**Annotations and key words of the Scientific Journal Perm University Bulletin (Series «Philosophy. Psychology. Sociology»; №4, 2017)**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Oleg A. Ustinov PHILOSOPHICAL-ANTHROPOLOGICAL PROJECT OF G.P. SHCHEDROVITSKY: HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

*Annotation:* G.P. Shchedrovitsky is a Soviet philosopher, leader of the Moscow Methodological Circle and the creator of the «system-thought-based methodology» (SMD methodology), a vivid representative of the historical and philosophical process of the second half of the XXth century. It is generally accepted that G.P. Shchedrovitsky specialized exclusively in the problems of logic and the theory of knowledge. In this article, the hypothesis on the predominantly anthropological orientation of the SMD methodology is substantiated, and G.P. Shchedrovitsky is regarded as the author of an original philosophical-anthropological project — the pro-ject of creating a new type of person — a practically active subject of history, «Homo Creatus» («creative per-son»). The author notes that the philosophical and anthropological project of G.P. Shchedrovitsky was devel-oped in line with the Marxist tradition in philosophy, but some of his provisions are consonant with the con-cepts of the future man in the works of Anglo-American philosophers and futurists J. Bell, E. Toffler, F. Fukuyama and others. The purpose of G.P. Shchedrovitsky’s research was the analysis of the structures of thinking, which would allow one to identify and formulate basic methods of studying and transforming the natural and social reality. In the context of analyzing of the philosophical-anthropological project of G.P. Shchedrovitsky, the article deals with the problems of the subjective factor in history, the correlation of biological and social parts in man, the relationship between the individual and the state. The emphasis is put on the relevance of using of certain provisions of the SMD methodology in the process of developing strategies for modernizing the contemporary Russian society.

*Key words*: Moscow Methodological Circle, SMD-methodology, G.P. Shchedrovitsky, philosophical-anthropological project, human problem, subjective factor in history, whole man, individuality, personality, socialization, competence approach in education.

**Ustinov Oleg Alexandrovich** - Ph.D. in Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education and Science; Academy of Advanced Training and Professional Retraining of Education Specialists; 8/2а, Golovinskoe hwy., Moscow, 125212, Russia; e-mail: olustinov@rambler.ru

Anton S. Reutov VISUAL PHENOMENOLOGY OF M. MERLEAU-PONTY

*Annotation:* This article represents the review of the main ideas and concepts of Merleau-Ponty, which refer to the analysis of the visual essence. In the beginning of this article the constitutive role of physicality will be shown. Due to the presence of the body, man is able to understand oneself and the world one is located. The body and the world are indissoluble, have the same nature, this is due to the possibility of perception.

In the second part of the article the author shows how Merleau-Ponty understands the process of vision. For the philosopher ability to see itself is important, to see before thinking, to see, that is already a type of thinking. This type of seeing can be understood only in certain circumstances. Firstly, in a situation when one sees not a specific thing, but the entire visible horizon, the whole «scene». Secondly, it should be noted that «the seer» and «the seen» are always at a certain distance, vision is subjective and depends on «the seer».

Further, in the third part of the article the reconstruction of the analysis of the painting which was held by Merleau-Ponty in his works is presented. The author gives special attention to the role of the artist. Painter has a special kind of view, he sees the world differently and in diffrent categories. Through the perception of the artist, one can understand how the world can fully capture «the seer».

Through analysis of the painting, we open special measures of the visible world. The depth shows the arrangement of things relative to one another. Its anchor is a seeing eye. Color opens the materiality, palpability of surfaces, color is always paired with the quality of things, that it covers. The line or circuit on the painting make explicit the hidden sense of the non-existent border between things, which occurs only in the human eye. These and other categories of analysis of a work of art open to the philosopher the main sense of vision of the real world, on the other hand.

The author of the article aims to show how understanding of the seeing in the works of Merleau-Ponty is revealed, and that it is a characteristic of the world and is the result of a specific juxtaposition of «the seer» and «the seen», «the man» and «the world».

