# Annotations and key words of the Scientific Journal Perm University Bulletin (Series «Philosophy. Psychology. Sociology»; №1, 2017)

**PHILOSOPHY**

Vladimir A. Rybin, Sergey A. Deniskin THE PHENOMENON AND THE CONCEPT OF INFORMATION: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EXAMPLE OF BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL SYSTEM

*Annotation:* The concept of the information generated to date according to the system-cybernetic approach, based on the analysis and modeling of technical systems, no longer meets modern requirements of science and social practice, because it understands phenomenon of information mainly in quantitative terms, while the corresponding concept of information suffers from uncertainty. History of a current information concept formation and its functioning in a modern science discourse shows that this concept was formed on technological criteria and has reductionist imperative character. The reason of it is historical place of human in society, when he acts and perceived by others as an instrument of social communities, but not as an aim. This leads to absolutization of instrumental approach in all the aspects of human attitude to the world and to the domination of such ideology both in science discourse and in everyday consciousness. Investigation of specific of information functioning in the systems of wildlife and culture shows multidimensionality of information phenomenon and provides a basis for more meaningful interpretation of it, allowing in accordance to three spheres of human existence (natural, technical, and purely human, related to communication) to allocate three forms of information — contextual , context-free, supercontext. The definition of information as the flow of data, which determines the character of interactions between agents of living systems in dependence from the development level of their ability to interpreter these data and proposed classification provide good theoretical foundation for solving actual problems of scientific knowledge and social development related to human.

*Key words*: information system, life, nature, culture, people, subject, innovation, development of the information society.

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Dmitriy A. Izutkin, Natalia E. Smirnova PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTUAL ACPECTS OF INTERCONNECTION OF LIFESTYLE AND DISEASE

*Annotation:* Most diseases are determined by lifestyle. Interconnection between them is determinative for people’s life processes and shapes a certain individual reality of their existence. As a result of the gradual and continuous increase of societal complexity, the lifestyle comes to accumulate a considerable number of pathogenic factors.

Present article attempts to make philosophical heuristic of some mechanisms which cause interrelation between lifestyle and diseases. The article contains a study of the peculiarities of essential transformation of the lifestyle under the influence of a disease. A term «restricted lifestyle» (biologically and socially limited) is introduced.

The lifestyle is an integral derivative of human life processes mode. It fulfills an organizing, stabilizing and adaptive function. The lifestyle is based on four essential principles: synergism, systemacy, commensurateness and selfness.

It is undermined that the consequence of a disease is a changed lifestyle through the transformation of its functions, which decrease the person’s biological and social activity. The outcome is the formation of a «restricted lifestyle» which involves natural and social limitations.

*Key words:* lifestyle, life process, pathological process, disease, biological and social matter, synergism, systemacy, commensurateness, self, «restricted lifestyle».

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Fatima N. Nagoy THEORIES OF VALUES AND PROBLEM OF INTEGRITY OF THE PERSON’S WORLDVIEW

*Annotation:* The article examines the interdependence of issues of personal integrity and answers to methodological questions of axiology, which emerged in classical and non-classical paradigm. Article reviews the history of axiology from the standpoints of defining its subject, main categories and areas, functions, searching for a common methodology, creating a common and a broad typology of values, which provide the solution of practical problems. Author explains the reasons of the increased interest to philosophy of I. Kant, and describes theoretical localization of values according to the classical approach, which creates value situation formed by three components: estimator, estimate and estimation. In its turn, this approach forms such concepts of values as Subjective-objectivist; Objectivist and voluntaristic.

These opinions in the discourse of the classical approach tend to unity, while post-non-classical personalistic models appears as their result and support the pluralism of theories in the discourse of the theory of values. The article argues the statement about paradoxical nature of values: source of values is the mind and, at the same time, the person acts in accordance with the primordial existential preferences. A significant factor of this are the discrepancy between the ethical and practical aspects, the ambiguity of the relationship of ethical rules and principles of ethics and the empirical, the contradictory process of formation of ethical responsibility. Ontological aspect allows to determine the nature and identify the sources and functions of values; in the epistemological aspect, the value is considered as an essential element of the process of cognition; in the anthropological aspect values are the result of existential meanings. Overall, the playback source query into a General theory of values and the corresponding common methodology is the personality and society.

*Key words*: axiology, deontology, methodology, truth, value, axiological theories, need, interest, personality.

