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**PHILOSOPHY**

Sergey V. Busov, Maria R. Zobova THE ANTHROPIC PRINCIPLE AND THE PROBLEM OF ANTINOMY

*Annotation:* The article is devoted to the relation between the anthropic principle and antinomies in the sphere of knowledge and ethics. The classic Anthropic Principle (AP) aims to limit the variety of existence hypotheses in cosmology. For this purpose the article analyzes discussion between notable physicists and cosmologists. The meaning of AP was revealed not only in the field of cosmology, but in the other fields of human knowledge as well. The meaning of AP appears not only as a presupposition for getting results through deductive method but as a selector for the selection of a cosmological model or the model of knowledge and behavior. It serves as a «guide-dog» to grope the borders in various subject areas and to warn the researcher from excessive multiplication of entities and building the obviously indefensible hypothesis. Developing «Occam’s razor» principle, the AP is aimed to rationally remove the paradoxical feature (antinomic) of the picture of the world and its different aspects. From the history of philosophy it is known that antinomies were an important element of the scientific method (I. Kant, N. Hartmann). Besides the ontological antinomies there are ethical ones (the antinomy of obligation, the paradox of God’s existence, theodicy, and others) which are not amenable to rational logic what, however, does not reduce their philosophical and ethical values. In conclusion the authors note that the antinomies emerge there and then in the cognitive process, where and when the will of the person is limited, when the point of creative transformation of the world is underdeveloped, all of this provide conditions for humankind to exist. This concept is emphasized in the AP equally in content and form.

*Key words*: anthropic principle, antinomy, freedom, Universe, God, theodicy, super-selection, selector.

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Alexander Yu. Vnutskih GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS IN THE LIGHT OF UNIFIED OBJECTIVELY DETERMINED UNIVERSAL PROCESS CONCEPT. PART 1

*Annotation:* The article deals with the comparison of ontological and epistemological principles of the global catastrophic risks concept and the concept of unified objectively determined universal process. The author suggests that the concept of global catastrophic risks is an important contemporary trans-disciplinary concept, which has a significant influence both in the expert community and in the mass consciousness. Three ontological and three epistemological principles of the concept have been reconstructed in the article. Ontological principles are focused on the idea of casual and unpredictable character of any processes in the world, including processes leading to global catastrophes. It follows from equal probability of these processes and the «equality» of all possibilities. Epistemological principles are focused on the idea of autonomy of the subjective side in cognition and its limitations. These limitations are interpreted as results of finiteness of the human experience’s sphere, due to cognitive biases and observation selection effects. However, the system of sciences and humanities facts, which can be interpreted in the light of the concept of unified objectively determined universal process, evidences that the philosophical principles (first of all, ontological ones) of the concept of global catastrophic risks are insufficiently substantiated. The author believes, that the idea of a hierarchy of possibilities and «quantum entanglement’s» phenomenon in the light of the concept unified objectively determined universal process suffer to combine the idea of determined integral progress with the idea of casual processes (including the chances of global catastrophes). Also, the link between the world’s infinity and human experience’s sphere in the light of the un-chaotic world’s concept allows to speak about the representative character of our experience with respect to the world as a whole.

*Key words:* global catastroрhic risks, unified objectively determined universal process, cognitive biases, observation selection effects.

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Maxim G. Godarev-Lozovsky THE HIDDEN MEANING OF HEISENBERG INEQUALITIES AND FREQUENCY INTERPRETATION OF WAVE FUNCTION

*Annotation:* The article suggests a system of scientific-philosophical provisions, in which the initial principle is the concretized principle of distinction: every material object is equal to itself in space and identical in time. It has been shown that the suggested principle implies the interpretation of Heisenberg’s inequality in favor of elemental **(**hereinafterindivisible**)** atemporal displacement of a quantum micro object. The hidden nondeterministic meaning of Heisenberg inequalities is, in our view, the idea that there is no direct connection between the dynamics of coordinates and momentum of a particle. Elementary change of quantum particle momentum «lags» for elementary change of its coordinates. It is stated that the identity of a microparticle to itself is possible only in case of its infinitely short visit to the probable point of its detection in space. In this case the wave function of a particle is treated as a relative frequency of visits of the micro-object to its inherent coordinates in real flat space. The author of the article establishes a point that the wave functions of individual particles may be identical and the particles themselves — indistinguishable. In a conceptual context the article gives the most general philosophical analysis of physical relativism, and its relation with the proposed approach and the conclusion is made of the groundlessness of claims about the fundamental nature of the theory of relativity.