*Key words:* production of presence, visual studies, meaning, perception, hermeneutics, phenomenology.

**Reutov Anton Sergeevich** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences; Kozma Minin Nizhny Novgorod State Pedagogical University; 1, Ulyanov str., Nizhny Novgorod, 603950, Russia; e-mail: anton.s.reutov@gmail.com

Alexander Yu. Vnutskih GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS IN THE LIGHT OF UNIFIED OBJECTIVELY DETERMINED UNIVERSAL PROCESS CONCEPT. PART 2

*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.

**Vnutskih Alexander Yur’evich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Docent, Professor of the Department of Philosophy; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Law; Perm National Research Polytechnic University, 29, Komsomolskiy av., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: avnut@inbox.ru

Svetlana R. Dinaburg POTENTIAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY AS HUMANITARIAN PRACTICE: PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

*Annotation:* The paper substantiates the necessity of philosophical research on psychotherapy as a current anthropological practice, which is done based on the critical philosophy of M. Foucault and modern forms of materialistic philosophy. Throughout its history, psychotherapy has declared its axiological neutrality and distanced itself from participation in resolving urgent social problems. However, nowadays this concept, stemming from the need to comply with professional requirements, has come into conflict with the real state of things, and with the tasks of the development of psychotherapy itself. On the one hand, the birth and formation of psychotherapy occurred in the era of the destruction of cultural values and the crisis of philosophy, so it necessarily inherited the ideological, spiritual and ethical, as well as praxeological mission of previous social institutions. On the other hand, it has failed to avoid the influence of individualistic attitudes and values of consumerism, as well as certain social engagement. Psychotherapy and its values play an important role in modern culture, especially Western, although this influence is often latent in nature. On the case of the sustainable development concept, the author of the article shows that the necessary condition for solving urgent social problems is the willingness to overcome stereotyped thinking and values, overcome resistance to change and the accompanying discomfort. The author is not denying the defining role of the objective economic factors for social transformations that lead to the sustainable development, nevertheless believes that anthropological practices can significantly contribute to these transformations.

*Key words*: «anthropological practices», complexity, ethics of consumption, maturity, psychotherapy, transdisciplinarity, sustainable development.

**Dinaburg Svetlana Roaldovna** - Ph.D. Student, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Philosophy and Law; Perm National Research Polytechnic University; 29, Komsomolskiy av., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [svetlana.dinaburg@yandex.ru](mailto:svetlana.dinaburg@yandex.ru)

Anastasia A. Kostareva PROBLEM OF THE RELATION OF THE CONSCIOUS AND THE UNCONSCIOUS IN SCIENTIFIC PHILOSOPHY

*Annotation:* The author analyzes relation of the conscious and the unconscious through definition of their dialectic unity. The dialectics of the conscious and the unconscious penetrates all spheres of human activity, however academic issue of relation between the conscious and the unconscious remains not deeply developed. The dialectics of the conscious and the unconscious in the content of subjective reality is important for understanding of many phenomena of public and individual consciousness, such as formation of stereotypes, social installations, prejudices, features of mythological thinking; this understanding is characteristic not only to the past epochs, but also to a modern person. The Conscious and the unconscious as expression of unity of the opposite sides of subjective reality, differ with the nature of their realization, real forms of existence and manifestation. The main differentiating signs of the conscious and the unconscious are reflected/not reflected, representation/lack of representation in the field of relevant attention, verbal/nonverbal form of expression, prevalence of conceptual or figurative, formalizability/not formalizability and others. The author reflects on the concept of public the unconscious, that differs from collective the unconscious. Public the unconscious is possible to consider as a product of transformation of individual and mental the unconscious. It represents not only a psychological phenomenon, but acquires a distinguishable sociohistorical connotation. In public the unconscious the individual is always considered as the proprium, as a complex of requirements, interests, determinations, that are social by nature.