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Inna V. Cherdantseva THE PROBLEM OF FOUNDATIONS OF PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

*Annotation:* The purpose of this article is the study of the problem of foundations of philosophical anthropological discourse. The emergence of the question of foundations of philosophical anthropology connects with the position of those philosophers who suppose that philosophical anthropology can not exist as a system of positive productive knowledge. The analysis of the reasons for this approach shows that these reasons are related to the understanding of a man as a unique and specific singularity. Philosophers who deny the existence of philosophical anthropology as a science, believe that this individuality and uniqueness of a person can not be represented by means of abstract conceptual structures with shared meanings. The foundation of this interpretation of human being is the recognition of the limited human body. Besides, emphasizing the sphere of the immediate and of the sensuous as a determining state of human being is another foundation. According to the author these fundamentals are not only possible and the author thinks that the alternative basis of anthropological theories is the approval of the uniform nature of human reality. This foundation of anthropological conceptions is the most promising and effective basis for the development and the perfection of philosophical anthropology. Especially, this perfection applies to existential versions of philosophical anthropological thought.

*Key words*: man, philosophical anthropology, philosophical foundations, human being, self-knowledge.

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Oleg S. Myshkin FLIGHT AS THE ANIMATED IMAGE: WHITEHEAD, LATOUR AND AVIATION

*Annotation:* The article represents an attempt to describe the event of flight from the standpoint of such ontological conceptions as Philosophy of Process, Actor-Network Theory, Deleuze’s Philosophy of the Event. Ancient dream of flying awakes and achieves rise in functioning of modern civil aviation. This sphere of production becomes so interesting for philosophy of technology because it represents work of the great number of actors (machinery, human beings and such unexpected things as volcanoes, viruses and magnetic fields) in one event. But the progress of technology is connected with the number of potential risks. And the first of them is abasement of human’s role in technological management, that produces the fear of technology. Work-net of modern technologies, as many philosophers claim, inhibits every manifestation of human’s free will and transforms autonomous human into the slave of technology. Philosophy can not save us from this fear, but it helps us to understand mechanics of functioning productive machinery and, may be, to discover the gap of freedom in a dense network of technology.

*Key words*: event, aviation, modern ontology, ANT, concept, production.

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Alexander P. Klimovich CHARLES DARWIN’S THEORY IN THE CRITICAL REFLECTION OF NIKOLAY DANILEVSKIY AND NIKOLAY STRAKHOV (FROM THE HISTORY OF DARWINISM IN RUSSIA)

*Annotation:* The article examines the nature of criticism of Darwin’s theory of the origin by the Russian philosophers neoslavophiles Nikolay Danilevskiy and Nikolay Strakhov. The first Social Darwinism criticism in the history of Russian philosophical thought is analyzed. Strakhov correctly estimates that using biological principles in the analysis of social relations points on the crisis of humanism. It is shown that social, political and philosophical views of the Russian critics have an impact on their analysis of the causes of the evolutionary theory spread among scientists and in public consciousness.

There is shown Strakhov’s attempt to find non-scientific, socio-cultural determinants of development, dissemination of scientific knowledge. Trying to find them, he explains quick spread of Darwin’s theory by the fact that scientists guided by faith in authorities, but not by scientific foundations. Author criticizes Strakhov’s idea that science is made by changes in the sphere of morality.

The author focuses on criticism of philosophical reasons of Darwin’s theory by Danilevskiy and Strakhov. In most cases Strakhov develops the argument proposed by Danilevsky. Danilevsky distinguishes idealism and materialism as two types of the worldview. Materialism is understood in its mechanistic form, which can be characterized as the mechanistic determinism. It is noted that Danilevsky and Strakhov do not agree with the interpretation of Darwin’s theory as the mechanistic worldview. They argued that Darwin replaced the principle of the absolute necessity by the mechanistic principle of an accident. It is underlined that Russian critics groped real weaknesses in Darwinian doctrine. However, they incorrectly interpreted the relationship of necessity and chance.

*Key words:* Nikolay Danilevskiy, Nikolay Strakhov, Darwinism, Darwin, social Darwinism, the development of science, sociocultural factors, accident.

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Vera N. Babina  V. ZENKOVSKY’S GNOSIOLOGICAL CONCEPT IN CONTEXT OF METAPHYSICS OF THE HEART

*Annotation:* The gnosiological concepts appeared in XIX–XX should be considered in context of significant changes occurred in Europe that time. The main topic of almost all philosophical schools became critique of the Mind, Intellect, and Reason. The brightest philosophers of that time were focused on the human cognitive capabilities issue. The scientistic model started to lose its domination and led to active search for new theoretical concepts that would allow people to understand the universe and determine their own place in it.

