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Contemporary models of Philosophical education: Round-table sitting of Ukrainian Philosophical Fund and Department of Philosophy of Philosophical Faculty at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

The subjects of consideration, theoretical discussions and development of practical recommendations at the round-table sitting were as follows: problems of modernization of the philosophical education in Ukraine for realization of the heuristic attempt of philosophical thought; revision of place and role of philosophy in the structure of contemporary university education as a whole; philosophy's response to modern challenges; today's cultural mission of philosophy; tendency to minimization of philosophy influence on the content and orientation of education; prospects of philosophic specialities, etc. Isolation from the world philosophic community is the main cause of negative phenomena in the development of home philosophy. The worldwide adopted principles of existence of the philosophic community presuppose a higher academic mobility; development of textological culture; renovation of educational courses on the basis of the world achievements; adaptation of the philosophic courses for non-philosophic faculties; getting out of formalism in defining scientific criteria, etc.

Keywords: heuristic potential of philosophical thinking, place of philosophy in the structure of university education, philosophic specialities, cultural mission of philosophy, academic mobility, textological culture

Oleh Bily

Globalism as ideology and globalization as the process

The process of globalization is presented now in the light of concentration and centralization of the economic power as a precondition of creation of planetary political and social infrastructure. Globalization was always connected with the struggle for resources, for territories. In the course of historical development of globalization processes the prospects of civilization movement were determined both by the power claims and military component. Under these conditions the etatist myth which adopts the idea of the national state also feeds the idea of globalization. The substitutive religiousness of any prophetic empiricism and determinism is an important condition of efficiency of various forms of modern globalization ideology. The relation between the real content of the idea of sovereignty and the universal values is one of the greatest risks in globalization process.

Keywords: globalization, civilization movement, sovereignty, etatist myth, substitutive religiousness

Kostiantyn Kislyuk

The contemporary Ukrainian culture: “mezhovist” or “merezhovist”?

“Mezhovist” (the boundary principle) is conceptualized in the paper as a leading sign of Ukrainian culture from antiquity to the present. Mezhovist is defined as creation of a set of elements of various qualities at the intersection of varied external influences on the border between one of the «centers» of the modern world and its periphery. “Merezhovist” (the network principle) of Ukrainian culture in the 21st century is recognized as a favorable factor in the social and cultural progress to “merezhovist”, perspective for most developed countries the “network society”, formed by the horizontal architecture of the Internet.

Keywords: culture, “mezhovist”(the boundary principle), “merezhovist” (the network principle), “network society”, Ukrainian culture

Roman Zymovets

Respect vs solidarity: Liberal and communitarian strategies of human rights justification

Liberal and Communitarian strategies of human rights justification are investigated in the article as alternative and rooted from different ontological presuppositions. While liberalism stands on the position of “unencumbered subject”, which has priority concerning his aims (as individual or collective imposed), Communitarianism stands on the position of “embodied subject”, which is always included in social and cultural meaningful context of community. Hence Liberalism considers human rights from universal morality prospects of respect toward each person regardless of cultural and social identity, while Communitarianism explains human rights mostly in terms of civil rights and treats patriotic collective solidarity as a condition of respect. The authors raise the question about horizon of understanding human rights, common for liberalism and communitarianism. Specific morals of law, which presuppose priority of rights toward obligations and derive from understanding of different kind of threats in common human being is considered as such horizon.

Keywords: human rights, morality of law, ontology, liberalism, communitarianism

Taras Dobko

Apology of value in Max Scheler’s “Formalism in Ethics and Non-formal Ethics of Values”

This article offers an argument in support of the objective and autonomous character of values based on the phenomenological work of Max Scheler. The irreducibility of values to performative linguistic practice, projection of subjective feelings into reality, symbolic expression of power relations, product of judgment assessments and other superstructures of secondary order upon immediate experience of the human person is substantiated against the background of the critical analysis of nominalist value theory and theory of moral assessment. The article offers evidence about the sui generis character of moral experience in which the human person discovers the world of objective values and his personal vocation to realize the value plenitude of being in his life.

Keywords: value, moral experience, person, duty, phenomenology, ethics, ethical nominalism, Scheler

Iryna Kysliakovska

A priori knowledge in science

The urgent problem of the philosophy of science is to ascertain whether the scope of new knowledge in natural sciences may happen to be restricted a priori, or before any experience. And if so, what are the considerations delimiting the scope of any possible knowledge? The paper deals with this important problem promoting one helpful analogy: it is argued that the relation of a priori knowledge to new knowledge must be represented as relation of metalanguage to object language. This decision helps the author to demonstrate how the scope of new knowledge in natural sciences is actually restricted by a priori knowledge of nature, or the concept of Nature, in Kantian sense. In addition, the author tries to define some risks of the science of nature associated with radically new forms of knowledge being accepted.

Keywords: epistemology, philosophy of science, rationality, objectivity, criticism, empiricism

Oleksandr Pustovit

Philosophers Pushkin and Goethe: something about the nature of genii

The author searches for affinity in creative works by J.W. Goethe and A.S. Pushkin as “art philosophers” (S.L. Frank), detecting in their works the displays of highly developed right-hemisphere and left-hemisphere functions of the human brain. This is connected, first of all, with the ability of visual image for embodying philosophic ideas and, secondly, the ability of a “seeing eye” to search for and to find time — development, formation, the history. The writers’ dramatic compositions are the best embodiment of concrete completeness of reality which is equally subject to thinking of the both artists. In the author’s opinion, the philosophic theatre of Goethe and Pushkin syncretizes the historical specificity, philosophic problems, poetical word, and theatrical performance.

Keywords: J.W. Goethe (1749-1832), A.S. Pushkin (1799-1837), right-hemisphere and left-hemisphere functions of the human brain, philosophic theatre

Nelli Kornienko

Imitation and plagiarism as a threat to academic freedom

In recent years one can observe in Europe, including Ukraine, the ousting of research strategies of the humanities by those of the will to power, struggle for the signs of prestige, depreciation of self-sufficiency of the scientific searching. Parascience, plagiarism, deficit of novel methodologies in our territory, threatening simulacra and fictions in science lead to reduction of the essence of scientific knowledge to nothing and, finally, to devaluation of fundamental values of civil society.

Keywords: research strategies, simulacrum, parascience, plagiarism, academic freedom