*Key words*: infinity, atemporallity, lack of trajectory, real space, movement, quantum mechanics.

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Sergey V. Komarov MACHINE AND TIME: ACCOUNT, MEMORY AND SPEED

*Annotation:* The author of the article examines temporal essence of the machine, which is realized in its working principle and in its construction. Time of the machine is the quantitative repetition of working motions, and in this sense — of the present time. To the contrary the real temporal synthesis is built not only as denumerable time but also as a quality distinction of the forms of time. In the article a temporal synthesis is considered in accordance with Kantian doctrine of transcendental schemes of imagination. The temporal synthesis of the moments of time («past», «present», «future») is realized as a linear synthesis of operations of imagination (anticipation, apprehension, recognition). However, as in the basis of imagination’ schematism lies *a transcendental account (Anzähl)*, so far Kantian reason can be understood as a peculiar time machine. Such presentation does not take into account qualitative distinction of the moments of time that is the basis of the mechanism of *memory* (it is assumed in the diagram of time by Husserl). Qualitative time is not reproductive but a productive synthesis; it presupposes not a linear sequence of homogeneous moments of time, but unity of different temporal modifications. The author shows that, as long as Kantian temporal synthesis presents unity of production and reproduction, *qualitative* *time* and *quantitative* *time* are parts of this ontological unity. Machine presentation of reason is only one of several versions of temporal synthesis. But namely this presentation of reason in the contemporary era becomes a dominating notion: *speed* of the machine represents quantitative time as a simple account of the moments’ shifting. Transformation of temporal scale of human life under influence of the accelerated processes is considered. The author concludes that in the machine age time is experienced by a person not as an event, but as a simple reproduction of the events’ shifting.

*Key words*: machine, time, present, past, future, quantitative time, qualitative time, imagination, transcendental account, anticipation, apprehension, recognition, reproduction, memory, speed.

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Mikhail V. Klyetskin SIGN AND ESSENCE

*Annotation:* Subject of the research — a symbolic expression of entity in consciousness in the form of an essence, and also the process of the development of the concept. Knowing of the essence of things goes through three stages: 1) essence exists as a physical something; 2) as an unconscious (but already existent) essence — «suschest»; 3) as a conscious essence-concept. The article analyzes the relation between concepts of essence, sign, entity, significancy, and suggests praxeological model of their union. The author substantiates the assertion that «suschest» (τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι) is an immediate and initially unconscious thinking of the existing-in-itself things, immediate existence before any knowing, so serving as the basis for such knowing. In addition, we distinguish «suschest» and the thing’s «essence of being» in this way: «essence of being» is the definition of «suschest» — defining the unconscious being of a thing through genus and species difference. On the basis of the analysis, the authors argue that unconscious existential needs break out into actual being, creating a symbolic value image of being, referring to the entity as to the instrument of realizing the need. Interpretation of signs forms the texture of cognition, that is, the established ways of connection and the use of essences.

*Key words*: entity, essence, significance, value relation, thing, Aristotle, axiology, practice, truth, being, concept, sign.