*Key words*: the conscious, the unconscious, dialectical unity, public and individual consciousness.

**Kostareva Anastasia Alexandrovna** - Ph.D. Student, Assistant Lecturer of the Department of Philosophy; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: nas92tena@mail.ru

Olga V. Borovkova SOME ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF THE HISTORICAL COGNITION SUBJECT IN POSTMODERNISM

*Annotation:* The article deals with the changing perceptions of the historical cognition subject in Postmodernism. The present changes are connected with the reconsideration of the grounds of historical science,which has led to the transformation in the field of humanities and even non-scientific knowledge. This has also caused the doubt in the existence of historical reality and the appeals for excluding it from scientific circulation. In this situation, the revision of the historical cognition subject has become inevitable.

In Postmodernism, text appears to be the only cogitable reality and the subject does not precede the text, but emerges with the text taking the whole of its space. In the field of historical cognition, the subject becomes the creator and the designer of historical reality: «the prisoner of the past» turns into its sovereign. On the one hand, this concept entails the approach and even the confluence of the cognition subject and the history subject. On the other hand, the subject becomes dependent on its time, i.e. on the present and its instances. «New» non-freedom is expressed in the subject’s loss of oneness, separateness, constancy and awareness.

The role and the content of the subject are reconsidered, and modernistic concepts of the «author», «reader», «interpreter» are replaced by the more appropriate ones according to the new understanding. The article considers the differences between the subject-scripter and the subject-narrator, «the hero» and «the narrator», «the agent» and «the patient». The author of the article shows another aspect of the problem of historical cognition stating that a historian should combine qualities both of a scientist and of a literary critic.

*Key words:* subject, historical cognition subject, author, reader, scripter, narrator, hero, text, narrative, Postmodernism.

**Borovkova Olga Vladimirovna** - Ph.D. in Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences; Rubtsovsk Institute, branch of Altay State University; 200b, Lenin av., Rubtsovsk, Altai region, 658225, Russia; e-mail: o.v.borovkova@gmail.com

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Elena Yu. Pochtaryova VALUE-MEANING SPHERE OF PERSONALITY: ESSENCE, DETERMINANTS, MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT

*Annotation:* The paper deals with the content-structural characteristics of the value-meaning sphere of the individual in the conceptual variety of psychological approaches to definition of the essence of value-meaning phenomena. The author analyzes the humanistic personality-oriented potential of value-meaning entities, whose psychological nature in terms of the presented theoretical and empirical studies is understood as a condition for the development of an integrated complete personality in the dynamic conditioning of the individual, society and culture.

The author substantiates the proposition about the multidimensionality of the determinative processes of personality-meaning entities, due to their multiple conditionality by complex systems of relations embodying various properties, plans, foundations of the vital activity of the individual in their interdependence, interconnection and interaction. The study emphasizes that the variety of relationships determining the inclusion of the individual in various value and meaning-creating contexts, determines the need to identify the dominant relationships that determine dynamic characteristics of formation and development of personal meanings and values, sources and factors of determination of the value-meaning sphere of the individual.

Functioning of the value-meaning sphere is defined as personal-meaning regulation at various psychological levels, such as self-awareness, emotional experiences, cognitive and volitional processes, behavior, activity, social relations. In this, the author sees the integrating role of the value-meaning sphere, which determines the inner readiness of the individual to self-realization as a choice of certain means, ways of realizing and achieving the goals of life.

The author comes to the conclusion that the psychological nature of values and meanings of personality can be fully revealed from the standpoint of existential analysis in substantiating the existence of self-determination of personality, determining the formation and maturity of value-meaning entities that function together as coordinated integrated systems of personal-meaning regulation in space of external and internal determinative processes of personality

*Key words:* personal meaning, values of personality, value contexts, meaningful relations, self-determination, meaning regulation of personality.

