# Annotations and key words of the Scientific Journal Perm University Bulletin (Series «Philosophy. Psychology. Sociology»; №3 (19), 2014)

**PHILOSOPHY**

A NEW NET JOURNAL «PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANITIES IN INFORMATION SOCIETY»: THE SPHERE OF RESEARCH AND PROBLEMS

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*Annotation:* The article deals with the content of the first three issues of a new net journal «Philosophy and Humanities in Information Society» established in Saint-Petersburg State University of Aerospace Instrumentation. The problems of modern society are discussed from different points of view, and the results of recent studies in social sciences and the humanities are given. The first issues are devoted to such concepts as philosophy of information society, modern philosophy of technology, theory of culture, history of Russian science and its modern understanding.

*Key words:* philosophy of informationsociety; net journal; noosphere; philosophy of technology; history of Russian science.

ESSENTIAL CONNECTION OF INTELLIGENTSIA WITH SECULAR CULTURAL TRADITION

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*Annotation:* The purpose of this article is to show that the intelligentsia’s role and influence in the selection, retention, transfer and development of cultural traditions is essentially linked with the secular humanist cultural tradition creativity, since intelligentsia as a social community, emerges and develops historically in the development of secular culture. Its actual mission is in preservation, development and translation of progressive cultural tradition to the entire population; in a humanistic orientation and consolidation of society in its legal, political, moral and aesthetic status. The attention is focused on the intelligentsia’s main activity through which its essential relationship with the secular cultural tradition — in knowledge, science, education, upbringing, moral, aesthetic and philosophical search — is realized. It is their consideration that makes an analytical framework to determine the essential link of intelligentsia with the secular cultural tradition.

*Key words:* intelligentsia; cultural tradition; secular cultural tradition; science; education; upbringing; outlook.

FROM UNDERSTANDING TO INTERSUBJECTIVITY: EXPERIENCE OF THE SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION

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*Annotation:* Speaking about value of a phenomenon of understanding of an intersubjectivity in experience refraction of a social and philosophical reflection, authors formulate and prove an idea of the social and philosophical analysis of understanding and intersubjectivity as categorial forms of experience of interaction. The research contains a hypothesis that understanding and intersubjectivity are the principles of life of the person and society. Understanding and intersubjectivity consideration as the philosophical categories forming structure of interaction, gives the chance of their application to judgment of all social processes in human society. The given concept of the philosophical analysis of understanding and intersubjectivity is carried out through identification of metaphysical, ontological, axiological, emistemological, methodological, praxeological grounds.

*Key words*: understanding; intersubjectivity; dialogue; technogenic civilization; «technosphere» informatization; «The Other»; experiences; human nature; one-dimensional person.

THE THEME OF THE HUMAN BEING IN THE SOVIET PHILOSOPHY (APPROACH CHARACTERISTICS)

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*Annotation:* The article deals with the issues of the cognition of a human being in the Soviet philosophy and the peculiarities of research approach. The author reveals the thesis of sociocentrism as a predominating paradigm in the Soviet philosophy. In sociocentrism the idea of a human being is that of a creature whose nature is predetermined by the social environment influence. In the author’s opinion this limited the development of discussions in philosophy and the appearance of new paradigms in human cognition. However, the author of the article admits that human cognition in the Soviet philosophy have actualized a sequence of issues (a human structure, the role of a person in the society, vocation and others), which, as a result, encouraged the appearance of philosophical anthropology as a relatively independent knowledge sphere in the general structure of philosophy.

*Key words*: person; Soviet philosophy; sociocentrism; philosophical anthropology; human.

RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHY OF THE SOVIET PERIOD (ABOUT V.G. GORBACHEV’S ARTICLE)

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*Annotation:* The article is a response to the V.G. Gorbachev’s work «The theme of the human being in the Soviet philosophy (approach chacteristres)» and shows with the specific examples that the philosophy of the Soviet period does not fall out from the general logic of the Russian national philosophy. It is determined by the fact that in the Soviet philosophical thought (ontology, epistemology, social philosophy, etc.) the key role of anthropological perspective, typical for Russian philosophy, remained.

*Key words*: Soviet philosophy; philosophical anthropology; human.

ECONOMIC THINKING AS A «HUMAN FACTOR» IN PHILOSOPHY OF ECONOMICS

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*Annotation:* The main purpose of this article is the exploration of economic thinking. It is an important component of the mental complex of modern man, in many respects defining its social life. This type of thinking is not included in the number of thoroughly investigated types, however, this study can reveal some of the contemporary economic problems. Economic thinking is considered as a category of social epistemology, and social psychology in the philosophy of economics. Only philosophy of economics (while recognizing the role and importance of all classical economic theory) can provide answers to many «inconvenient» questions concerning crisis in the contemporary society. The leading role of objective processes that influence the formation of the world economic system, do not belittle the importance of some subjective factors. Formation of the adequate by these challenges economic thinking is an important issue of modern social institutions.