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Anton V. Sharkov ESSENCE AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STATE’S SOCIAL FUNCTION

*Annotation:* In the scientific literature there is a growing interest in the anthropological and socio-philosophical problems of state development today. Russian and foreign scientists are increasingly turning to the notion of a social state, its problems and perspectives of existence. There is a reason to believe that in addressing issues related to the future of the social state and the problems of its development, philosophical thought should also make a contribution. The problem of state participation in the development of the social sphere and problems of the state’s realization of its social function, are developed by a number of fundamental and humanitarian sciences: social philosophy, state and law theory, history, sociology. Scientists set the task of describing and explaining significant changes in the role of the modern state in the management of public affairs (especially in the social sphere). In this case, the task is solved by the researchers from different, sometimes opposing, theoretical and methodological positions. The essence of the state social function has been investigated engaging modern scientific theory of the historical process. The article contains a socio-philosophical substantiation of the state social function through the scientific theory of the historical process, which is based on the dialectics of the patrimonial and individual essence of man. The author makes an attemt to reveal the anthropological foundations of the state and its social function through the philosophical conception of the human essence. The author’s definition of the social function of the state is given. The article presents definitions of the social function of the state in broad and narrow meanings. In a broad sense the social function of the state elaborates, corrects a similar function of social production, thus it smooths and alleviates alienation of the patrimonial essence of man. In a narrow sense, it is proposed to consider the social function as an activity of the state in the fields of education, health and social security.

*Key words:* state, social function, patrimonial essence, alienation, historical process, essential powers.

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Evgeniya V. Kuznetsova CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE PRACTICES OF THE MODERNITY: ISSUES AND CONTROVERSIES

*Annotation:* The article deals with the features of the cultural development on the stage of integration and globalization in the context of cultural and communicational exchange. Mass media plays a leading role among factors which form a new structure of the world. Every culture is unique and we have to remember it while making a common informational space. Modern culture in its global form is a system of American values, American lifestyle and way of thinking. Mentality, values, traditions, customs are important for every ethno-national culture in contrast to the culture that is illusory and based only on scientific and technical progress, full of desire of being easily accessible for the mass audience.

Communication is an integral part of the of globalization. It is impossible to make integration in a society, if its components and mechanisms are not investigated accurately. One of the most important factors in this case is a cultural factor. The approach to new cultural realities should be determined by new categories, a culture of every ethnic group should take its rightful place in the family of world cultures.

The author makes a conclusion that if we form a common informational space we should’t destroy heterogeneous cultural world. And mass media has to propagandize values of tolerance and respect.

*Key words:* globalization, integration, culture, mass culture, mass media, communication, cultural pluralism.

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

Franco Zengaro, Sally A. Zengaro METAPHORS AND PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS: WHAT DO WE WANT TO BE WHEN WE GROW UP

*Annotation:* The purpose of this study was to investigate how metaphors used by pre-service physical education teachers shaped their understanding of teaching. Two research questions guided this investigation: (1) How do pre-service teachers in physical education see themselves as prospective teachers? (2) What metaphors would pre-service teachers use to describe themselves as teachers? Lakoff and Johnson’s seminal work on metaphor analysis, constructivist theories, and teacher practical knowledge provided theoretical lenses for understanding how pre-service teachers viewed the roles of teaching and learning. One hundred undergraduate pre-service teachers (81 males, 19 females) in a physical education teacher education program at a mid-size university in the United States participated in this study, recruited from methods of teaching courses. The data were analyzed using constant comparison analysis. The results indicated that the largest common theme was seeing teaching as an emotional practice, where teachers offer support, compassion, and care to students. However, almost 30 % viewed teaching as either the transmission of knowledge or as a clear-cut, defined process. This study has important theoretical and practical implications in teacher education. Our findings are twofold. First, it is important for educators, researcher, and teachers alike to understand what theories of teaching and knowledge construction shape the perspective of new teachers. Second, theories of teaching and learning must be applied for the purpose of supplementing the knowledge, and training of new teachers. Overall, the participants in this study endorsed a humanistic vision of teaching, the caring and compassionate teacher.

*Key words:* metaphor analysis, reflection, tacit knowledge, teacher knowledge construction.