**Pochtaryova Elena Yur’evna** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Educational Psychology; Urals State Pedagogical University; 26, Kosmonavtov av., Ekaterinburg, 620017, Russia; e-mail: sshsa@mail.ru

Olga E. Shtoda PECULIARITIES OF PERSONAL ATTITUDE OF SENIOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN TO NATURE

*Annotation:* Psychological analysis of the interaction between man and nature is an important issue for modern researches due to the problem of the global ecological crisis. Formation of the basis of this interaction should start in pre-school childhood. Despite the theoretical and the methodological work on the child’s ecological education, there is a special need in researching the role of personal relation to nature in a complex process of the development of child’s ecological consciousness. The aim of this scientific research is a theoretical analysis and an empirical study of personal relation to nature in the structure of ecological consciousness. The article suggests a notion that we should rely on a child’s empathy and psychological mechanisms of identification and subjectification of nature objects, to form pre-school children’s relation to nature. The article describes the diagnostic program for examining the features of the components of a child’s relation to nature at the age of 5–7. The authors of the article describe and show the empirical results of the research. It was found out that most children perceive nature objects as equal to people subjects of common activities and communication, but they almost do not have empathy or psychological identification toward them. The results of the research are the basis for constructing the psycho-pedagogical program that will help to develop children’s ability to have an empathy toward nature objects, to perceive them as subjects.

*Key words:* ecologic consciousness, ecocentric consciousness, personal relation, ecologic disposition, «subjectification», empathy, important adult.

**Shtoda Olga Evgenyevna** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Psychology in Education and Development; Volgograd State Socio-Pedagogical University; 27, V.I. Lenin av., Volgograd, 400066, Russia; Educational Psychologist; Municipal Public Pre-School Educational Institute Kindergarten № 16; 11, Malinovskiy ln., Goryachevodskiy vil., Pyatigorsk, Stavropol region, 357560, Russia; e-mail: olga1333@rambler.ru

Maxim V. Zubakin MEDIA VIOLENCE: THEORIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

*Annotation:* This article deals with some psychological theories, concepts and lines of research explaining effects of media violence on audience and attractiveness of violence scenes in the mass media. Introduction of the article focuses on the analysis of media violence concepts of different researchers. The author of the article postulates the difference in the use of the terms «influence» and «effects». Then there is a brief review of the concepts («aggression-catharsis», «priming») and the theories («cue arousal theory», «uses and gratifications theory», «mood management theory», «social learning theory», and «cultivation theory»). The studies of media violence are divided into two groups. One group of researchers focuses on how the audience and/or individuals perceive and evaluate media violence. The other group studies the relation of the media violence perception and individual differences and personal traits of the spectators. The article presents the analysis of researches on the traditional (television, movies, musical video, radio) and contemporary media (the Internet, computer games, social networks). The first problem of the article concerns the traditional prevalence of the socio-psychological approach to the media violence research in comparison with the cognitive and personality approaches. It is noted that the cognitive, affective and motivational structures of consciousness (which are not always related to aggression and hostility) are included in the perception and evaluation of violence scenes. The second problem are discrete researches on media violence effects on thoughts, emotions and behavior of the spectators in connection with their personality traits.

*Key words:* perception and evaluation of media violence, cognition, emotions, personality traits.

**Zubakin Maxim Vladimirovich** - Senior Lecturer of the Department of Developmental Psychology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: maxzubakinpsy@rambler.ru

Elena A. Kusakina PERSONAL FEATURES OF A CINOLOGIST OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE PROFESSIONAL FORMATION

