**Annotations and key words   
Scientific Journal Perm University Herald  
Series «Philosophy. Psychology. Sociology», №2, 2018**

**PHILOSOPHY**

Vladimir A. Rybin Biomarxism as the experience of modern reconstruction of Marx’s theory

*Annotation:* The crisis of the modern global capitalism again attracts scientific interest to the theory of Karl Marx. However, in the new situation, all its earlier versions demonstrate their limitations and inefficiencies. The new request for the reconstruction of the Marxist teaching is based both on the whole complex of scientific cognition achievements over the past one and a half centuries and on modern review of classical works. An in-depth analysis of Marx’s main works of the early and late periods allows us to affirm that his method of solving the basic task of Marxism – elaboration of the principles for the new society which would replace capitalism – is more meaningful than it was supposed before. The main question for Marx was the question of life and the essence of the living. *In the Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*, culture was conceptualized by Marx through the image of living integrity, which includes both the living organism of a particular human individual and the totality of artifacts created by man from the substance of nature. *Capital,* being the main scientific and theoretical work of Marx, is largely devoted to the consideration of anthropologically destructive effects of industrial production in market conditions. The «living» in the system of a pathologically functioning living entity is the basic methodological idea of Marx. Insufficient development of natural sciences in Marx’s lifetime did not allow him to develop this idea in its complete clarity. This is one of the main reasons why Marxism was later distorted and could not fully realize its humanistic potential. However, these days the latest achievements in natural sciences create the prerequisites for the review of Marx’s teachings in accordance with their original purpose – in the form of biomarxism. In this respect, Erwin Bauer’s Theoretical Biology and basic general biological principles discovered by him at the level of a living organism are of great heuristic significance. Extrapolation of these principles on the level of biosphere creates the opportunity to disclose the specific features of the life process in the natural environment, and then to model it in the scale of culture in relation to man, thereby providing the reconstruction of Marx’s teaching adequate to modern conditions.

*Key words*: Marxism, nature, life, biology, man, culture, industry, capitalism, morphology, disease, hierarchy.

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Viktor .K. Shreiber On worldview, its structure and relation to philosophy

*Annotation:* Integration of higher education sphere with the service sector strikes painfully the humanities and especially philosophy. The number of Russian and Western publications about the meaning of philosophy and its place in culture, increasing over the past five years, may be regarded as an indirect evidence of this trend. Another reason for the author’s scientific interest in this topic is hidden in the contradictions of globalization. Many of the UN projects are running into difficulties, which, partly, originate from the differences in worldview. The currently made attempts to analyze those are based on narrow – «two-dimensional» – models of the subject. It is not yet possible to draw a strict line between information as a part of *Weltanschauung* and other knowledge. The paper proposes a model which unites the current interest in the nature of philosophy with the analysis of the worldview structure. The main ideas are: 1) the structure of worldview represents a decision-making situation; 2) such a situation includes three components: some options for the subsequent advance in the course of life; then conditions, being insufficient, under which any of the alternatives can be implemented; and, finally, the criteria for selecting one or another option; 3) historical types of worldviews differ by the model of explanation, the mode of criteria justification (values, in other words), and by the level of the agent’s freedom admitted by behavior programs. These types are mythological, religious and philosophical. It seems that philosophy used to develop according to requests on rationalization of one or another part of the worldview.

*Key words:* Weltanschauung,decision-making, values, explanation, justification, laws and principles, rationality.

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Sergey D. Domnikov To phenomenology of traditional text: charms of social orientation as «desire machines»

*Annotation:* The article is focused on the phenomenological aspect of traditional text. The analysis of «natural mental attitude» is a currently relevant object for research within theoretical phenomenology. The subject of the article is a problem of corporality and desire, which is brightly presented in ceremonial and magic texts. The research object are texts of traditional Russian charms with social orientation of the XVII–XIXth centuries. The phenomenological approach, which supports traditional methods of hermeneutics, the structural and linguistic analysis of texts and so forth, takes a significant place among other methods of the textual analysis today. According to the phenomenological approach, desire is considered to be a substitute of intentionality. The article deals with a combination of methods, among which the phenomenological approach is positioned as an organic component of any textual criticism. This approach allows one to take a fresh look at writing monuments and folklore of traditional society. The intention to group methods of different disciplines around phenomenological issues of desire makes it possible to interpret texts of charms as a kind of «desire machine».

