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***T.V. Sobol,***  
*PhD, Junior Researcher,*  
*Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv,*

***V.E. Turenko,***  
*PhD, Junior Researcher,*  
*Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv,*

***N.V. Yarmolitzka,***  
*PhD, Senior Researcher,*  
*Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*

## **THE PLACE OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE WORLD EDUCATIONAL SPACE**

Society can survive and develop only under conditions of adequate responses to the challenges of the social environment. The main characteristic of modern society is the rapid changes of ideas, information dissemination and accumulation of new knowledge. These processes have spread around the world primarily due to intensive development of information technologies and the integration processes in the society. Thus, intellectual work replaces physical labor and new requirements and principles appear in our life.

In addition, modern conditions of life put forward their demands to the future professionals – the driving force of development of any country. A real professional, in addition to basic professional knowledge, must have many different qualities and skills, such as: the art of thinking, which allows you quickly solve most of problems; creative approach to reality, which helps to integrate into the modern information society; the critical perception of the world, which will facilitate to make a prudent decision, to analyze and search for new information. A specialist must know all methods of cognition and activity, searching for evidence and verification of the validity of any knowledge. At the same time, mentioned properties stimulate person's desire to self-development and self-education, without which it is impossible to adapt to today's changing world. That is why some scholars have pointed out the necessity of transition to a new educational system, which will be

focused «on the formation of an innovative person who is able to search and can make unconventional decisions. It will be inventive and creative person. Ingenuity becomes the archetype for innovation person and leading purpose of training is the formation of her / his own research position. So currently in the educational activities the transition process from the «memory school» to the «Institute for works with thinking» becomes very important [2, 37].

Significant, if not a major role in the formation of such innovative, broad-thinking person plays philosophical education, the purpose of which is to help everyone to develop and improve philosophical, spiritual, moral, aesthetic attitudes, ideals and values of the person. It helps people to live through all difficulties and troubles in their lives and achieve success [5]. The specificity of philosophizing – is a constant movement of thought, and the desire to comprehend, to understand, to change something in ourselves. Also it is an incentive to improve ourselves and our spiritual sphere. Intellectual potential is formed thanks to the improvement of the capacity of the spiritual sphere of social humanitarian development by improving the citizens' education that helps people to adapt to innovations that characterize the modern world. That is why it is important to define the place of philosophy in the world educational space. So we should prove functions of philosophical education, to analyze the usage of philosophical approaches and methods in higher education systems in different countries and to show the attitude of the various international organizations to the philosophy. For realizing these tasks we should use a comparative analysis to identify the role of philosophy in different countries and a systematic approach to show the integrity of the value of philosophy for the whole society.

The value of philosophical disciplines for technical specialists stressed L.Fedorov, who was able to prove the importance of studying philosophy for the technical education. The leading place in the philosophy of education is determined by E.Bezcherevniĥ, V.A.Bugrov, A.E.Konversky, A.I.Aleshin, V.S.Karpova, N.A.Zholudenko, N.V.Andreychuk and others. They all share the view that one of the most important functions of a philosophical education is to develop critical thinking which is one of the most important requirements of the modern person, and current labor market really needs such «educated, skilled and mobile workers» [7, 12], who can effectively use his or her mind. Today activity becomes more creative and creative activity always based on the theory.

Diane Halpern notes that ability to think critically was always

important, but now it is even impossible to survive without critical thinking. By her own words, «critical thinking is the kind of thinking involved in solving problems, formulating inferences, calculating likelihoods, and making decisions. Critical thinkers use these skills appropriately, without prompting, and usually with conscious intent, in a variety of settings» [6].

It seems ironic, but scholars, politicians and the public began to pay serious attention to this problem only in recent years. They began to study the question of influencing the development of critical thinking on the ordinary life. At the same time, in the United States and Canada Education system were created programs for teaching Critical Thinking. For pragmatic western world the concept of critical thinking is a tool that is able to improve practical thinking. M. Lipman is considered to be the founder of this concept in the US. According to him, today's information society prefers not knowledge but flexibility and ingenuity. In his concept of education as inquiry he believed that the study combines two goals – knowledge transfer and implementation of studies to establish the truth. He stated that Critical thinking was an urgent need for life in the modern world because this complex skills let us correctly solve a wide range of practical problems in any professional activity, human relations (situation of moral choice), scientific activities, in daily life, etc. [9].

Only the ability to think, which is taught by philosophy, is a condition for the possibility of existence of critical thinking. That is why today we can say that philosophical education is able to lay the foundations for forming of personal critical thinking, because philosophical thinking appears when we begin to understand the philosophical problem as our own when we want to solve this problem for ourselves and create our own ways for its solution. In fact philosophical thinking is identical with critical thinking and is the ability to use certain methods of information processing that allows receiving desired result. Philosophical thinking as critical one helps to give positive or negative assessment of some aspects of reality. This type of thinking includes logical thinking and based on reasoning, evidence, refutation, criticism and self-criticism. Critical thinking is the inner side of the argumentation. When you look for argumentation the most important thing in this process is a critical analysis of evidence or arguments put forward in defense of certain statements, thoughts, or points of views. When the argumentation logically follows from the evidence it will be considered a

rational and convincing. The goal will be achieved if the speaker will be able to convince listeners or viewers.