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Oksana V. Kozhevnikova, Tatyana V. Shreiber UNACHIEVED PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF THE SCHOOL LEAVER AS A PREDICTOR OF THE «SOPHOMORE SLUMP»

*Annotation:* The article contains analysis of the issues associated with the process of personal self-determination on different stages of professional formation and the description of various approaches to understanding the phenomenon of «sophomore slump» which is considered as one of the phases of a regular age-related identity crisis emerging within specific conditions of the subject’s academic adjustment. The results of the empirical research oriented towards exploring professional identity statuses of high-school graduates followed by sophomores’ experiences in the second year of studying are presented. Professional identity statuses at the time of entering university were identified by using content-analysis procedures for analyzing essays representing respondents’ retrospective self-reports describing the process of the major and future profession choice and subjects’ feelings related to that process. It is found out that at the time of taking a decision on entering higher education institution half of the respondents were in the moratorium status that took two forms: the lack of clearly defined professional visions and the modification of professional visions forced by external circumstances. The second half of the research sample was characterized by developing clear and steady interests, intentions and goals that defined their ability and commitment to implement their independent and deliberate choice of the university higher educational establishment and their future profession. The specificity of experiencing the crisis associated with the «sophomore slump» was researched with the involvement of reliable and valid psychometric techniques (The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) and The Self-Evaluation Questionnaire). Statistical processing of the empirical data using open and professional software packages (MS Excel and IBM SPSS Statistics) showed that unachieved professional identity at the time of university entrance could be considered as a predictor of more intense development of «sophomore slump» symptoms. The same tendencies were detected during the analysis of the essays representing sophomores’ ideas and perceptions of the crisis they had to cope with in the second year of their studies.

*Key words:* identity crisis, sophomore slump, professional identity status, achieved professional identity, moratorium status.

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Andrey A. Volochkov, Darya V. Levchenko PRELIMINARY ADAPTATION OF THE OSMAN-LINEHAN «REASONS FOR LIVING» INVENTORY (ADOLESCENT VERSION)

*Annotation:* Given the deteriorating situation with suicides among children and teenagers Russian teachers and psychologists are in need of modern tools for assessing suicidal risk. One of such tools which is well-known abroad is the Reasons for Living Inventory for Adolescents (RFL-A) by A.Osman and M.Linehan.

The paper presents various versions of the Reasons for Living inventory, results of its adaptation and a comparative analysis of findings from psychometric research in Russia and the USA. The text and the psychometric properties of the Russian adaptation of the inventory are included. The sample for the psychometric study was 143 teenagers from Perm Krai.

Preliminary adaptation of the adolescent version of the Reasons for Living Inventory by A.Osman and M.Linehan has demonstrated that the factor-analytic structure of the inventory is stable across national mentalities regarding suicide, peculiarities of social and economic development, time periods (1998 and 2017) and mode of administration (paper-and-pencil vs online). Even at the preliminary stage of adaptation the Russian version has the same factor structure as the American original. The highest internal consistency and the highest factor weight was shown by the scale «Family Union». Unlike with the U.S. sample, this factor is the leading one in terms of its significance. In the Russian sample online testing in social networks appeared to be the most credible and most closely resembled the findings from the American study.

Internal consistency of scales in the Russian adaptation of RFL-A exceeds the necessary thresholds and on the whole corresponds to data from the American study.

Thus, even the preliminary stage of Russian adaptation of RFL-A by A.Osman and M.Linehan yielded psychometric characteristics that are sufficient both for scientific use and screening of suicidal risk.

*Key words:* suicide, assessment, teenager.

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Darya S. Medvedeva DEVELOPMENT OF VERBAL AND COGITATIVE ACTIVITY OF GRADE SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH NATURAL BILINGUALISM

*Annotation:* The article shows the results of the empirical study of verbal and mental activity of grade schoolchildren-bilinguals (acquisition of two languages since early childhood as a result of language communication in the bilingual environment: the Udmurt-Russian (30 people), the Tatar-Russian (20 people)) and monolinguals with Russian as a native language (only 25 people). The authors had an assumption that verbal and mental activity of children with natural bilingualism when coming from preschool institution to comprehensive school is developed through efficient conception thinking in comparison with monolingual children with extensive development of verbal and cogitative activity through integration of different types of thinking. Speech development, conceptual intuitive thinking, conceptual logical thinking, conceptual speech thinking, conceptual figurative thinking, abstract thinking were measured by means of methodological tools. Data were processed with the help of mathematical statistics: descriptive statistics, one-dimensional and multidimensional one-factorial dispersive analysis (ANOVA). The author concludes that verbal and cogitative activity of grade schoolchildren-bilinguals with native non-russian language develops by intensive formation of conception thinking when spontaneous and everyday concepts of native and Russian languages in the course of studying transit into the scientific category, so, they are realized by the child, as well as they change in structure, all of these means that higher functional level generalization takes place. This process of grade schoolchildren with Russian as a native language who are socialized in the linguistic environment, is characterized by extensive development through integration of different types of thinking and/or transition from conceptual and figurative to conceptual logical thinking because of acquisition of the leading studying-cognitive work.

