**Annotations and key words   
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**PHILOSOPHY**

Vyacheslav A. Dolin Philosophical and anthropological notions of Viktor Frankl: experience of historical reconstruction

*Annotation:* The article deals with historical reconstruction of philosophical and anthropological theories, which substantiate Viktor Frankl’s logotherapy system. Methodological foundations of the research are theoretical conceptions of philosophical anthropology in its broadest understanding and conceptual methods of platonism and aristotelianism. For the correct reconstruction of V. Frankl´s system of philosophical and anthropological ideas the author reviewed concepts of essence, existence, meaning of life and actual problems of human being. Description of the philosophical and anthropological ideas of V. Frankl in the discourse of platonic and aristotelic traditions unites human nature and human existence in ontological dyad, and the meaning of life and actual problems of human being in axiological dyad. V. Frankl´s perception of ontological dyad give reasons to perceive him as «savior of Platonism» in situation of empiricism and scientism dominance in philosophical anthropology (in the tradition of Descartes – Kant´s – Husserl´s). V. Frankl’s analysis of axiological dyad follows the idea M. Scheler’s axiological ontologism and foresees G. Deleuze´s immanent and event-related understanding of meaning. According to V. Frankl´s anthropology the orthogonal and holistic understanding of human nature and existence of human being form the basis for the intentional and spiritual way to the realization of actual problems and human destiny. Integral result of V. Frankl´s anthropology is an image of *Homo noeticus* as a human of secular spirituality. As a result, predominant concepts of aristotelianism in V. Frankl’s anthropology complemented with platonic spiritual dimension of human being . In general V. Frankl provides synthesis of scientific and philosophical understanding of human being which is potentially compatible with religious anthropology. V. Frankl´s synthesis of platonism and aristotelianism corresponds with «aristotelic turn» of non-classical philosophy and potentially may be efficient for understanding peculiarities of human existence realization in the world of convergent technologies.

*Key words*: Viktor Frankl, platonism, aristotelianism, logotherapy, meaning, antireductionism, convergent technologies.

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Darya S. Khomutova Augustine’s «Confessions» and Transcendental-Phenomenological reflection

*Annotation:* The article reveals the philosophical method of Augustine Aurelius and the phenomenological methodology of Edmund Husserl in a comparative perspective. The author analyzes literature showing scientific interest in the comparative analysis of texts by Augustin and E. Husserl, and demonstrates the difference of approaches to the historical and philosophical study of the relationship between Augustine’s philosophy the E. Husserl’s phenomenology. This difference is based, on the one hand, on the method used to compare the philosophical concepts, on the other hand, on the emphasis made on the speculative position of the interpreted author. The interpretation of Augustine’s text from the phenomenological perspective reveals the description of the immanent sphere made by the medieval philosopher and clarifies the phenomenological description of E. Husserl’s time. It is shown that their methods of describing reality and procedures of operation with experience have common forms. The article shows the correspondence between the «confession» practice described by Augustine and the experience of phenomenological description carried out in the state of «epoché», since the process of «confession» involves «self-gathering» within the time series. This process is identical to the transcendental-phenomenological reflection and different from the natural reflection, which splits the subject into several ego-structures. Using this parallel, we can talk about the substantive proximity of the concepts «inner man» and transcendental ego, as well as «outer man» and man of «natural attitude». These theses are based on the analysis of Augustine’s «Confessions» (chapters X and XI) and the text of «Cartesian Reflections» by E. Husserl. In addition, the author based on the ideas of J. Derrida from the book «Voice and Phenomenon», which greatly helped to clarify the construction of the phenomenological ego and compare the descriptions of Augustine and E. Husserl.

*Key words:* Augustine, Husserl, phenomenology, phenomenological project, phenomenological reduction, epoché, transcendental ego, confession, transcendental-phenomenological reflection, natural attitude.

