

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES

PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT

PROGRAMME

on the subject of

PHILOSOPHY
(for bachelor degree)

**Beynəlxalq münasibətlər və
regionşünaslıq fakültəsi nəzdində
Fəlsəfə və ictimai elmlər kafedrasının
26 dekabr 2022 - ci il tarixli iclasında
müzakirə olunmuşdur (Protokol №5)**

Baku - 2023

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EXPLANATORY SHEET

Important changes in the economic, political, social and spiritual life of our independent Republic, fundamental reforms in the education system have created wide range of opportunities to raise it to the level of world standards. In this regard, a number of textbooks, teaching aids and educational programs have been created. From this point of view a number of works have been done in the field of publishing public - philosophical literature.

Philosophy is a perfect worldview, a special form of understanding the world, a system of views on the general principles of existence, as well as the best theoretical school of thought. Philosophy is the science of the most general laws to which the cognitive process, human thinking is subject. Philosophy is a separate part of the culture of spiritual thinking. He set himself the goal of arming a person studying philosophy with a practical life program, an understanding of the highest meaning of life and moral ideals. Philosophy shows the highest goals of human intelligence. The essence of philosophy is to justify higher moral values.

The main task of philosophy as a worldview system of knowledge is to develop human spirituality and the system of higher humanistic beliefs. Studying philosophy involves knowing its history, views of its most prominent representatives, basic concepts and categories.

Philosophy encompasses knowledge about nature, society, the general laws of thinking and the nature of reality. Completion of this course helps to understand the current scientific directions accurately, provides a deep understanding of the theoretical, moral-ethical features of solving modern scientific issues and enables future specialists to use their skills in the professional field effectively.

Forming philosophy as an independent way of thinking as a worldview, it stimulates not only the understanding of the surrounding world, but also the realizing of one's own position in this world and the formation of the human personality. Philosophical knowledge is a necessary basis for both scientific - theoretical and practical activity of a person.

The program was developed on the basis of the requirements of the modern credit system and was structured on content and essentially related topics.

" Philosophy" course
THEMATIC PLAN

<i>Subject 1. Philosophy and its subject. Worldview levels and historical types</i>	4 hours
<i>Topic 2. The history of the development of philosophy. Functions of philosophy and its place in the system of sciences</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic 3. Philosophical teaching about existence</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic 4. The concept of matter in philosophy</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic 5. Dialectic and its laws.</i>	4 hours
<i>Topic 6. Categories of dialectics</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic 7. The problem of consciousness in philosophy</i>	4 hours
<i>Topic 8. Cognition and its structure</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic 9. Philosophical meaning of man</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic 10. Philosophical meaning of society. The subject and driving forces of the historical process</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic11. Spiritual life of society and social consciousness</i>	2 hours
<i>Topic12. Globalization, its nature and perspectives</i>	2 hours

Total: 30 hours

TOPICS

Topic 1. Philosophy and its subject. Worldview levels and historical types - 4 hours

- 1. The content of the worldview, its levels, historical forms*
- 2. The subject of philosophy.*

The theoretical basis of the philosophical outlook as one of the oldest areas of human knowledge and spiritual culture. The importance of studying philosophy. The subject of philosophy. "Man - world" relations. The main problem of philosophy: the question of the primacy of matter or consciousness, the problem of understanding the world. Modern concepts about the subject of philosophical knowledge. The problems covered by philosophy, their uniqueness. Philosophy as a complex principle of cognition and the most general method of administrative activity. The place of philosophical knowledge in the system of universal culture. Worldview, its social-historical character and levels. Feeling the world, perceiving the world and understanding the world. The combination of knowledge, information, beliefs, ideas, efforts, hopes in the content of worldview. Basic levels of worldview: intellectual and emotional aspects of worldview. Historical types of worldview: mythology, religion, philosophy, science. Features and functions of mythology. Specificity of religion, belief in the existence of supernatural forces as the basis of religious outlook. Social-historical nature and social functions of religion. Religion as a part of spiritual culture. Interaction of mythology, religion and philosophy.