The article presents a cognition theory proposed by V. Zenkovsky in context of unique Russian philosophical tradition called the Metaphysics of the Heart. In the Russian philosophy the doctrine about informative function of heart is among fundamental ideas of the religious and philosophical direction. The article reveals main principles of Zenkovsky’s gnosiological concept, namely «cognitive forces» (Mind and Heart), «knowledge integrity» (theoretical and ethical), gnosiological subject (Church).

The author concludes that further research of Zenkovsky’s concepts provides a way to overcome pessimism of modern philosophical search and discover some blind-spots of native history of philosophy.

*Key words:* Russian philosophy, theory of knowledge, V.V. Zenkovsky, integral knowledge, kardiognozis.

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

Ekaterina V. Uskova ABOUT THE RATIONALITY OF THE HUMAN THINKING

*Annotation:* Author considers rationality as a special human phenomenon, features and descriptions of which are studied by social anthropology, through the concepts of form and content. Article also describes connection between rationality, realism and relativism. Irrationality may be understood as «self-alien» of rationality and as inalienable part of the human thinking in general. There is shown a differ between theoretical and practical rationality. Also author considers categorizing as cogitative procedure. The classics of philosophy and psychology characterize human actions as rational if they have aim, plan of action, and if they were reflexed. Modern psychologists and philosophers consider that human rationality has limits and even doubt that rationality correlates with consciousness (our ideas, desires, actions). Consciousness may be understood as separate function, which appears in addition to our mental conditions. These reasons cause a question about rationality of human behavior and thinking. Are all our actions, intentions, thoughts a result of preliminary consciousness and reflection or maybe many mental processes occur automatically and recognized by us in hindsight? Because of it we have a question about connection between rationality and conciousness: what is rationality? is it a priori attribute of our thinking or it appears after the realization of the object of which we are thinking about?Application of the results: for specialists of higher professional education.

*Key words:* rationality, irrationality, realism, relativism, categorizing, consciousness, psychological states.

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Sergey A. Shchebetenko REFLEXIVE CHARACTERISTIC ADAPTATIONS: A REVIEW OF THE CURRENT RESEARCH

*Annotation:* The article aims at the general idea of reflexive characteristic adaptations (RCA) and a review of their current research. RCA represent self-schemas responsible for management and monitoring the information about personality traits by a person. Along with the traits, RCA are a component of the personality structure. In a sense, by means of RCA, the decomposition of traits, their «vertical» elaboration is implemented, if one considers the «horizontal» elaboration as a composition of traits themselves. The extant literature examines four types of RCA including attitudes toward traits, meta-traits, meta-attitudes toward traits, and trait efficacy. RCA have been found to supplementary contribute to the associations of traits with life and behavioral criteria. RCA have been also found to reveal new links with various criteria, the links which were not observed with traits. RCA also differ in their effects. In particular, the evaluation RCA (i.e., attitudes and meta-attitudes toward traits) contribute to building by the person his or her social environment. On the contrary, the identification RCA (i.e., meta-traits and trait efficacy) may produce incremental contributions to the associations between traits and criteria.

*Key words:* personality traits, models of personality, reflection.

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Alexandra A. Gaivoronskaya, Irina M. Osipenko THE SUBJECTIVE FEELING OF LONELINESS AS A FACTOR OF CHANGE OF SEXUAL PARTNERS

*Annotation:* The article examines how the levels of perceived loneliness become a factor of changing sexual partners. The techniques of detecting the levels of subjective feelings of loneliness of D. Russell and M. Ferguson (adaptation D.I. Raigorodskii) and a questionnaire to determine the kind of loneliness S.G. Korchagina have been used. Also to identify significant themes in the feeling of loneliness and sexual relationships, subjects were asked to describe their ideas about loneliness, relationships with the opposite sex, using specific examples from personal experience in the form of free short stories (mini method works — method of Volovikova, N.L. Smirnova). Group of subjects with frequent change of partners showed a high level of subjective feelings of loneliness, while group with traditional sexual behavior didn’t show the high level of subjective feelings of loneliness. Leading themes/descriptions of subjective feelings of loneliness correlative of living space, especially sexual relations, express the search of identification, proneness to conflict, fears/phobias, manifestation of psychological trauma. The authors believe that the present research will help with the thorough study of the traumatic conditions caused by the subjective feeling of loneliness in the sexual sphere. The subjective feeling of loneliness is closely related to communicative activities, communication styles, ways of overcoming critical life situations, peculiarities of personal characteristics. The scope of application of obtained results are Sexual Medicine (sexology) and Gender Psychology. The prospects for further research are the creation of mental health programs aimed at creating a positive self-image, the correction of stressful situations and the formation of positive interpersonal relationships in the sexual sphere.