The concepts of «corporality», «desire», «the vital world» are included in discourses of the majority of social disciplines and the humanities, in many respects determining theoretical search in the field of studying the «culture of everyday life». Phenomenological methods of intensional and eidetic analysis along with traditional methods of hermeneutics allow us to consider new aspects of live experience of the acting and ”willing” subject. The imperious discourse is represented against the background of archetypic scenarios in connection with representations of ideas of the world: body-world and world-body («the vital world» and «world space»). The paper reveals the universal nature of semantics and pragmatics of traditional text.

*Key words*: tradition, charm, desire, intentionality, natural mental attitude, corporality, world, vital world, power, force, everyday life, phenomenology, hermeneutics, traditional society, traditional text, discourse.

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Alexander V. Pertsev, Irina Ya. Sokovnina On the methods of the «worldview integration» in the process of learning russian as a foreign language

*Annotation:* The article is devoted to overcoming an incomprehension caused by differences between the Russian language The article discusses the issues of overcoming the incomprehension caused by differences between the Russian language worldview and the worldview of foreign students learning Russian (Chinese students in our case). There is a brief analysis of some classical conceptions of mentality – «the general and the automated in individual behavior», which demonstrates «the impersonal content of mind» of any individual (Jacques Le Goff). Some factors that provide interdependence between national mentality and the related system of the natural language are concerned in semiotic and comparative methodologies. The article considers the dialogic (leading to the understanding of mental differences) potential of the actualization of naive worldview elements in the comparison of basic concepts of Russian and Chinese cultures. The author believes that such concepts as «soul», «heart», «sonship» – may be considered not only in their general meanings (direct references) but mostly as the elusive for the foreign language speakers semantic aura created by connotative factors, as though they are implicitly defining – through the language and mentality – relatively constant angles (intentional landmarks) of the attitude of conscience toward the world. It turns out that actualization of the «aura» at lessons of the Russian language can be realized through the immersion of students speaking a different language in a conversation about the similarities and differences of the main concepts that exist in any language and which are the basis of any linguistic reality model.

*Key words*: ethnocultural differences, mentality, language worldview, productive incomprehension, language equivalents, basic concepts of culture.

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Elena V. Shevkova, Elena M. Berezina, Olga I. Polyanina Modern practices facilitating adulthood: philosophical and psychological aspects

*Annotation:* The article examines the phenomenon of adulthood in terms of philosophical and psychological discourses through the idea of relationship between adulthood and education. It is shown that the content and forms of education are determined by cultural dominants, which are subject to change in the course of history. The authors identified key challenges of modernity in the context of cultural and educational practices: the need for lifelong education, and the acquisition of new identities through education. In the context of the discussion about the phenomenon of adulthood, the paper presents the psychological view of the practice of using teaching methods in accordance with the model of liberal arts and sciences (within the course «Thinking and writing») in an adult (not student) group. It is shown that the practice implemented in the course, comparable to the dynamic approach in teaching (according to K. Vopel), supports the development of the adult identity key characteristics, such as the ability to decentralize one’s own position, the experience of involvement in culture, responsible autonomy, in contrast to traditional (institutional) approach in teaching. The article describes supporting methodological resources for the development needs and tasks relevant to the period of adulthood. The psychological difficulties accompanying the implementation of the course «Thinking and writing» in an adult group, and ways to overcome them have been considered.

*Key words:* philosophical anthropology, adulthood, adult, modern educational practices, psychology of adult education, thinking and writing, interactivity, identity.

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Aleksey V. Loginov Religious argument in public sphere: toleration and identity

*Annotation:* A number of widely discussed court verdicts recently delivered in Yekaterinburg to defend so called «religious feelings» (R. Sokolovsky case) or against the «atheistic claim» for the priest’s apology (N. Ryabchevsky case) turned our attention back to the questions: why is it so difficult to tolerate when it concerns religion? If not human rights, what are those principles our public debates should be governed by? The author tries to find some possibilities for toleration both in religious and in secular spheres of modern society. The author starts with classical definitions (P. Nicholson and D. Heyd) of what toleration is and how it works, then, based on A. Margalit’s description of religious pluralism compares key arguments for and against the very possibility of inner religious toleration. Having relocated the results into public sphere, the author wonders if the virtue of toleration should be kept there. The preliminary conclusion is that it depends on what kind of identity – «thick» or «thin» – communication processes in the society are based on. Hence, two education policies are explored in the last part of the paper: the first one is aimed at reducing any strong connection between self and group identity, and the second one is based on communitarian respect for socially constructed self (Ch. Taylor). The dilemma is not solved yet, and the author ends up with a suggestion to compare the way religion(s) is taught at schools in Russia and in at least Northern (according to RSF project plan) Europe to get more clear vision of the «constellation» of modernity that we are planning to achieve.

*Key words:* toleration, conflict, identity, education, modernity.