*Key words:* bilingualism, monolingualism, verbal and cogitative activity, speech development, integration of different types of cogitation, intensive/extensive development, grade schoolchildren.

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Mikhail I. Yanovsky, Anastasia Yu. Priymak INFLUENCE OF ACTION MOVIE ON MORAL ASPECTS OF SELF-CONCEPT OF VIEWER (SETTING OF THE PROBLEM)

*Annotation:* The subject of the study was the moral self-awareness of the individual. The scope of the research is connected with those psychological transformations that produce in the moral self-consciousness of the viewer a typical Hollywood action-film. The article generalizes the features of the construction of a typical Hollywood film-action movie, its moral foundation, characteristics of typical characters. The use of Hollywood films as a typological collision the subject where a «little man» defeats the enemy (usually a «bad system») and achieves success. The article considers specific choice of criteria of good and evil, characteristic of Hollywood films, which can cause a morally deforming effect on the viewer. The authors analyze connection of these criteria with the standardization characteristic of market relations in society and their reliance on such emotional reactions to the characters as pity and fear: the experience of the spectator of pity is a sign of a «good» character, the experience of fear is a sign of an «evil» character. It is suggested that a simplified division of characters in the film into «good» and «bad» can lead to an inversion of the moral consciousness of the viewer. The results of an empirical study of the impact of watching the action-movie with unambiguous division of the characters into negative and positive on the viewer are given. The action-film had an impact on the structural characteristics of the spectator’s self-concept, in particular, caused the appearance of the correlation of the self-real, the self-ideal and the self-anti-ideal. The authors discuss the possibility of interpreting this results as the formation of the «Superman complex». Moreover, the connection between the «Superman complex» and the image of the «little man» is analyzed. The results of the research help to understand more adequately how certain genres of films can affect the moral self-awareness of the viewer.

*Key words:* psychology of cinema; impact of cinema; thriller; Hollywood; «superman»; self-concept; moral standards.

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Irina N. Azanova, Elena V. Levchenko PROSPECTS OF THE EMPIRICAL RESEARCH OF EMOTIONS’ DYNAMICS

*Annotation:* The article deals with the problem of experimental study of the dynamics of emotions. Its brief history and methodological difficulties of its development are presented. There is a decrease of the interest in the study of emotions in the last decades of the 20th century. The research shows limitations of the traditional view on the study of the dynamics of emotions, which requires the use of a universal stimulus material for all participants of the study and the subsequent discussion of the differences in its representation and attitude to it. The authors of the article raise up the question of the application of a stimulus material that would be consistent in form, and individually specific in content, and that would be able to provide a universal character of the dynamics of emotions. An experimental procedure for «triggering» emotion in the research situation was developed. Moreover the authors describe setting up of the specific conditions for the emergence of emotions in the subject, so that it can be confidently asserted that it took place. The results of the application of a new experimental technique that allows to change the intensity of emotions of joy and sadness are described, its effectiveness in ensuring the dynamics of emotions is demonstrated. In conclusion the authors show prospects of further study of the «triggering» of emotions of joy and sadness through the use of techniques in the experiment capable of ensuring the dynamics of these emotions without presenting any external (physical) stimulus.

*Key words:* dynamics of emotions, joy, sadness, methodology of studying emotions, experiment, stimulus material, subjective experience, intensity of emotion, techniques for controlling the dynamics of emotions.