In addition, philosophy gives a person the desire to search for truth, self-improvement and self-education. It teaches to overcome obstacles on the thorny path of science and develop a character.

Everyone should think philosophically if she or he does not want to live like a robot, and also wants to find the sense of human being, get on well with other people if she or he wants to be an original person, who freely builds the life and is not a puppet in the hands of the powerful people [1].

That is why the philosophical disciplines were given the proper place in many international countries. For example in the US all higher education can be called practical philosophy.

Today the main task of higher education in America is to develop the students' critical thinking and the ability to apply their knowledge in practice. The methodological basis of such education is pragmatic, based on the philosophy of William James and John Dewey. These philosophers wanted to reconstruct philosophy and make it active, that will help people in a constantly changing world. William James wrote to the general American intellectuals, by simple and available words. He could popularize the ideas of pragmatism. By his own words, he developed «democratic philosophy for the common person». Keywords for this philosophy are: success, usefulness and result. William James first drew attention to the importance of experience that includes all subjective phenomena of the human mind, including various mental imagination and experience. Individual experience is the cornerstone of pragmatic philosophy that defines William James's approach to reveal of the concept of truth [8].

John Dewey's pragmatism, inspired by the ideas of William James and Charles Peirce, called instrumentalism, which, in the author's opinion, was to be the method of detection and interpretation of the most serious conflicts that appear in the life, method of moral and political diagnosis and prognosis.

John Dewey's product of instrumentalism was the theory of critical thinking in education, which is based on the idea of thinking reflection. The scholar did not only introduce the concept of critical thinking (according to his terminology – «reflective thought») which he described it in his book «How we think». In his interpretation critical thinking is a careful review and assessment of any idea, any thoughts

and knowledge in terms of their validity. John. Dewey found difference between process and product of thinking. By «reflective thinking» John. Dewey meant active, persistent and careful consideration of any belief or probable form of knowledge in the light of the grounds that support it. The further conclusions include conscious and voluntary efforts to establish the faith based on evidence and rationality [3].

Nowadays in the US higher education were developed methodical aspects of formation of critical thinking skills. In the US and UK were developed programs and introduced courses on forming the basic skills of critical thinking and argumentation: the ability to identify relevant information and the ability to further processing; the ability to ask questions in order to obtain more accurate information or its verification; the ability to examine problems from different positions and to compare different approaches; ability to express clearly our position; ability to assess the reliability of information sources; ability to develop our own system of beliefs and form the right judgments about the phenomenon of everyday life; ability to analyze and evaluate the statements, assumptions, conclusions, arguments, hypotheses, convictions.

At the methodological level the technology of teaching of critical thinking is a system of philosophical methods and strategies that integrate instructional techniques by the types of educational activity, regardless of the specific content. Major role in forming of critical thinking is given to logic as a philosophical discipline that develops the movement of thought.

Technology of development of critical thinking can be considered an integrating technology; it summarizes many philosophical developments of technology: it provides and develops thinking and communication skills, forms skills of independent work.

The importance of values of philosophy is confirmed by UNESCO. This organization has always placed great importance to the work on formation of philosophical outlook that promotes mutual understanding among the people of the planet, respect for the principles of equality and people's freedom, etc. In 1946 UNESCO developed a program in philosophy, which was aimed at the ensuring of penetration into the public consciousness of a number of philosophical and moral ideas which should be regarded as a minimum set of ideas. Their purpose is to develop the respect for the human person, develop a sense of love, the ability for the rejection of narrow nationalism and the rights of brute force, form the solidarity and loyalty to the culture ideals. [10] Since

that time the recognition of the high mission of philosophy and intention to implement it accompanies all of UNESCO's activities.

In addition, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization promotes international philosophical researches; encourages the coordination of activities of philosophical organizations, universities and publishing houses, promotes international meetings of philosophers, initiates international exchanges of university lecturers and students, who connected with specific areas of philosophy [4].

In 2002, UNESCO introduced «Philosophy Day at UNESCO», which originally celebrated only in Paris, and in 2005 was declared about the creation of «World Philosophy Day», which is planned to celebrate on the third Thursday of November. This day aims to draw public attention to the problems of modern philosophy, and promote broader discussion by the world intellectuals new challenges that humanity faces today. The aim of the festival is to make philosophy more popular and thus promote the developing of philosophical outlook and agreement among different nations [4].