*Key words*: thinking; society; economy; subjectivity; simulation; an abstract of the goods; the crisis.

PHILOSOPHY OF GENDER IN THE CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN PAGANISM

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*Annotation:* The main goal of this research is characteristics of the most important segments of woman question in worldview discourse of pagans’ of XX–XXI century ideologues: Varg Vikernes and Alexey Dobrovolsky. The fundamental structural parts of both concepts are: opinion of the leaders from alternative religiosity on the place of woman in historical discourse, place of fair sex in the socio-political, family — household and religious practices of European societies. As a result of work with author’s content of given structure it was able to identify both common and fundamentally distinctive features in the view of radicals on female component of gender. The common ones include: descriptions of the vices of contemporary weaker sex; search of the feminine ideal in historical perspective; complex of identical allegations, related with dominance of the sacred; magically — witching function of representatives of the weaker half of humanity; a special look at internally — family functional — woman = mother; search of the etiology of woman question in the religious and racial spheres (mainly through criticism of monoreligiosity). From the mass of differences the most important one is the approach of the pagan leaders to the problem of the ideal social order and, directly related to the last, definition of era of the Golden age.

*Key words*: philosophy of gender; neo-paganism; community; family; feminism; the Golden Age.

ON THE EXPLANATION OF CONNECTEDNESS OF KOLMOGOROV’S CONDITIONS FOR PROBABILITIES

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*Annotation:* The methodological significance of Kolmogorov’s conditions for probabilities studied in applications is demonstrated. For instance, on the basis of the first condition about the proximity of theoretical probability and frequencies under a large number of experiments we used many results in probability theory and mathematical statistics. On the basis of the second condition — Cournot’s principle — verification of statistical hypotheses is carried out. The same principle is the foundation of the concept of falsificationism in Popper’s philosophy. The validity of Popper’s falsificationism for formal reasons is directly connected with the correctness and universality of Cournot’s condition. A special attention is paid to studying the explanations of the fact of connectedness of the requirements. It is demonstrated that the explanation of connectedness by the French mathematicians is not empirical in character. The approaches of Shafer and Vovk to the explanation of connectedness of Kolmogorov’s requirements are analyzed. A classification of these explanations according to their feasibility is presented. The best justified explanations are discussed; new approaches to the explanation of connectedness of the requirements are proposed and studied. The basic idea of the new explanation is that the formal dependence of one requirement on another presupposes, in turn, the semantic dependence of the formally independent requirement on the formally dependent one.

*Key words*: principle of falsification; probability; independence; Cournot’s principle; Bernoulli’s theorem; frequency interpretation.

**PSYCHOLOGY**

SOCIAL STEREOTYPES ABOUT EXTREMISM (PSYCHOSEMANTIC APPROACH)

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*Annotation:* The article undertakes analysis of social stereotypes about extremism using psychosemantic methods (microsemantic analysis and method of «multiple identification»). We believe that the modern Russian society is characterized by an unstable state of public consciousness due to social tensions and competition for dominance of an idea in the minds of the population. Factorial structure of stereotypes about extremism emphasizes activity and offensive power of extremism**.** Counteraction against expansion of extremism assumes the organization of ideas of tolerance propaganda for the population.

*Key words*: extremism; social stereotypes; mikrosemantichesky analysis; the method of «multiple identification».

FEATURES OF SELF-REGULATION OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR COURSES STUDENTS

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*Annotation:* This article discusses the problem of self-regulation of students’ in higher education learning activities. Self-regulation of learning activities of the university students plays an important role in the success of the educational process. The purpose of the research is the identification and comparison of the peculiar properties of self-regulation of students of 1st and 5th courses. In connection with the higher education institutions’ transition to the new model of learning, due to changes in curricula and the role of students’ independent work increase the need for formation of students’ optimal style of self-regulation of learning activity is proved.

*Key words*: educational activity of students; self-regulation; particularly self-regulation; self-regulation performance; the style self-regulation.

CONCEPT OF «IMPLICIT THEORY»: A 60 YEARS-HISTORY OF RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY

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*Annotation:* In this article, the author represents results of theoretical analysis of scientific concept of implicit theory in psychology. Description is given for five theoretical approaches in studying implicit theories: «classical approach», «constructive alternativism», «prototype approach», «psychosemantic approach», «theory of theory». An approach is considered to be a principal methodological orientation of researcher. It is shown that existing approaches share a number of common features in terms of their philosophical basis, theoretical principles and methods of research.

*Key words:* implicit theory; categorization; category; construct; prototype; meaning; concept.

**SOCIOLOGY**

THE DESTRUCTIVE ASPECTS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS: ANOMIE, ARCHAIC, DEVIATION

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*Annotation:* Contemporary Russian society in terms of deep social transformations faces many destructive factors, including the continuing social inequality, migration, political and economic changes, the emergence of culture characterized by intemperance, the growth of individualism and consumerism, changing of traditional values, rapid urbanization, loss of respect for the law etc. Dealing with these factors is becoming an essential task for the survival of the entire social system. The authors present data on the level and nature of social transformations taking place, in particular the growth of anomie, depopulation, poverty, alcoholism, drug addiction in modern Russian society, the rise of religious fundamentalism and immigration sentiment.