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Armine G. Kazaryan The media interpretation of the ethnic conflict as an act of deontologisation of the ethnic group

*Annotation:* The article sets a new perspective for understanding the problems of genocide, which appears not as an ethnic and political, but as a communicative phenomenon. In this sense, the media discourse acquires new content and becomes a factor in the formation and construction of ethnic identity. Themes of interethnic relations and intra-ethnic identity are the material for effective manipulative influence in the mass media. With the help of stereotyping methods and propagandistic techniques, the mass media generate in the minds of the audience distorted images, opinions, attitudes concerning certain issues and thus create their own reality. Considerable attention is also paid to the role of the mass media in the self-renewal and preservation of the ethnos «collective memory» due to the process of reconstructing historical events and resorting to images-archetypes. The past turns into symbolic figures from memories which determine the identity and self-understanding of the ethnos. The mass media select facts from the heroic, sacrificial past in accordance with the spiritual needs of the ethnos in the present, thus contributing to its consolidation through the prism of time. The article analyzes the methods of information warfare in the issues of the Armenian Genocide. The paper substantiates the idea that the application of these methods in the mass media creates a communicative reality that comes into conflict with the historical reality and national memory. The author traces the tendency of using questions of the national, ethnic identity in the construction of the communicative reality. The author makes a conclusion about the destructive role of the ethnogenesis communicative potential, which is able to destroy the national community from the inside when it is used as an instrument of power and repression. In this regard, the mass media generate «communicative loneliness» of the individual, opposing him to the ethnos.

*Key words*: ethnic conflict, ethnic identity, Armenian Genocide, collective memory, communicative reality, communicative loneliness.

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Roman N. Gaishun Essence, prerequisites and self-identification of transhumanism movement

*Annotation:* Theoretical concepts and manifestations of transhumanism require adequate assessment from the perspective of modern scientific philosophy. This study aims to determine the essence of transhumanism, to identify its main objective (socio-economic) and theoretical prerequisites, and to show the connection of transhumanism with other branches of philosophy, science, social and political thought. The article provides a general description of transhumanism as a direction of thought and a social movement, which is done with the consideration of both self-definitions of transhumanism thinkers and criticism toward them. The author attempts to obtain a new complex definition of transhumanism based on the materials studied. The article lists major problems lying in the sphere of interest of the transhumanism movement and reveals methodological links of transhumanism with other branches of philosophy and science. The author identifies the preconditions for the appearance of transhumanism, both objective (economic) and ideological ones. The paper provides a classification of transhumanism branches according to the political programs they are based on and a short description of each branch: libertarian transhumanism (including extropianism), democratic transhumanism, techno-progressivism, and left-wing transhumanism. The main emphasis is put on the self-presentation of the authors who think of themselves as transhumanists, on their attitude toward each other and on the criticism of transhumanism thought. It is concluded that transhumanism should be considered one of the possible manifestations of the socio-political reaction to the development of new technologies capable of transforming the human nature in a rather radical way. For further analysis of certain ideas of transhumanism (including ethical and socio-economic), it is necessary to take into account its prerequisites and the connection with modern philosophical and scientific discussions.

*Key words*: transhumanism, techno-progressivism, posthuman, transhuman, humanism, bioethics, ethics of science, NBIC-technologies, extropianism, libertarianism, democratic transhumanism, political philosophy.

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Aigul K. Bektanova On the problem of freedom of the individual as a basic condition for the formation of civil society