Significant milestone in the promotion of initiatives in the field of improvement and development of philosophy education was the development of a long-term intersectoral strategy on philosophy (2005), which has three main activities related to global issues and philosophy, teaching of philosophy in the world, the development of philosophical thought in the world. Extensive research promoted the formation of this strategy, which was devoted to the teaching of philosophy in the world, It was called «Philosophy – a school of freedom: teaching and learning philosophy» published in 2007.

As you can see, the value of philosophy was recognized even by international organizations. Philosophy is very important not only for the person, for the realization of his/her cultural needs and opportunities, but also for financial support of society and the state welfare. So, the exchange of scientific and educational experiences among different philosophers from different countries opens new opportunities for the development of philosophy and effective international cooperation.

Thus philosophy plays an important role and in the personal life and in the life of whole society. Philosophy teaches the art of thinking, which is an essential condition for the life in a constantly changing world. Philosophical education develops critical thinking, ability to solve problems, forms communication skills, ability to convince and understandable explain information to others. Philosophical education

helps to answer the life challenges, adopt cultural values and orientation of the modern world, helps to understand the world and to find the place in it, encourages self-education and the ability to use the acquired knowledge and skills, develop self-identity and individuality, rationality and ability to self-improvement. Moreover, the theory of philosophy focuses in research activities, teaches to create and develop our own scientific research methods and scientific approaches to reality. At the same time, philosophical education aims to create not only a professional scientist, but also a reasonable politician, a successful leader, a devoted public servant, teacher or lecturer and anyway it can form the wise intelligent citizen. It should be noted that many prominent journalists, political scientists and senior officials of Ukraine have philosophical education that is an essential element of modern higher education.

Also the importance of philosophy was confirmed by the attitude of the various countries towards it. For example, the US higher education based on the philosophical theory of William James's pragmatism, and Germany education based on von Humboldt's philosophical concept of university education.

The most developed countries in the world have chosen a practical approach to learning, which aims primarily at forming the ability of students to analyze, critically evaluate and compare the information, make conclusions, present their own opinion in proper way and adequately prove it. Philosophy teaches students to think critically, and thus lays the foundation of argumentative competence. Conversations, discussions or dialogue help to form this competence directly in the classroom. In addition, many US universities have courses of critical thinking, which include the studying of the foundations of argumentation. Competence in this field is a prerequisite for effective management in everyday life, in getting of higher education and also it helps to achieve success in different kinds of business activities.

Thus, philosophical education occupies an important place in higher education in the most developed countries not only because of its scientific achievement, but also for the providing opportunities of creation an innovative society that can overcome the crisis of the modern world.

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*Соболь Т.В., Туренко В.Е., Ярмолицька Н.В. Місце філософії у світовому освітньому просторі.*

В даній статті обґрунтовані функції філософії та її беззаперечне значення для розвитку сучасного суспільства, показаний вплив філософії на освітні системи США, Канади та Великобританії, проаналізоване відношення до філософії з боку ЮНЕСКО та вплив даної міжнародної організації на подальший розвиток філософського світогляду в світі.

*Ключові слова:* філософська освіта, критичне мислення, ЮНЕСКО, вища освіта США, філософія.

*Соболь Т.В., Туренко В.Э., Ярмолицкая Н.В. Место философии в мировом образовательном пространстве.*

В данной статье обоснованы функции философии и ее беспрекословное

значение для развития современного общества, показано влияние философии на образовательные системы США, Канады и Великобритании, проанализировано отношение к философии со стороны ЮНЕСКО и влияние данной международной организации на дальнейшее развитие философского мировоззрения в мире.

*Ключевые слова:* философское образование, критическое мышление, ЮНЕСКО, высшее образование США, философия.

*Sobol T.V., Turenko V.E., Yarmolitzka N.V. The place of philosophy in the world educational space.*

In this article were proved the functions of philosophy and its unquestionable importance for the development of modern society. The author shows the influence of philosophy on the educational system of the US, Canada, the UK, analyzes UNESCO's attitude towards the philosophy and the influence of this international organization on the further development of philosophical outlook in the world.

This article also includes analyses of different points of view for critical thinking and influences of philosophical education on the forming of complex skills which let us correctly solve a wide range of practical problems in any professional field. So, philosophical education is able to lay the foundation of personal critical thinking that is the main principle of people's surviving in the modern changeable world.

That is why philosophy is considered to be the foundation of higher education in such developed countries as The US, The UK and Germany. Today the main task of American higher education is to develop the student's critical thinking and to form the ability of applying their knowledge in practice. The methodical basis of such education is pragmatism (William James's philosophical theory).

The value of philosophical disciplines was confirmed by UNESCO, which in 2002 introduced «Philosophy Day at UNESCO» and in 2005 declared about the creation of «World Philosophy Day».

Thus philosophy plays an important role in the personal self-improvement and influences on the development of all society.

*Key words:* philosophical education, critical thinking, UNESCO, the US higher education, philosophy.