*Annotation:* The article considers the peculiarities of the professional and personal formation of cynologists of the penitentiary system. In the psychological literature, the term «professional formation» is widely used and interpreted as the process of mastering the profession and developing the personality as a whole. The article presents the results of an empirical study of the psychological characteristics of the personality of a cynologist at different stages of professionalization. The respondents were students of the Perm Institute of the FPSR (Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia) doing the course in «Zootechnics», from I to IV years of studying and employees having experience of service in the cynological departments and services of the FPSR. Using the methods of mathematical statistics, the author of the article established the direction and intensity of changes in the structure of a cynologist’s personality. A five-factor questionnaire (5 PFQ) was used to describe the psychological characteristics of the subjects. To study the system of self-relationship and socio-perceptual aspects of self-awareness, the author of the article used a questionnaire of self-attitudes by V.V. Stolin, which allowed for analyzing the hierarchical model of the main parameters: openness, self-esteem, self-guidance, self-worth, self-acceptance, self-attachment, internal conflict, self-incrimination. In order to determine the leading motive in the structure of a trainee’s personality the authors used the work «Motivation for studying in high school» by T.I. Ilyina. For first-year students, the dominant motive is mastering the profession, from the second to the fourth — obtaining a diploma. The article describes in detail and substantiates the statistically significant differences between all groups of the studied personal factors of temperament and character in the system of self-relationship and motivational sphere. Analysis of the research results shows that all changes in the structure of the subjects’ personality related to the social situation, the level of development of the leading activity, the development of the new social role are quite logical and objective.

*Key words:* psychological characteristics of cynologists, system of self-attitude, content of the «self-image», motivation for educational activity, level of motivation.

**Kusakina Elena Arkad’evna -** Ph.D. in Psychology, Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal and Penal Executive Law, Colonel of Internal Service; Perm Institute of the Federal penitentiary service; 125, Karpinsky str., Perm, 614012, Russia; e-mail: kea.perm@mail.ru

**SOCIOLOGY**

Alyona V. Prokofyeva ABSOLUTE, RELATIONAL, AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL CONCEPTIONS OF SPACE AND THEIR USE FOR THE SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A CITY

*Annotation:* Active development of urban studies is accompanied by the emergence and promotion of the diversity of approaches. Meanwhile, interpretation of one of the key categories — the category of space — still remains controversial. Taking into account the complexity of the phenomenon of urban space, and hence its status of a subject field of multiple disciplines, it is necessary to carry out the analysis of philosophical concepts of space in their respective sociological refraction. The article presents the analysis of the substantial and relational interpretations of space, their comparison, describes the use of each of these intuitions of space in the analysis of urban space. The result of applying the substantial interpretation of space in social sciences is spatial determinism and ignoration of the social actor and social facts. It seems that a synthesis of relational and epistemic (Kantian) interpretations of space appear to be more productive for urban sociology. The first allows one to analyze a city as a topological object that is simultaneously in physical and online spaces, and dependent in its existence on the conservation of the constitutive core of the relationship between the city and other topological objects, as well as relations between its constituent elements. Following Kant’s concept of space, which formed the basis of sociology in understanding of urban space, scholars focus on the use of the arsenal of interpretive sociology in the analysis of the urban space meanings for actors. Combination and use of these approaches, on the one hand, allows for getting away from the problems of spatial fetishism, being the logical consequence of the substantial interpretation, which seems significant for a sociological interpretation of the city (and its space) as a social phenomenon. On the other hand, it allows us not to exclude the space as a category of the subject field of sociology because of its substantial inconsistencies in the interpretation of the criteria of sociology. Both approaches make it possible to establish a harmonious link between the space of the subject, the current intention in relation to the urban space and its contained objects, in accordance with the subjective meanings and social facts that are constructed by individuals in their daily existence and providing a feedback effect.

*Key words:* relational conception of space, substantial conception of space, urban space, sociology of space, urban studies.