*Annotation:* The task of forming a civil society is relevant all over the post-Soviet space. As is known, the key subject of civil society is a person. The main feature of an individual in civil society is freedom, as understood in all its aspects. The article deals with the problem of individual freedom in terms of the concepts of «negative» and «positive» freedom and affirms that genuine civil freedom is an inseparable unity of both its external determinants and internal ones. It is noted that, on the one hand, the freedom of the individual in civil society necessarily implies its relative independence from external influence, but, on the other hand, it is impossible without an inner spiritual willingness to act consciously and sensibly without infringing on the interests and rights of others, without understanding that everyone should be responsible for their actions. The paper pays particular attention to the problems of spiritual, and, first of all, intellectual freedom, and justifies the thesis that the problem of the individual intellectual freedom is relevant not only for countries moving to democracy, but also for developed democracies of the West. The problem is not only and not so much how and where from to get information, but how the information obtained affects consciousness and behavior of the individual, and whether it contributes to the formation of his civic consciousness. Considering the problem of freedom in the Kyrgyz society and stressing that the Kyrgyz have managed to preserve their ethnic independence to this day precisely because of their steady striving for freedom, the author comes to the conclusion that freedom for nomads acted as a kind of dichotomy between external and internal freedom and lack of freedom. The article points to the peculiarity of the freedom phenomenon interpretation in modern Kyrgyzstan society, where for many people it is associated with anarchy, hopelessness and permissiveness. However, the real freedom of the individual in civil society is impossible without understanding that «the freedom of one person ends where freedom of another begins», that there is no absolute freedom, and it is always relative and closely related to the responsibility and consciousness of the individual.

*Key words:* civil society, personality, freedom, «negative freedom», «positive freedom», intellectual freedom, civil freedom, responsibility.

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

Elena V. Kosilova Transcendental unity of apperception in patients with mental disorders

*Annotation:* The paper deals with transcendental unity of apperception in patients with mental disorders: schizophrenia, chronic delusional disorder and autistic spectrum disorders. In schizophrenia, in the state of ontological insecurity, the Self divides into true and false ones. The apperception transcendental unity connects with false Self, and the person feels the loss of his true Self. Persons with the divided Self use a special language, which causes misunderstanding with others. In this case we need to provide such conditions of security for the patient, in which his true Self could be combined with his false Self so that the transcendental unity of apperception could restore. In delusional disorder, the deep intentionality corrupts, which results in the shift of the personality core. The transcendental unity of apperception connects with the corrupted core, but does not get corrupted itself. The task in such a case is to establish the communication with the patient on the area of his senses, to establish emphatic relations with him, and to socialize him. In autistic spectrum disorder, the transcendental unity of apperception almost disappears, because the inner space of consciousness is not formed. In this case task is to restore the normotypical structure of subjectivity: the formation of the inner space of consciousness, the improving of the transcendental unity of apperception. A general method of such improving is recommended.

*Key words:* transcendental unity of apperception, schizophrenia, delusional disorder, autism, intentionality, deep core of personality.

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Natalya A. Zhestkova «Psychological health of a person»: essence and structure of the concept

*Annotation:* Scientific literature has already accumulated a large body of knowledge about the role and significance of the psychological health of a person in individual and social life. However, the content of the structural components of this concept and the criteria for its evaluation still need clarification. The desire to shed the light on the gaps in knowledge about this phenomenon determined the purposes of the study: to clarify the content of the concept «psychological health of a person» and its structural components; to identify the specific features of psychological health preservation as a result of the interaction between the internal and external factors of psychosocial development. The ideas and principles of the system-activity approach, as well as foreign and Russian theories of psychological health, which reveal the essence, content and structure of the concept, as well as functions and specificity of this state dynamics served as a methodological and theoretical basis for analyzing the genesis, structure, and factors of preserving a person’s psychological health. The article presents the author’s definition of the concept «psychological health of a person» as a dynamic complex of the person’s mental properties that ensure harmony between the needs of the individual and society and are the prerequisite for the individual’s orientation toward the fulfillment of his vital task, self-actualization. The author clarifies the structural components of the psychological health phenomenon (axiological, instrumental, need-motivational) and the diagnosed evidences of them (self-esteem, social tolerance, sense of personal safety, stress-resistance, social adaptation, psychological adaptability, adoption of self-actualizing personality values, the need for self-actualization, active social contacts). The research results broaden the scientific understanding of the person’s psychological health indicators, form the theoretical basis for managing the processes of its preservation and strengthening

*Key words:* health, psychological health, stress resistance, high-grade vital activity, social adaptability, emotional-psychological stability.