*Key words:* loneliness, change of sexual partners, emotional immaturity, free relationship, hypersexuality, suspiciousness, proneness to conflict, dissociated loneliness, alienating loneliness, diffuse loneliness.

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Vera A. Fedotova VALUES OF RUSSIANS IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS

*Annotation:* The problem of inter-generational distinctions in values is actual in modern Russia. Since the middle of the 80–90th years of the XX century the valuable gap between generations is observed. The aim of the work is to generalize the theoretical researches on a problem of existence/lack of inter-generational distinctions in values and to conduct the empirical research directed on identification of a valuable gap between generations. Culture is realized through values, which in turn are the basis of any culture. Values define a person’s relationship with society, nature and himself; they form the goals, group beliefs and actions. The concept of value is polysemantic. The formation of socio-cultural values occurs simultaneously with the formation of personality and determined by culture and society. Socio-cultural value orientation is the core of our life and is often manifested in what the person thinks and how he or she acts. The sample was 380 youth and adults. Results confirmed the hypothesis that there is a difference in individual values between different generation of Russians. Values «Independence of thought», «Stimulation», «Universalism», and «Universalism: tolerance» prevail among youth. Among adults the values expressing interests of group prevail: «Tradition», «Benevolence: care» and valuable orientation «Modesty».

*Key words:* values, inter-generational distinctions, systems of measurement of values.

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**SOCIOLOGY**

Oleg A. Alampiev INTERRELATION BETWEEN PHENOMENA OF ALIENATION, DIVISION OF LABOR AND CLASS INEQUALITY IN K. MARX THEORY

*Annotation:* The object of the research is Karl Marx’s works, the subject is interrelation between phenomena of alienation, division of labor and social inequality in K. Marx theory.

The aim of the article is to reveal phenomena of alienation, division of labor and social inequality in K. Marx theory for the understanding of contemporary social reality.

Author gives the interpretation of Marxist view on alienation phenomenon as a process related to the division of labor and social inequality phenomena in the Capitalist society, which based on the analysis of original sources. K. Marx’s view on reproduction mechanism of specific features of human thinking in Capitalism society in its connection with development of social and economic sphere has been analyzed. The article shows reproduction mechanisms of distinctive features of capitalist society social structure in the context of analyzing alienation phenomenon. There are also shown social and cultural consequences of alienation in the modern society.

In the context of Marxist view on social reality and Marxist heritage in general there explained the role and significance of anthropological aspect of the Marx’s theory. Moreover, Marxist theory heuristic potential for understanding social reality is shown.

Obtained results indicatethe possibility of K. Marx’s theoretical constructs using in the analysis of social processes development trends in the modern society. Results also may be useful for the search of reasons of social contradictions and the development of methods to resolve them.

*Key words:* alienation, class inequality, social inequality, the division of labor, K. Marx, Marxism.

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Alexander E. Kuznetsov THE DISCOVERY OF A CHIASTIC STRUCTURE IN A NATURAL TEXT AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE ETHNOMETHODOLOGY PROGRESS. FIRST ARTICLE

*Annotation:* Obtaining objectivity sets a formidable challenge to qualitative data analysis. Objectivity could partially be guaranteed in the case there is an evidence for the existence of a natural organisation of data that has immediately explanatory force, i.e. has it independently of generation of any secondary descriptions and other analytic or concept-dependent accounts. Sequential organisation is one case. It is here proposed to consider another type of organisation that is not dependent on turn-taking. The paper (1) discusses the chiastic organisation of a text segment as a specific cultural object, which (2) was occasionally discovered in an interview transcript while running domain analysis (J. Spradley) and theoretical coding (B. Glaser), (3) is an ethnomethodological case, (4) demonstrating «noticeable absence» (H. Sacks) outside sequential organisation, and (5) connection between the conception of hierarchical and contrast categorisations (L. Jayyusi) and the definition of culture as a classification system of hierarchically ordered oppositions (E. Durkheim, M. Mauss). The case of chiastic structure described here suggests the opportunity of the employment of semantic relations (as developed in ethnographic observation and/or grounded theory in Glaser’s version) within the framework of membership categorizations analysis. Besides some consolidation of methodologies, this proposal offers opportunity of achieving more rigour in qualitative research. The problem of chiastic structure has gained importance outside sociology, e.g. in biblical studies.