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Ilya D. Kolesnikov Nietzsche’s «eternal recurrence» and the antiquity

*Annotation:* The subject under research in this paper is relation between Nietzsche’s idea of the «Eternal Recurrence of the same» and Ancient Greek culture. «Eternal Recurrence» has two forms in the philosophical heritage of Friedrich Nietzsche: the form of thought about the way of life and the form of a cosmological doctrine like the ancient Greek philosophy of nature. The first form is paramount, because the doctrine is just a form of a thought. Some of the previous researches in this area were focused on the cosmological aspect of Nietzsche’s idea. This approach caused misinterpretation. In fact, Ancient Greek philosophical doxography related to the problem of cyclic time and eternal recurrence has no adequate analogy. Nevertheless, it should not become the basis for negation of the relation between «Eternal Recurrence of the same» and the antiquity, because this approach takes Nietzsche’s idea and ancient culture separately from each other, as if there is no correlation between them. To avoid this mistake, the author used philosophical hermeneutics as a research method. The main idea of this paper is based on Nietzsche’s affirmation of the essential link between «Eternal Recurrence of the same» and the antiquity. According to Nietzsche, philosophy is an exception from antiquity, and not its focus. The purpose of the current research is to discover the connection of ethical consequences from the concept of Eternal Recurrence with ancient culture in general and with the ancient concept of time particularly. The main attention is focused on the separation of the «mysterious phenomena of antiquity» and the «Apollonian» life of the polis, «Olympus of Illusion». Eternal Recurrence implies a return of the political and artistic antiquity, but not Dionysian sides of the Ancient Greek culture. The «Eternal Recurrence» is a repetition of typical phenomena: agonism, polis, war, art. With regard to the ancient concept of the time’s nature, Nietzsche’s theory stated not return to the same, but the present moment as the most important. All human forces must be given to the present moment. Through the example of Hellenic understanding of time (mythical «great» past, present moment and glory in the future), it is traced that «the past» and «future» were of decisive significance for the «present» in antiquity.

*Key words:* Eternal Recurrence, Nietzsche’s philosophy, antiquity, ancient concept of time, arête.

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

Aleksander N. Lebedev The psychological state of Russian society in the light of macro-psychological approach

*Annotation:* The concept of psychological state of society is becoming popular in Russian psychology due to the spread of macro-psychological approach. In this case, not only the individual, but also the society as a whole, can be considered as a subject of activity, self-organizing system. The aim of the study is to develop a simple model of indexes describing the psychological state of Russian society. These indicators should allow predicting the psychological state of Russian society in the future as well. The main hypothesis of the study is that one of the backbone factors, determining the psychological state of society and its dynamics, is based on the different types of social polarization. The study distinguishes between objective polarization of society ( economic, political, social, etc.) and subjective one (psychological). It is assumed that the stronger the psychological polarization, the higher the probability of deterioration of the psychological state of society. At the same time, objective polarization becomes a factor of social instability when it is recognized and considered by the majority of the population as an indicator of disadvantage. Otherwise, different forms of inequality usually do not cause significant problems. Preliminary results of empirical research in accordance with the developed theoretical model are presented. The answers of respondents to the questions of several questionnaires were analyzed. Respondents were asked to assess the political, economic and social situation in Russia now and in the future. It was also proposed to assess the psychological polarization of society. The study showed that the evaluation of the subjective characteristics of the psychological state of society, taking into account the peculiarities of its psychological polarization, is promising for the development of the system of indicators. The need to clarify the definition of the psychological state of society is mentioned. In particular, it is necessary to distinguish between people’s perceptions of the psychological state of society and its objective characteristics.

*Key words:* methodology of psychology, general psychology, predictors and indicators of the psychological state of society, modeling of psychological phenomena.

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Aleksey Yu. Kalugin History and prospects of studying integral individuality within the system approach

*Annotation:* The article considers the main system ideas of V.S. Merlin’s theory of integral individuality: the hierarchical nature, causal and teleological determination, single-valued and polymorphic relations, system-forming factor and individual style of activity. These ideas were further developed in works of V.S. Merlin’s followers and scholars. The prospects of integral individuality theory are discussed: 1) in aspect of general methodology, stated by theorists of Perm psychological school of thought, and 2) in aspect of some concrete mathematical and statistical methods. Within of framework of the first aspect, the author reviews ideas of recent research: multi-quality and polysystem approach, commonality and integration, polymorphism and isomerism. The second aspect is presented by a number of modern mathematical and statistical methods, which expand the possibilities of studying the integral individuality: structural equation modeling, canonical correlation analysis, multidimensional scaling, network analysis, decision trees and neural networks. To demonstrate these methods, the author used data received from a sample of 287 students. Two levels of the integral individuality – psychodynamic and personal – were reflected by two inventories used for data collection: FCB-TI (The Formal Characteristics of Behaviour – Temperament Inventory) by J. Strelau and the «Big Five» in the adaptation of A.B. Khromov. Special attention is paid to the discussion of the «meta-analytical approach», which requires scientists to publish full results of the study.