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Galina V. Sorokoumova, Olga V. Shurygina MODERN METHODS OF PSYCOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS AND CORRECTION OF EMOTIONAL TEACHERS’ BURNOUT

*Annotation:* The article considers the notion of the emotional burnout, analyses the reasons of burnout and its symptoms as depression, emotional exhaustion, reduced personal accomplishment. Special attention is paid to the problem of the teachers’ emotional burnout. The main purpose of this article is to highlight the importance of new modern psychological diagnostics and correcting methods, which can be used in the work with the teacher burnout.

Modern diagnostic methods are described in the article to assess various aspects of the burnout syndrome. The authors emphasize the importance of the computer program «Voice Self-analysis» as the quickest and most effective instrument for measurement of burnout. This computer program allows to analyse the level of burnout of the person by speech during reading a text. The paper presents modern psychological correcting methods as «The Key» of H. Aliev, «wing-wave» of K. Besser-Sigmund & G. Sigmund, eye movement desensitization and reprocessing.

The paper presents the results of the study of the teachers’ burnout level before and after psychological correcting work with school-teachers. The efficiency of the new psychological diagnostics and correcting methods is proven.

The authors of the article make a general conclusion, that psychological correction and reduction of the teachers’ burnout can be effective and fast realized by the new methods and technologies of psychological diagnostics and correction.

*Key words:* emotional burnout, syndrome of teachers’ emotional burnout, diagnostic methods, Voice self-analysis, methods of psychological correction, wing-wave, eye movement desensitization and reprocessing.

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**SOCIOLOGY**

Ludmila A. Belyaeva PRIVATIZATION OF PROPERTY IN POST-SOVIET RUSSIA: SOCIAL RADICALISM AND ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS

*Annotation:* The article discusses the problems and social consequences of privatization of state property in Russia. The author analyses social content of property relations, their relationship with legal and economic relations and their influence on radical social changes in the life of Russia. Desocialization of property up to now was considered as a key strategy for economic reform, but its implementation did not lead to an increase in the efficiency of the economy and did not generate the owner who could operate under conditions of market competition. The article shows that technical potential of peace-time industries has decreased, the number of people employed in the industrial sector has decreased, the growth of high-tech and information services has lagged behind the needs of the innovative economy. The reasons for this downfall are rooted in insufficient preparation of the legal and institutional framework for the transformation of property relations, primarily with respect to large state-owned enterprises. The developed mixed economy evolves within the framework of the «power – property» system, which significantly reduces the independence of entrepreneurs, limits their investment activity, stimulates the «escape» of capital abroad and parasitic consumption. The structure of the economy - sectoral and by forms of ownership, as can be judged from the results achieved over two and a half decades, is not effective. In modern conditions for economic recovery and development there are no incentives that direct the creative energy of the most active subjects of development — entrepreneurs and the middle class. It can be assumed, that at the new stage of economic development, the role of the state and state enterprises will increase, but at the same time, it is necessary to improve the institutional conditions of entrepreneurial activity.

*Key words:* social property relations, desocialization of property, mixed economy, «power – ownership», economic structure, corruption, entrepreneurs, middle class.

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Elena B. Plotnikova, Alexander E. Kuznetsov, Yulia S. Markova SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A CONCEPT AND PHENOMENON

*Annotation:* The absence of a concerted approach to defining social capital has received a considerable attention in literature. The employment of the term is subject to critique and defense. The search for unitary definition is notoriously pursued. The paper claims that it is not the absence of the established definition that hinders the development of social capital research but the absence of a clear understanding of what is the object of the study. The paper reviews the development of the conception of social capital to identify abandoned alternative directions of conceptualization and the consequences resulting from the choice of Putnamite conception as its basis. The approach of Putnam goes back to Coleman’s understanding of social capital as an abstract construct. The less known approach of Bourdieu appears to be a more consistent one. For Bourdieu, as is for Marx, capital is a social relation which is embodied in thingly forms. While for Coleman, on the contrary, it is a thing embedded in relations. As a result, the derivative concept of social capital in the ‘Putnamite’ tradition is subject to circular definitions through other social relations, usually through the concepts of *trust* and *norms*. In literature these concepts’ definitions often tend to tautologies. The 3rd concept associated with social capital is that of *social networks*. These are empirically sound, a researchable object on its own, but the inclusion of social norms in definitions of social capital needs a justification other than giving the latter a phenomenon to study. The hindrances to the development of social capital research resulting from the choice of Putnam’s definition as basic are: the lack of trustworthy indicators, triviality of observations and of suggestions. The paper gives an overview of the primary results of the authors’ empirical research of social capital manifestations at the workplace, the qualitative stage.