**Prokofyeva Alyona Victorovna** - Senior Lecturer of the Department of Sociology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: prokofyeva.alena@gmail.ru

Olga K. Yakovleva CHARITABLE BEHAVIOR AS A FORM OF SOCIAL ACTIVISM IN RUSSIA

*Annotation:* Social activity is usually considered to be a measure of social transformations associated with the formation of the civil society in Russia, the construction of a social, democratic state that ensures the improvement of the quality of life, the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Since the phenomenon under study has a strongly marked interdisciplinary character, the article presents investigation into social activism and charitable behavior in terms of the activity-activist approach in the sociology of E. Giddens, A. Turen, P. Shtomki, V. Yadov. Identifying the socio-cultural characteristics of the collective socio-historical memory of the Russian society (A. Akhiezer) helped to consider these changes in socially significant subjects in contemporary Russia. The author of the article pays close attention to the specific conditions of the formation of social activism during the formation of the Russian statehood. The contemporary period is characterized by uncertain benchmarks for the development of the civil society and by manifestation of contemporary activism in organizational forms of «traditional» and «novel» types. Identifying the characteristics of charitable behavior as a form of activism, the article draws attention to the following feature of Russian charitable practices: here functions an informal, helping, altruistic basis, when the good is exchanged for the good without hoping for a close return. The article considers different kinds of charitable activity, forms of charity, the originality of charitable behavior that lies within the framework of legal, socially defined and sociocultural norms of the contemporary Russian society. Nevertheless, the author concludes that the image of charity is slowly entering the ordinary practice of life and is far from being entrenched in the public consciousness.

*Key words:* social activism, civic activism, public activism, civil and public participation, grass-roots organization, charity, volunteering, crowdsourcing.

**Yakovleva Olga Konstantinovna** - Ph.D. in Philosophy, Docent, Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: yakovleva.ok2016@yandex.ru

Maxim S. Kozyrev THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN RULING ELITE (BASED ON PUBLICATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLITICAL PARTY «UNITED RUSSIA»)

*Annotation:* The subject under analysis are publications of representatives of the political party «United Russia». In the author’s opinion, this organization represents and protects mainly the interests of the ruling elite. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the social position of a publicist is undoubtedly manifested in their articles. According to the research results, the author describes a number of social groups («oligarchs», bureaucracy, entrepreneurs, «experts» and the middle class) that are closely interacting with the ruling elite and gives the characterization of their mutual relations.

The author states that the term «oligarchs» denotes the part of the economic elite whose interests came into a contradiction with those of the political class, and this disagreement in its turn led to an open conflict.

The relationship between the political class and the bureaucracy is complex and contradictory. The latter has a certain amount of independence, which forces the ruling elite to agree to a compromise or accept its unauthorized actions.

Entrepreneurs are allies of the political class, which tries to burden the business community with various social obligations. This encumbrance in the eyes of the ruling elite seems to be a demand to repay the debt for the maximum favor. The Russian business does not hurry to return such debts.

The life of the middle class in the eyes of the ruling elite goes beyond its main interests. The desire to gain support from the middle class cannot be called a stable trend in the behavior of elite groups, which could have a significant impact on the process of making political decisions. All this shows that certain changes are needed to be established, and they are possible only due to socio-economic or political metamorphosis (for example, a serious increase in the political activity of the middle class).

*Key words:* ideology, environment of the political elite, political party «United Russia».

**Kozyrev Maxim Sergeevich** - Ph.D in Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of Management and Administration; Russian State Social University; 4/1, Wilhelm Pik str., Moscow, 129226, Russia; e-mail: KozyrevMS@rgsu.net

Elena O. Smoleva INTERPERSONAL ALIENATION OF THE REGION’S POPULATION (CASE STUDY OF THE VOLOGDA REGION)

*Annotation:* The aim of the research work is to study interpersonal alienation and to identify factors having a major impact on its formation among the region’s population.

The empirical basis of the research is a survey of the population of Vologda region carried out by the Institute of Socio-Economic Development of Territories of the Russian Academy of Sciences on a representative regional sample in 2017.

The problem of interpersonal alienation appears to be rather acute in Vologda region: people have little trust in other people, they are susceptible to interpersonal alienation and feel loneliness. Interpersonal trust plays a major role in interpersonal interaction or alienation of Russians, a wide range of factors influencing it, the strongest among which is age. The studies detected the dependence of the indicators of interpersonal alienation on age and financial wealth. With a decline in the subjective assessment of income, the proportion of people who spend their time with friends or relatives gradually reduces. High exclusion rates are characteristic of low-income groups.