*Key words:* ethnomethodology, conversation analysis, membership categorizations analysis, chiasm, domain analysis, theoretical coding.

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Igor A. Germanov, Elena B. Plotnikova CONSEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY

*Annotation:* The article considers one of the major problems of modern sociology, which is social capital. Despite the fact that the concept of social capital is widely used in studies of different spheres of public life, there is no single opinion about its content, structure, functions, sources and consequences. A lot of issues concerning methodology of studying social capital at the organizational level remain unsolved. The paper provides a review of fundamentals of social capital study as well as presents approaches to its estimation. It also deals with the peculiarities of the conceptual framework and approaches to defining the types, forms, structure of social capital used by different authors. The authors have analyzed the key elements of social capital, which are a social network with its structural and transactional components, social norms, and trust. An attempt has been made to systematize the social capital indicative base used when conducting empirical research on organizations. In terms of the social capital structure, the abovenamed key elements include the properties of the network and its members’ characteristics, the relationships between the network members and the degree of its efficiency, the social skills of its members. In terms of the social capital cognitive form, the authors have determined: the set of rules to regulate the relationships between the members of the social network, different forms of trust. In conclusion, the authors suggested a scheme of operationalization of the indicators determined.

*Key words:* social capital, social networks, trust, norms.

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Vera E. Semenova, Lidya E. Semenova CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN THE MODERN WORLD: ITS NATURE, TRADITION OF ANDROCENTRISM AND NEW TRENDS

*Annotation:* The article deals with the specificity of the Church as one of the social institutions of modern intensively developing Western and Russian society. The authors analyze its main functions, the main characteristics and the role of the Church in the world, which it played in the history and plays in our days in connection with the processes of sacralization and secularization. Individual represents a summary of ambiguous philosophical positions on this issue. Article Sets out a point of view on the Church, which was developed in the feminist discourse, post-feminist and gender theory. According to this theory social institution of a Church is traditionally androcentric, and puts woman to the second place, after man. Authors give arguments both of opponents and supporters of the decisions of the «women’s question» in the space of the Church and evidence of emerging positive changes in this relevant issue. The conclusion is the contradictory role of the Church in modern society and the necessity to update the androcentric position on gender equality.

*Key words:* Christian church, modern society, a social institution, gender inequality, androcentrism, female priesthood.

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Marina G. Fedotova VARIETY OF ISLAMIC PROJECT ON SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETY

*Annotation:* We Consider the Variety of Islamic Project in the Conditions of Global Transformation of the Islamic World. Article shows the relationship between the social practice of the subjects transforming the Islamic world and two most widespread varieties of the Islamic project, which form the discourse of fundamentalism and modernism in Islam. The basis of signification (the allocation of a certain set of values as the dominant Muslim consciousness) is Islam as a religion and ideology that shapes political discourse and political action. Concepts of Islamic fundamentalism and Islamic modernism are conceptualized for the first time in the present article.

Islamic Fundamentalists understand the Reconstruction of an Islamic State Based on Shari’a not only as a Spiritual Practice, but as a Social and Political Activities. The Basis of Signification are the Ontological Opposition of the World of Islam and the Rest of the World (the Territory of War), the Idea of Religion and the Values of «infidels» as a deeply Hostile, Threatening the Loss of Identity of Muslims, and the idea of necessity to fight the evil of Atheism and Liberalism of Western Culture. The demand for active social action in the name of protecting «pure Islam» and creating a truly Islamic state on the basis of the Shariah predetermined the highest degree of social mobilization of the followers of Salafism. The main feature of the fundamentalist version of the Islamic project in relation to the process of signification is the specific form of expression of syncretism of religion and politics.

The specific features of the modernist project in Islam are: the Idea of the Unity of the World’s Muslims and Infidels, the Distinction Between the Spiritual and Political Practices on the Basis of Islam, the Idea of the Need to Integrate Western and Eastern Cultures on the Basis of the Islamic Tradition, the Liberalization of the Individual, the use of Western Models of Nation-building, the Use of Ijtihad Practice to Reach a Consensus among Islamic Modernists.

Author Concludes That the Islamic Project as a Whole is Deprived of Internal Unity in Muslim Societies, because it has not a Common Development Model. Variants of Islamic Globalization Project are Extremely Controversial. Author considers that the Islamic World Will Continue its Development according to the «Reciprocal» Model of a Secular State to Sharia and Back, and from the Globalizing Society to the Localization of the Islamic World and back.

*Key words:* Islam, Fundamentalism, Traditionalism, Modernism

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