his relations with the World. The Problem of Other (I and You). The Problem of society (I and We). The Human's relations to the Nature and the Culture.
8. Human's being phenomena. The meaning of life.
9. Genesis of axiology as peculiar sub-discipline in philosophy: I. Kant, W. Windelband, H. Rickert, W. Dilthey, O. Spengler.
10. Axiology is theory of values. The category of value. Values in a system of culture.
11. Regulating character of values. Individual and social values, its combination.
12. Types of values: moral, religious, political and legal, aesthetic.
13. Consciousness' problem in philosophy. Natural scientific and philosophical interpretation of consciousness.
14. Genesis of human consciousness. Social nature of consciousness.
15. Consciousness as highest structuring and controlling activity. Structure and forms of consciousness.
16. Genesis and development of cognition. Cognition as philosophical analysis' object.
17. Cognition as comprehension of Truth. Truth and its criteria.
18. Category and structure of knowledge. Sensual and rational cognition, its unity in a Modern cognitive model.
19. General rational methods of cognition: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, abstraction, generalization, comparison, idealization, observation, measurement and experiment.
20. Science and scientific knowledge. Nature sciences and humanities: features and models.
21. Nature as philosophical thinking's object. Forms of nature perceiving in the history of culture.
22. Abiotic and biotic nature. Problem of life: its value and origin.
23. Nature and Human intercourse. Harmony and conflict between nature and culture.
24. Destruction of a natural environment and the global ecological problem in the Modern world.
25. Approaches to society interpretation in a history of philosophy: main periods in the development of social-philosophical thought.
26. Social reality and its forms of being: space and time. Society reproducing process.
27. Society as sociocultural system. Sub-systems, components and elements of society.
28. Models of a social reality: the realistic and the naturalistic.
29. Models of a social reality: the active and the phenomenological.

30. Philosophy of history: society's functioning and development in the time.
31. Social progress' hypothesis. Modernization problem and a choice of aims in development of modern societies.
32. Global problems in Modern time in philosophy of history context.
33. Philosophical category of culture. Interpretation of culture, its social function.
34. Development of culture. Tradition and novation, universal and national in a culture.
35. Spheres of culture: language, literature, morality, social norms, religion, philosophy, science, technics.
36. Diversity of culture. Dialogue of culture as phenomenon. West–East intercourse.

7. Educational, methodological and informational means provided for subject “Philosophy”

a) Basic literature.

1. History of Philosophy. In 2 vols. A Textbook/ Ed. By A. S. Kolesnikov. 2nd ed. Rev. with an add. M.: Yurait, 2018.
2. Ivin A. A. Nikitina. I. P. Philosophy: a Textbook for Academical Bachelors. M.: Yurait, 2017.

b) Additional literature.

1. Ivin A. A., Nikitina I. P. Fundamentals of Philosophy: a Textbook. /. M.: Yurait, 2018.
2. Valyano M. V. A History and Philosophy of Science. A Tutorial. M.: Alpha-M, NIZ INFRA-M, 2016. <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=409300>
3. Spirkin A. G. General philosophy. a Textbook for Academical Bachelors. M.: Yurait, 2018.
4. Ableev S. R. A History of World Philosophy. a Textbook for High School. M.: Yurait, 2018.

c) Internet resources

1. <https://archive.org/> - Resource of the electronic books, edited in XX century.
2. <http://global.britannica.com/> Encyclopedia Britannica.
3. <http://www.dmoz.org/Society/Philosophy/> Social Philosophy.
4. <http://philpapers.org/> Philosophical papers on different themes.
5. <http://plato.stanford.edu/> Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

d) Software

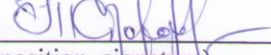
1. Microsoft Office 2010 registration license number 02278-581-0369665-38697: Microsoft Office Excel 2010, Microsoft Office Word 2010, Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2010
2. Kaspersky Anti-Virus for 2017-2018, Contract No. 030-17-223 of November 22, 2017
3. Kaspersky Anti-Virus 2016-2017,, contract No. XII-567116 of August 29, 2016
4. "Microsoft" software (Eopen subscription); license № 63167487, the license № 61853322:
5. Microsoft Windows XP, Microsoft Windows 7, Microsoft Windows 8, Microsoft Windows 8.1

8. Material and technical means provided for subject

	Name discipline (module), a practitioner in accordance with the curriculum	The name of special premises and premises for independent of work	The equipment of special premises and premises for independent of work	List of licensing software. Requisites confirming document
	2	3	4	5
1	Philosophy	Training audience with multimedia 12-346 for conducting lectures, practical classes, group and individual consultations, current and intermediate certification, independent work of students	Multimedia system: projector, interactive whiteboard, computer	<p>Microsoft Office 2010 registration license number 02278-581-0369665-38697: Microsoft Office Excel 2010, Microsoft Office Word 2010, Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2010</p> <p>Kaspersky Anti-Virus for 2017-2018, Contract No. 030-17-223 of November 22, 2017</p> <p>Kaspersky Anti-Virus 2016-2017,, contract No. XII-567116 of August 29, 2016</p> <p>"Microsoft" software (Eopen subscription); license № 63167487, the license № 61853322:</p> <p>Microsoft Windows XP, Microsoft Windows 7, Microsoft Windows 8, Microsoft Windows 8.1</p>

The work program of subject **Philosophy** was composed in compliance with requirements of FSES HE taking for specialty **31.05.01 – General Medicine**

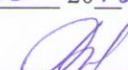
The program was compiled by:

1. Skorokhodova Tatiana Grigorievna, Dr., Professor 
(names, position, signature)
2. _____
(names, position, signature)

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The program was approved at a meeting of sub-department


Report № 7a from « 3 » марта 20 16

Head of the department “**Theory and practice of social work**”  Lavryonova T. I.
(signature, Full name)

The program is agreed with the Dean of the GENERAL MEDICINE
Dean of the GENERAL MEDICINE  A. Moiseeva

The programme was approved by methodology methodological committee of
Medical Institute

Report № 7 from « 5 » 03 20 16

Head of the methodological committee of Medical Institute  O. V. Kalmin
(Signature) (Fullame)

Data on re-approval of the program for consecutive academic years and record of alterations

Academic year	Sub-departments' decision (Report №, date, signature of sub-department's head)	Introduced alterations	Page numbers		
			changed	new	annulled
2016-2017	Решение № 1 от 31.05.16	Дополнительно введено	—	—	—
2016-2017	Решение № 9 от 26.05.17	Изменены названия факультетов	1	1	—
2017-2018	Решение № 1 от 31.08.17	Дополнительно введено	9	9	—
2018-2019	Решение № 1 от 31.08.18	Дополнительно введено	—	—	—