| Module name | **Philosophy as Therapy** |
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| Erasmus code | |
| ISCED code | |
| Language of instruction | English |
| Website | |
| Prerequisites | Background in philosophy and behavioral sciences |
| ECTS points hour equivalents | Contact hours (work with an academic teacher): 30<br>Total number of hours with an academic teacher: 60<br>Non-contact hours (students' own work): 60<br>Total number of non-contact hours: 60<br>Total number of ECTS points for the module: 4 ECTS |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | Either an essay or an oral exam |
| Description | The aim of the course,is to analyse therapeutic function of humanities and social sciences. How philosophy can be practised as a kind of counselling and psychotherapy? What is a difference between philosophical therapy and therapeutic philosophy? Can philosophy be helpful and supportive in psychotherapeutical and psychiatrical (medical) practice? The role of philosopher and humanist (scholars) as an expert in emotional and behavioural problems and practical issues of decision making,will be presented. Distinct versions of philosophical therapy will be presented: philosophical counselling, Foucaldian care of the self, phenomenological transformation, wittgensteinian therapy, Fulford Values-Based Psychiatry. |
| Reading list | Kapusta A. (2014) Karl Jaspers' Psychopathology and contemporary psychiatry Advances in Psychiatry and Neurology,,p. N. 23,169-178<br>Fischer, E. (2011) ' Diseases of the Understanding and the Need for Philosophical Therapy, Philosophical Investigations 34: 22 – 54.<br>——— . (2011b) Philosophical Delusion and Its Therapy: Outline of a PhilosophicalRevolution. London: Routledge.<br>Paden, R. (1998). ''Defining Philosophical Counselling.'' International Journal of Applied Philosophy 12:1–17.<br>Wisnewski, J.(2003). ''Five Forms of Philosophical Therapy.''Philosophy Today 47:53–79. |
| Educational outcomes | After completing the subject, the students should be able:<br>1. to know the relation between philosophy and psychiatry,<br>2. to understand nature of philosophical practice;<br>3. to discuss the limits of therapeutic function of philosophy and to recognize its moral dilemmas; |
| Practice | None |