The article traces the links of alienation with employment, family status and education. The author assumes that the age, marital status and social status influence the degree of interpersonal alienation through the communication practices established in society for social groups. The state of interpersonal alienation is associated with mental health and is accompanied by manifestations of symptoms of neurosis, anxiety and depression.

With the help of CHAID analysis the author has established that age was the strongest factor for the «frequency of meetings». Based on the combination of characteristics having the strongest impact on the target variable, the research paper draws up approximate profiles of the population of Vologda region experiencing interpersonal alienation in the sphere of interpersonal relations.

The category with high risk of alienation in the sphere of interpersonal relations are people older than 60, living without a partner, pensioners; residents of district settlements with incomplete secondary and secondary education; population with low self-esteem in the purchasing power, with an average per capita income of less than 7 thousand rubles. per month; unemployed.

*Key words:* alienation, interpersonal interaction, interpersonal trust, age profiles, income level, region.

**Smoleva Elena Olegovna** - Researcher of the Department for the Studies of Lifestyles and Standards of Living; Institute of Socio-Economic Development of Territories of RAS; 56a, Gorkiy str., Vologda, 160014, Russia; e-mail: [riolenas@ramber.ru](mailto:riolenas@ramber.ru)

Alexandra V. Korolenko, Vitaliy N. Barsukov HEALTH STATUS AS A FACTOR OF LABOR ACTIVITY OF THE RETIREMENT-AGE POPULATION

*Annotation:* Demographic aging has become one of the key challenges for most of the developed countries of the world in the 21st century. Aging is an evolutionary and irreversible process, therefore the countries facing it are forced to restructure their policies, taking into account the transformation of the age structure of the population. This fact contributed to the development of ideas of realizing the resource potential of this socio-demographic group, in particular, of increasing its labor activity. The complex of internal and external factors influences the labor activity of the people of the retirement age, determinative of which is health. The Vologda region belongs to the regions of Russia with the «old» age structure. This fact actualizes the issue of studying health potential as a factor of labor activity of the elderly in the region. The purpose of this article was to analyze the objective indicators of health of the retirement-age population and to identify the features of its subjective parameters among working and non-working pensioners in order to determine the impact of these factors on their labor activity. The authors has established that the life expectancy of citizens of the retirement age has grown significantly since the beginning of the implementation of the active demographic policy in Russia, mainly due to a decrease in mortality from diseases of the circulatory system. According to the sociological monitoring (performed by Institute of Socio-Economic Development of Territories of the Russian Academy of Sciences) the subjective health parameters of this category of citizens have also improved: the proportion of people with chronic diseases has decreased and the share of positive self-assessments of health has increased. The analysis of respondents’ answers in the context of working and non-working people of the retirement age allowed us to identify significant differences in the self-assessments of health, self-protection settings of these categories and to create a kind of «portrait» of their health. Therefore when developing measures to preserve and promote public health, special attention should be given to the «portrait» of health of working and non-working pensioners.

*Key words:* resource potential, population of the retirement age, labor activity, health, working and non-working pensioners, self-protection behavior, «portrait» of health.

**Korolenko Alexandra Vladimirovna** - Junior Researcher of the Department for the Studies of Lifestyles and Standards of Living; Institute of Socio-Economic Development of Territories of RAS; 56a, Gorkiy str., Vologda, 160014, Russia; e-mail: [coretra@yandex.ru](mailto:coretra@yandex.ru)

**Barsukov Vitaliy Nikolaevich** - Junior Researcher of the Department for the Studies of Lifestyles and Standards of Living; Institute of Socio-Economic Development of Territories of RAS; 56a, Gorkiy str., Vologda, 160014, Russia; e-mail: lastchaos12@mail.ru