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Dmitriy S. Kornienko, Anna G. Radosteva Personal traits as predictors of the type of psychological component of the gestation dominant in association with maternity experience

*Annotation:* Research into the psychology of pregnant women is a currently relevant area of study due to the ongoing socio-economic changes and the necessity to provide psychological support for such women. Pregnancy is a crisis period, which is manifested at the physiological and psychological levels. Numerous studies have shown that for a successful pregnancy and childbirth, the following factors are required: the social environment, the availability of family support, the attitude of the woman to her condition. Anxiety is of particular importance for the physiological and psychological state of a woman among other personal characteristics. One of the central concepts that characterize the psychological aspects of pregnant women is the type of psychological component of the gestational dominant (PСGD). In this study, we analyze the basic traits of the personality (five-factor model) as predictors of PCGD. Additionally, differences in personality traits are investigated in connection with the dominant type of PCGD. The sample of the study includes women with (233) and without (203) maternity experience (pregnant with the first child). It has been found that the type of PСGD is associated primarily with neuroticism, agreeableness, and openness to experience. The less adaptive type of PСGD associates with emotional instability and negative interaction with other people. In general, the status of a woman (with or without maternity experience) does not have a significant effect on the type of PСGD. Based on the research results, it is possible to develop psychological support programs for women with different maternity experiences.

*Key words:* pregnancy, gestation dominant, personality, extraversion, neuroticism.

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Alexandr O. Ryazhkin Moral activity of a person as a system

*Annotation:* This article focuses on the problem of moral activity of a person, as a highest form of social activity, in terms of the system-subject approach. This approach considers moral activity as a dynamic system represented in the subject-personality continuum. The author distinguishes components of moral activity represented in both spheres: in the sphere of personality and in the subject sphere. As part of a personality, moral activity acts as a value-semantic sphere, which determines the direction of personal activity. In the subject sphere, moral activity is manifested through its main function: regulation of behavior. To investigate the behavior regulation function, the author used the mental construct «control of behavior», which allows one to investigate activity regulation on three levels: emotions, will and cognition. To substantiate this approach, the author conducted an empirical correlation research. The purpose of this research was to find the most significant relations between the components of moral activity. Students of Chelyabinsk State University were the sample group. The author used the following methods for studying the value-semantic sphere: «Life-meaning Sense of Orientation» by D. Leontiev and «Value Questionnaire» by Sh. Shvarts. Several different methods were used to study the subject sphere of moral activity: «Behavior Self-regulation Style» by V. Morosanova, «Control Over the Action» by Yu. Kul and «Methods of Coping Behavior» by R. Lazarus. These methods were applied for the investigation of cognitive, will and emotional levels of behavior control, respectively. The research results allow us to suppose the existence of a moral activity dynamic system, represented in the personal and subject spheres, and to identify certain features of the investigated phenomenon. Moreover, the received results support theoretical foundations applied to the term «moral activity».

*Key words:* morality, moral activity, social activity, system, subject, personality, system-subject approach, emotional control, control of will, cognitive control.

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Natalya V. Mikhailova Loneliness as an interdisciplinary problem

*Annotation:* The article is devoted to the phenomenon of loneliness at the basis of domestic and foreign works analysis.. The interdisciplinary study of loneliness problem is carried out by researchers of various humanities: sociologists, philosophers, psychologists. However, in contrast to Western studies, in Russian psychology, there are not enough papers devoted to this problem. The authors examines and analyzes different points of view on the phenomenon of loneliness, including contemporary approaches, in particular, studies devoted to the state of loneliness. The reflection and explanation of the loneliness phenomenon, from the ancient period to our days are different: from the realization of its necessity to comprehending it as a negative phenomenon, and there is still no unified definition of this phenomenon. A review of the monographs and articles permits to conclude that Russian psychology focused on the state of loneliness primarily through the negative experience. The exception from this tendency may be found in the works of such authors as E.N. Osin and D.A. Leontiev: in these works loneliness defines as an integral part of human life. Such definition is rather close to the scientific view of the foreign researchers who practice existential approach . According to the opinion of many authors, contemporary Russian psychology has a lack of fundamental theoretical and empirical studies devoted to the state of loneliness. E.N. Osin and D.A. Leontiev stressed that it is necessary to develop scales for measuring of negative loneliness and positive solitude as well for the comprehensive study of this phenomenon. These authors developed a questionnaire aimed at studying positive loneliness for the first time in Russian psychology.