Literature :

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov . Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 2. The history of the development of philosophy. Functions of philosophy and its place in the system of sciences - 2 hours

- 1. The history of the development of philosophy*
- 2. The place of philosophy in the system of sciences*
- 3. Functions of philosophy*

Ancient Eastern philosophy. Ancient Greek philosophy. Ancient Roman philosophy. The Middle Ages and the Renaissance in Western philosophy. Medieval Azerbaijani philosophy. The philosophy of the new era. Enlightenment philosophy of Azerbaijan. Classical German philosophy. Philosophy of Marxism. Western philosophy in 20th century.

The functions of philosophy, their common and different aspects: outlook function and methodological function. Method problem in philosophy. Dialectic and metaphysics. Relationship of philosophy with other sciences.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 3. Philosophical training about existence – 2 hours

1. *Setting the problem of existence in philosophy.*
2. *Being and its forms*

The study of the existence of the world as a whole and man is the main subject of philosophy, ontology is the study of existence. Modern philosophical quests about existence and their significance. The main aspects of the philosophical meaning of existence. Broad and limited meaning of existence. The relationship between the concepts of existence, reality and actuality. Reality as a set of events and processes existing in the past and in the present. Objective and subjective existence. The nature and forms of existence: the existence of things, processes and nature, human existence, spiritual existence and social existence. "Second nature" existence's essence and characteristics. Human existence and its dual nature, specific human existence. Subjectivized and objectified spiritual existence. Characteristics of the social form of existence.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 4. Concept of matter in philosophy – 2 hours

1. *Concepts of matter and substance.*
2. *The concept of movement. Types and forms of movement.*
3. *Space and time*

Scientific definition of matter, its methodological importance. Matter as a philosophical category that reflects the objective reality known to man through his senses, which exists independently of his senses. The relationship between the concepts of existence and matter. The principle of infinity and inexhaustibility of matter.

Matter as the unity of objective reality and substance. Concept of substance, monism, dualism and pluralism. Materialist and idealist position about the nature of the world. Modern science about the staging and structural level of matter. Basic

levels of matter organization in non-living nature and organic world. Social life as the highest stage of matter organization.

The concept of movement. Movement as a extremely diverse and complex changes. Movement and development, types and forms of movement. Modern science about the classification of types and forms of movement. Space and time characterize the existence and sequence of existence. Basic properties of space and time. Substantial and relational concepts of space and time. The theory of relativity is about the unity of space, time and motion. The problem of dimensionality and infinity of space and time. Social space and social time.

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1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 5. Dialectic and its laws – 4 hours

1. *Dialectics is the study of the universal relations and development of existence.*
2. *The concept of law. Classification of my laws.*
3. *Laws of dialectic.*

Dialectics is the study of universal relationships, movement and development. Objective and subjective dialectic. Principles of dialectics. Models of development as a process of transformation of quantitative changes into qualitative changes. The concept of law. Classification of laws. Laws of dialectic. The law of unity and struggle of opposites. The source and driving forces of development. The law of transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes. The law of negation of negation (dialectical synthesis). Hegel's "triad" principle. Cyclic nature and spiral form of development.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 6. Categories of dialectics – 2 hours

1. *Categories of dialectics.*

The categories of dialectics express the structure of being and the relations of determination. Categories expressing the structure and organization of existence:

individual, special and general. Essence and event (manifestation). Structural relations. The principle of systematicity. Whole and part. Element and structure. Systematic analysis method. Content and form. Categories expressing the causal (determination) relations of existence: cause and effect. The principle of determinism. Necessity and coincidence (accident). Possibility and reality. Forms of opportunity. The methodological and heuristic role of philosophical categories in cognition.

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1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 7. The problem of consciousness in philosophy – 4 hours

1. *Formulation the problem of consciousness in philosophy*
2. *The origin, social nature and sources of consciousness*
3. *Self-consciousness*
4. *The essence of non-consciousness*

Consciousness is the perception of reality, a property of the human brain. Attitude to the problem of consciousness in the history of philosophy. Evolution of reflection, characteristics of reflection in inanimate and living nature, social reflection. The genesis and psycho-physiological foundations of consciousness. The social-historical essence of consciousness. Structural components of consciousness. The inner content of non-consciousness. Freudian theory. Self-consciousness and its forms. Consciousness and artificial intelligence.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 8. Cognition and its structure – 2 hours