*Key words:* social capital, trust, social norm.

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Svetlana P. Paramonova, Vasiliy N. Stegniy, Viktoria D. Razinskaya, Yuriy V. Denisov POTENTIAL MOBILITY OF CITIZENS

*Annotation:* The article deals with the dynamics of orientations towards stability or migration of the residents of a large city. Mobility can be set from «above», from the center, and can develop from «below», from regions. The speed of this interaction provides potential and «marks» the degree of the communities’ subjectivity development . The main contradiction arises between a large city as a value in the eyes of the inhabitants and the lack of a social demand for highly skilled labor, low wages and lack of specialists to meet the needs of the citizens. A differentiated triadic assessment of urban conditions is given on the basis of social and professional employment of groups, evaluation of the main elements of the city’s material infrastructure by the individual, satisfaction of the person with life in the city. Students of higher educational institutions, teachers, library workers, and workers of the construction organization were interviewed during the research. The following three groups of citizens are distinguished: stable, latent-mobile and progressive-mobile. The orientation toward stability indicates the relative moral and psychological tranquility of the city. Latent-mobile groups show a «subsidence» of the social situation. Progressive-mobile individuals are the color of the urban community (for example, vigorous entrepreneurs and scientists oriented toward migration). The vital tone of the city is determined by the ratio of orientation to stability or to departure from the city. The future of the city is largely determined by the intentions of young people Student youth gives real and ideal characteristics: symbols (myths) of districts, material and architectural environment and infrastructure, as well as culture of the city as a socializing environment. Students view internal mobility as an important condition for the necessary circulation of the society’s forces, but critically assess unregulated migration from outside. In the symbolic forms the youth of Perm has the desire to migrate to where there is development, where work of the energetic and educated people is estimated higher than in their city. The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that the urban community acquires knowledge about itself as a modern subject of social action, in particular, about the quality of social mobility; satisfaction with employment; socializing conditions of life of the citizens.

*Key words:* urban socialization, groups of the urban community, a real and ideal city, symbolic and behavioral forms of group orientation.

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Mikhail A. Krasnoborov FORMATION RESOURSES OF HISTORICAL MEMORY OF PERM SCHOOLCHILDREN (BASED ON SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS)

*Annotation:* The text is devoted to the problem of formation of historical memory and local identity among schoolchildren. In the social sciences historical memory is considered as a representation of the past, and is a condition for the identity formation, first of all — territorial, that includes civil, regional and local identity. The article presents the analysis of a series of interviews with high schoolchildren of Perm schools. The issue coveres the influence of school history lessons, family history, media sources and commemoration on the ideas of the past of the «small homeland», which in turn underlie local self-identification. Historical memory is formed under the influence of random apocryphal sources. Regional and local identity are the least backed up by historical memory, since less resources are involved in the formation of the latter.

The school as a social institution is one of the main channels for broadcasting the state policy of memory. The school acts hand in hand with the other resources of the formation of historical memory, such as the media, cinematography, television, commemorative practices, etc., but it is school history that is a framework for the formation of a national identity. According to mass polls of the residents of the Perm Krai, the memory policy implemented today leads to a gradual increase of the significance of the general civil identity on the background of the other forms of territorial identity.

Studies conducted by the author among Perm schoolchildren (a series of focus interviews) show that the framework of local and regional identity is just family history, which inevitably turns out to be more complex and personalized. Consequently, the discrepancy and sometimes direct contradictions between the state memory policy and the historical memory of the family are fraught with the emergence of contradictions between the sense of belonging to the nation and territorial self-identification, which is already an important social and managerial problem.

*Key words:* historical memory, memory, territorial identity, local identity, commemoration, politics of memory, symbolic poetry.

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