31.05.01 General Medicine

TOPIC 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS SUBJECT MATTER AND ROLE IN SOCIETY. PLACE AND ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN MEDICINE.

**The relevance of studying philosophy**

In our life, we face not only questions related to solving everyday practical problems. We try to find answers to the most general and deepest questions.

What is the surrounding world ? And what is the place and purpose of man in this world?

What is the world ground? Is it material or spiritual?

Is the world subject to any laws or chaos reigns in it?

Can a person cognize the world around him and what is this cognition?

What is the meaning of human life, its purpose and its value?

A person thinks of good and evil, beauty and ugliness, freedom and justice and many other issues that are called worldview. Reflecting on them, a person can rely on his or her life experience and common sense, on belief in the supernatural or on scientific knowledge, seeking to find an explanation in natural causes. This process depends on the type of personal worldview. Among different types of personal worldview there is philosophical one.

A worldview is a system of generalized views of the world, a person's place in it and his attitude to this world, as well as the beliefs, feelings and ideals based on these views that determine a person's life position, principles of his or her behavior and value orientations.

Philosophy is love of wisdom (from Greek phileo that means love and sophia that means wisdom) .

It originated about 2 thousand 6 hundreds years ago in the countries of the ancient world (India, China, and Egypt). It reached its classical form in Ancient Greece. The first person who called himself a philosopher was the ancient Greek thinker Pythagoras. Plato, another ancient Greek thinker, first identified Philosophy as a special science.

Later, within philosophy itself, its relatively independent sections appeared including ontology - the doctrine of being and its essence, epistemology - the doctrine of cognition, logic - the doctrine of thinking, its laws and forms, ethics - the doctrine of morality, aesthetics - the doctrine of beauty in life and art, social philosophy - the doctrine of human society, and finally, the history of philosophy, which studies the origin, formation and development of philosophical thought.

Now let us speak about basic philosophical concepts and categories.