*Key words:* the theory of integral individuality, system approach, Perm psychological school of thought.

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Olga A. Vlasova The theme of communication and communicative concepts of the existential-phenomenological tradition in psychiatry, psychotherapy and psychology

*Annotation:* The paper discusses the communicative concepts of the existential-phenomenological tradition, their transformation from philosophy to psychiatry, psychotherapy and psychology. The author analyses the philosophical theory of communication and the communicative methodology of existential psychotherapy and psychology.

The author proceeds from the statement that the communication theory of consultative psychology and psychotherapy comes from philosophy and includes methodological base, ontological and gnoseological levels, and theory of man. Communication theory is based on the principles of phenomenology, which are transferred to the practical field of communication: the attention to man and his immediate experience; appeal to the concrete existence; reduction from stereotypes and theories to experience; attention to the relationship of man with other people (being-with) and his living in the world; accentuation on the temporality of both the therapeutic situation and life in whole.

The communicative theory of existential-phenomenological psychiatry is based on communicative methodology, while communicative practice supplements the theory. In existential-phenomenological practice, to help a person get well means to help him establish communication with the world of objects and other people. Communicative concepts used in theory and practice denote not the characteristics of interaction, but the components of the method. They are more eclectic than ontological or anthropological concepts and refer to methodology and anthropology. At the same time, the non-directivity of tradition contributes to a-conceptuality: the patient himself, his situation and his problem become guidelines for the therapeutic work.

*Key words:* existential-phenomenological tradition, communication, dialog, psychiatry, psychotherapy, psychology, empathy, understanding.

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Ekaterina V. Dudorova, Svetlana V. Shumkova Features of verbal and non-verbal creativity of students who specialize in social sciences and arts

*Annotation:* The article considers the idea of differentiating the features of creativity according to the type of professionalization, with focus on the manifestations of verbal and non-verbal creativity. The study embraced 66 female students who differed in their training specialization (artistic or social). Their non-verbal creativity was measured with the help of the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT), and verbal creativity – with J. Guilford’s verbal test of creative thinking «Alternative Uses Task». The results of Mann–Whitney U test have shown that students with social and artistic specializations differ in all the parameters of verbal creativity (fluency, flexibility, originality) and in two parameters of non-verbal creativity (originality and degree of development). The received results support the idea of E.A. Klimov that the type of professionalization may be associated with the features of creativity manifestations. The research results may be interpreted as an evidence of the idea that artistic and social types of professionalization are connected with different manifestations of verbal creativity, as well as non-verbal parameters of creativity (originality and degree of development). The parameters of non-verbal creativity – fluency and flexibility – are probably «common conditions» for the artistic and social types of specialization.

*Key words:* verbal and non-verbal creativity, specialization, professionalization, type of education.

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**SOCIOLOGY**

Pavel F. Sirotkin On social practices for preservation of cultural and religious traditions of Muslim peoples living in the Perm region

*Annotation:* In a secular state, the need for the spiritual development of Muslim Ummah members may be realized through various scientific, theological and cultural activities jointly organized by the authorities and Spiritual Administrations of the respective region. In a number of subjects of the Russian Federation, there are well-established social practices aiming to preserve spiritual heritage of the Muslim people. In the Perm region, such practices include a complex of events under the title «Interregional forum of Muslim culture “The Muslim world”». This forum has been held since 2009 and has become a traditional event for the Muslim community of the Perm region. Modern practices of preserving the spiritual heritage of Muslim peoples include a wide range of different activities, from scientific and theological to cultural and folk ones. All these activities give an opportunity to involve a wide range of individuals and social groups, both belonging to Islam and not, in practical action aimed at the preservation and dissemination of the Muslim spiritual heritage. The current study offers some generalized recommendations for the organizers of the following meetings of Muslim culture: to hold more different events in the field of Islamic science and Islamic education, actively attracting famous scholars of Islamic studies from Russia and abroad; to expand the representation of the Spiritual Administrations of Muslims and ethnic communities from other regions of Russia; to increase the number of participants in trade fairs by inviting manufacturers and suppliers of products «Halal» from neighboring countries and beyond; to hold more events with the active participation of Islamic youth.