1. *Cognition as a subject of philosophical analysis*
2. *The structure of the cognitive process*
3. *Theory of truth*

Studying the essence, structure and methods of the process of understanding the

world is the object of cognitive theory. Philosophical debates about understanding the world: optimism, skepticism, agnosticism. The object and subject of cognition. The structure of knowledge. Knowledge and information. The structure of the cognitive process. Emotional and logical (rational) cognition. Forms of sensory perception: emotion, perception and imagination. The main forms of logical cognition: concept, judgment and inference. Concepts about the problem of truth. Objectivity and concreteness of truth. Absolute and relative truth. The relation of truth fallacy and falsehood. Practice is the source of knowledge, the criterion of truth. Creativity and intuition.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Topic 9. Philosophical meaning of human - 2 hours

1. *Formulation the human problem in philosophy.*
2. *The origin, essence and existence of human*
3. *The ratio of biological and social aspects in human*
4. *The meaning of life, death and immortality*

Man is the highest of living beings and the subject of culture. Teachings about the origin and essence of man. The place of the human concept in the history of philosophical thought. Anthroposociogenesis and its complex character. The role of speech, language and consciousness in human development. The ratio of biological and social aspects in man. Approach to man from biological, social, mental and cosmic perspectives. Concepts of individual, individuality and personality. Views on the meaning of life. The end of individual human existence. The problem of death and immortality. The right to die: suicide and euthanasia. Man and humanity.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Taghiyev A. Concepts of modern natural science. Baku - 2009.
6. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2010.
7. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
8. Mammadov H.; Taghiyev A. Anthropology. Baku, 2014.
9. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018
10. Philosophical anthropology of Max Scheler: lessons, criticism, perspectives. SPb.: Aletya, 2011.

Topic 10. Philosophical meaning of society. The subject and driving forces of the historical process – 2 hours

- 1. Subject and functions of social philosophy*
- 2. Society is a self-developing system*
- 3. Concept of social sphere and social structure. Social stratification teaching.*
- 4. Social - ethnic and demographic structure of the society*
- 5. Family and its role in society*

The subject of social philosophy is to provide a theoretical analysis of society as a whole, to reveal its laws and driving forces. Current approaches to society: naturalist, idealist, materialist. The main spheres of society: economic, spiritual, social and political. The social structure of society. Social composition and its elements. Division of society into social associations, groups and classes. Social-class and social-territorial structure. The main tendencies of changing the social structure of modern society. Social stratification teaching. Social - ethnic structure of the society. Historical forms of unity of people. Tribe, kin, people and nation. The subject and driving forces of the historical process: nation and historical personality. Demographic structure of society. The problem of population growth and the need to regulate it. Family as a small model of society. Functions of the family.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012. P.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018
8. Merton R. Social teaching and social structure. M., 2006

Topic 11. Spiritual life of society and social consciousness – 2 hours

- 1. Spiritual life and its elements*
- 2. Social consciousness and its structure*
- 3. Forms of social consciousness*

Elements of the spiritual sphere: spiritual activity, spiritual values, spiritual – ideal relations. The spiritual sphere as an area that serves to satisfy spiritual needs. The central place of social consciousness in the spiritual life of society. Social and individual consciousness, their mutual relationship. The structure of public consciousness: public psychology and public ideology. Ordinary - practical (massive) and theoretical (scientific) consciousness. Forms of social consciousness: political, legal, moral, religious, aesthetic consciousness.

The essence of political consciousness. The structure of political consciousness. The role and functions of political consciousness in society.

Legal consciousness and its structure. Legal consciousness as a regulator of human activity and behavior. Relationship of legal consciousness with moral and political consciousness.

The essence of moral consciousness. The universal regulatory nature of moral norms. The main categories of moral consciousness. The relationship between moral and legal consciousness.

The essence and specificity of aesthetic consciousness (art). Basic concepts of aesthetic consciousness. The main functions of aesthetic consciousness. Art as a type of creative activity based on aesthetic awareness.