*Key words*: social transformation; anomie; archaic; deviation; Russian society; culture.

POSSIBILITIES AND PROSPECTS OF USING OF BAKHTIN’S CONCEPT IN SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE LIFE-WORLD

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*Annotation:* In the article the problem of sociological interpretation of M. Bakhtin’s ideas is considered. The author appeals to the works of Z. Karimova, Yu. Davydov, S. Legeza and other researchers. The possibilities of sociological interpretation of Bakhtin’s concept of «real world of life» in perspective of narrative analysis in sociology are analyzed. The author compares M. Bakhtin’s and A. Schütz’s ideas. Problems of professional ethics of the sociologist in the modern world, in particular, the responsibility of the sociologist-researcher and correspondence between values declared by the sociologist and the implemented ones are actualized. In this regard explication of Bakhtin’s ethical concepts of «philosophy of the act» is presented in this article. Directions of further research are proposed.

*Key words*: real world of life; life-world; architectonics of the life-world; value context; narrative.

WHAT DOES THE SCHWARTZ’S MODEL INQUIRE INTO?

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*Annotation:* Some of the claims made by S.H. Schwartz to have successfully tested his own model of values analysis can be explained by flawed logic and items (circular reasoning, use of seemingly universal items, belief in value-neutral descriptions, reliance on assumptions of social-choice theories). It is shown that Schwartz’s model items are not of general purpose but discrete. At the same time they are of value-coloured content. Therefore it is difficult to estimate the similarities and differences of cultures in the light of the answers of respondents, representing them. Social-choice theories’ presumptions can be unproductive as well owing to society’s class structure.

*Key words*: values; cross-cultural research; positivism.

CONCERNING THE PROBLEM OF DETECTION OF THE PARTICULAR FEATURES OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR PRACTICES ON A LABOR MARKET OF RUSSIA

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*Annotation:* Economic behavior of the economic agents on a labor market of Russia is considered from the point of view of the political and cultural approach offered by N. Fligstein. The analysis of the Russian model of capitalism is submitted through allocation of social groups defined by the fact thatat one of them are actors of capitalist system of managing or managing subjects. The existing model of development of the national economy is considered through correlation of the ethical ideas of capitalism with the ethical principles that are saved and self-reproduced by the national culture. It is emphasized that the low moral atmosphere of new capitalisms, anarchy and apathy in the societies of this type coexist with a creative searching, inherent to western capitalism, and destructive or immoral using of freedom.

*Key words*: Keywords: westernisation; modernization; actors of capitalist system hozyaystvovaniiya; social field; homo economicus; true individualism; false individualism; habitus.

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON INNOVATIVE INSTALLATIONS OF PERM KRAI CITIZENS

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*Annotation:* The article discusses the impact degree of social capital on the formation of the innovative potential of Perm Krai citizens. For analysis we used the results of a sociological survey, led in May–June 2013 in Perm Krai. Innovative potential was measured with the two indicators: innovative installations and readiness to innovations. The survey results were subjected to the factor analysis, which showed three factors: creativity, readiness to risk, focus on the future. The article presents a descriptive analysis of the results, which showed a correlation between social capital and innovative potential.

*Key words:* social capital; innovative potential; innovative installations; social organization; innovation; indicators; institutional trust; social trust; interpersonal trust.

SOCIAL PRACTICES OF SINGLE FATHERS: ANALYSIS BASED ON QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS

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*Annotation:* Social practices of single fathers are described on the basis of biographical interviews (n = 9) in the tradition of integrative research paradigms in sociology. Social practices towards children before single parenthood; organization of everyday life; implementation of employment; practice of interaction with the state and the educational institutions; upbringing practices; relationships with women are allocated. Single fathers as a group are characterized by a high level of solidarity, they need communication with the representation of reflection of their social role taking. Accepting of the role of a single father is forced. Tactically single fathers tend to form a model of a «normal» family. Deprivation of single parenthood in the representation of informants is localized in interactions with governmental bodies of social policy, public authorities and public opinion.

*Key words*: single dad; single father; social practices; triangulation; biographical interviews.

THE YOUTH NATIONALISM IN THE CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN SOCIETY

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*Annotation:* In the article the socio-psychological , socio-economic, cultural and historical factors in the development of the youth nationalist sentiment in the modern Russian society are explored on the basis of 2010–2013 materials. The authors analyzed the level of the young people’s involvement into nationalist organizations and their structure. Also consistency in the realization of their strategies is researched. A classification of nationalist organizations into ultra-nationalistic and moderate is given. The characteristics of each type organizations and their examples are provided. Possible preventive ways and means to curb the youth involvement into different nationalistic organizations are scrutinized as well.

*Key words:* youth; nationalism; ethnicity; ethnocentrism; radicalism; extreme nationalism; party; business; immigration.