*Key words:* heritage preservation, Islam, Muslim organizations, religious traditions, social practices.

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Natalia A. Lebedeva-Nesevria, Yulia S. Markova Нealth-related behavior of economically active Russians: models and dynamics

*Annotation:* The paper defines the characteristic features of health-related behavior typical of economically active Russians, which is done based on the results of Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS). It is shown that Russians are not involved into active practices of health preservation – most of them do not do any physical exercises, half of the respondents hardly have three meals per day, one third of the respondents smoke. Self-medication is widespread among economically active population – most of those who had had health problems during last 30 days on the day of the survey had not attended the doctor. The analysis of health-related behaviors from 2006 to 2016 shows the lack of dynamics. The only changes that have been revealed are the reduction in the number of smokers (from 43 % in 2006 to 34 % in 2016) and increase in the number of those who do physical exercises at least once a week (from 21 % in 2006 to 32 % in 2016). The percentage of respondents that prefer self-medication and avoid preventive medical examinations did not change significantly. The authors used cluster analysis as a method to identify types of health-related behavior among economically active population in Russia. As a result, four groups differing by the type of health-related behavior were revealed: those demonstrating «high interest in health protection», «moderate interest in health protection», «inconsistent behavior», «passive behavior» and «destructive (risk) behavior». Only fifth part of the respondents can be associated with high or moderate interest in health protection. The authors proved that risk health-related behavior is typical of men, while passive health-related behavior – of women. People with low socio-economic status also tend to such types of behaviors.

*Key words:* economically active population, health-related behavior, models of behavior.

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Milana B. Kolesnichenko, Daniil I. Serebryansky a Studying of a car park with visual sociology

*Annotation:* The paper considers a currently relevant problem of individuals’ social interaction when arranging modern socio-territorial space around a housing complex. The research is based on the methods of visual sociology. The article describes advantages of this branch of sociology and reasons for the interest in visuality. The main methods used by the authors are the photographic method and blitz-survey of the house residents, so visual and verbal information complement each other. The research object was characterized with the help of photos, , the main groups of the interaction participants were identified according to the blitz-survey data. A car park is characterized by low-quality environment: fuzzy boundaries of parking spaces, poor-quality soil, occupied driveways, passageways etc. A comparative analysis of the assumed and developed models of the residents’ interaction was carried out, which revealed their advantages and disadvantages; the forecast for the further development of the situation, based on the analysis results, is given in the article. The current model of social communication is characterized by the refusal of the co-financing principle, separation between social groups, paternalistic attitudes, irrational securitization. The article demonstrates the features of social interaction inherent in the residents of a multi-family house in the city of Perm when taking decisions about a car park arrangement. This paper describes possible conflictogenic features within the established model of space planning, which include unauthorized actions of inhabitants, paternalistic model of relationships, conflicts between social groups and a house management company, low-quality control and distribution of finances, a lack of a long-term perspective. It demonstrates peculiarities of the visual approach to examining car parks in Perm. The authors made a conclusion that visual sociology has a great potential for further research. In the future studies, it is recommended to use more complicated photo documentation, to carry out a comparative analysis of parking with a side garden, a children’s playground etc.

*Key words:* visual sociology, social interaction, arrangement of a car park, residents of the house.

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Ekaterina A. Tretyakova The cost of divorce: how children help their elderly divorced parents?

*Annotation:* In conditions of population aging and decreasing in number in Russia, the government support for the elderly is becoming more and more relevant. The government approaches vary in different countries, but they all rely on private savings accumulated during working life and also support of children. In traditional societies, family transfers play an important role in the welfare of the elderly population, but today their meaning is declining due to demographical and social factors. There arises a question if children really support their parents. Especially in the case of divorced parents, when children have to make a choice who to support – biological or social parents?

The questions under research in the current paper are: Do children help their divorced elderly parents? Is there any gender gap? Which factors impact on getting of upward transfers by the divorced elderly?

In the research, the author used data of representative «Comprehensive monitoring of living conditions of the population», conducted by Federal State Statistics Service in 2014. The sample includes more than 113 thousand of respondents, 42.5 thousand of which are over retirement age. The methods used in the paper are descriptive statistics and correlation tables.

According to the results of the study, divorced elderly get less support from their children than married and widowed respondents. There is a also a significant gender gap in getting help by the divorced elderly, because men more often lose connection with their children after divorce. There is an obvious lack of intangible help, which is not sufficient for people with the lowest level of income and the worst health condition – the most vulnerable groups of population.

*Key words:* intergenerational transfers, divorce, retired people, financial help, family connections.

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