The specificity of religious consciousness. The structure of religious consciousness. Religious ideas. Religious feelings. Religious activity. Social, epistemological, psychological roots of religion. Functions of religion.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
3. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev, Ali Hasanov, Etibar Najafov, Kamal Abdulla, Javid Badalov, Sarkhanbey Khuduyev. President of Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev about the Azerbaijani model of multiculturalism. Baku - 2017.
6. Etibar Najafov, Kamal Abdulla. Azerbaijani multiculturalism. Baku - 2017. p. 47-49.
6. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018
7. Introduction to multiculturalism. Baku, 2019.
8. Alekseev V.P. Social philosophy. M., 2005

Topic 12. Globalization, its essence and perspectives – 2 hours

1. *The essence of the concept of globalization*
2. *Advantages and disadvantages of the globalization process*
3. *Modern global problems, their nature, causes of formation*
4. *Classification of global problems*
5. *Solutions to global problems*

The concept of globalization, its essence and perspectives. Modern global problems, their nature, causes of formation. Contradictory relations of nature and society. Classification of global problems. Ways to solve global problems and therefore, the need for joint cooperation of states and peoples.

Literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Main literature:

1. Maqsd Farhadoglu. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 1996.
2. Aghayar Shukurov. Philosophy. Baku - 1997.
3. Edited by Farrukh Ramazanov. Philosophy. Baku - 2007.
4. Hamid Imanov. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku - 2007.
5. Ramiz Mehdiyev. Philosophy. Baku-2010.
6. Zeynaddin Hajiyev. Philosophy. Baku - 2012.
7. Arif Taghiyev. Philosophy. Baku, 2018

Additional literature

In Azerbaijani:

1. Ismayilov F. Man and the world. Baku, 1994.
2. Alizade B. Philosophical concepts of the historical process. Baku, 2000
3. Ismayilov F. Basics of classical psychoanalysis. Baku, 2003
4. Khalilov S. Dialogue between civilizations. Baku, "Adiloglu", 2009
5. Taghiyev A. Concepts of modern natural science. Baku, 2009
6. Mammadov H.; Taghiyev A. Anthropology. Baku, 2014.
7. Abbasova G., Hajiyev Z. Social philosophy. Textbook for higher schools. Baku, 2017.
8. Ramiz Mehdiyev, Ali Hasanov, Etibar Najafov, Kamal Abdulla, Javid Badalov, Sarkhanbey Khuduyev. President of the Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev about the Azerbaijani model of multiculturalism. Baku, 2017.
9. Etibar Najafov, Kamal Abdulla. Azerbaijani multiculturalism. Baku , 2017.
10. Introduction to Multiculturalism. Baku, 2019.

In Russian:

11. Chardin P.T. The phenomenon of man. M., 1987
12. Umedov A.K. Spiritual life of society. M., Mysl, 1990
13. Moiseev N. Man and noosphere. M., 1990
14. Abbasov A. Space, time, knowledge. Baku, "Elm", 1996
15. Merton R. Social teaching and social structure. M., 2006
16. Sorokin P. Social and cultural dynamics. M., 2006
17. Philosophical anthropology of Max Scheler: lessons, criticism, perspectives. SPb .: Aleteya, 2011.

Topics for individual works:

1. Christianity and philosophy during Middle Ages.
2. Anthropology and Moral Philosophy in the Middle Ages.
3. Machiavelli: politics as manipulation.
4. Necessity and freedom.
5. Kant's moral philosophy.
6. Darwin - natural selection and the origin of man.
7. Nietzsche "God is dead" - European nihilism.
8. Freud and psychoanalysis.
9. Hegel - history and dialectics.
10. Enlightenment – intelligence and progress (Montesquieu and Rousseau).
11. Aristotle: politics as intelligent life in the community.
12. Indian and Chinese teachings.
13. Buddhist philosophy.
14. The teaching of Confucius.
15. Plato: the ideal state.
16. Self-consciousness in the teachings of Rene Descartes.
17. Consciousness and cybernetics (artificial intelligence).
18. Globalization as one of the most relevant aspects of modern times.
19. Sufi philosophy.
20. Eastern Peripatetic philosophy.
21. Rationalism of 17th century European philosophy (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz).
22. The main features of the philosophy of neothomism.
23. Features of the philosophical outlook. Tasks and problems of philosophy.
24. Culture and civilization.
25. Philosophical meaning of human.
26. The meaning of life, death and immortality.