*Key words:* loneliness, existentialism, the need for communication, lack of communication, the need for confidential and warm relations, depression, anxiety.

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Elena V. Kuznetsova, Vladimir A. Tolochek Professional career of managers: the environment of the company, the style of management, the dynamics of motivation and job satisfaction

*Annotation:* The paper discusses the results of studying motivation (internal / external, according to the theory of R.M. Ryan, E.L. Deci) and job satisfaction in managers (40 people) in the environment of a modern commercial company. The purpose of the research is to describe the relations between the managers’ job satisfaction and motivation to work throughout their career in the company, to identify the conditions that affect the motivation and satisfaction. The subject of the study is the dynamics of interrelations between the parameters of motivation and satisfaction, taking into consideration the socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects throughout their work in the company. The research tests the following hypotheses: 1. Motivation and job satisfaction of managers vary throughout their career. 2. Changes in their motivation and job satisfaction are influenced both by factors of the external environment (the environment of the company) and their «internal conditions». The results obtained allow us to conclude that employees with successful career (self-realized in the spheres of labor and family) are more «tolerant» to the methods and forms of motivation that have been developed in the company; different types of motivation are poorly represented in many employees. Increasing age, a better position on the career-ladder and successfulness of an employee’s family life lead to the weakening in the effectiveness of regular motivation forms and methods. Motivation, interest to work, satisfaction with it and relationships between employees in the company act as relatively independent variables. The results are important for research of labor productivity at Russian industrial enterprises.

*Key words:* managers, motivation (internal, external), satisfaction, work, success, self-realization, age, gender, position.

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**SOCIOLOGY**

Evgenia V. Shishkina, Elena V. Viktorova Cultural aspects of the european identity discourse

*Annotation:* The process of the European identity formation in the context of integration processes in the EU has been studied for the last twenty years. The article contains data on the current aspects of European research in Russia: the study of the specifics of the supranational identity formation in the European Union (conditions, factors, structure, components and stages of the formation of European identity); the study of civil society and social policy in the EU as the basic institutional forms of implementing the project of European identity; analysis of the socio-cultural aspects of European identity (language policy, education, the semiosphere of European identity), etc. The relevance of such studies is explained by the fact that the integration processes in the EU are non-linear and multi-speed. Moreover, the dynamics of European integration prove the complex interrelationship between the institutional and cultural factors of this process. European identity as a political project of the European Union is facing troubles currently. In these conditions it is important to assess the content and direction of the scientific and media discourses. At the same time, the most relevant, in our opinion, are the cultural aspects of these discourses. That involves an assessment of the way how the history of European states, European cultural values, the problems of linguistic diversity in the context of a European identity construction are interpreted, how the intercultural dialogue is set up, and a unified education system is implemented (including through the Bologna process). These issues are actively discussed within the framework of scientific discourse. Despite the fact that media discourse rarely uses the concept «European identity», the content and focus of these issues discussed in the scientific and media discourses on the whole coincide.

*Key words:* European identity, European integration, scientific discourse, media discourse, the cultural aspects of the discourse.

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Alexander E. Kuznetsov The empirical groundedness of the «social capital» concept: the case of disoriented answers

*Annotation:* Respondents often answer questions other than asked. In such instances, accounts are stimulated by questions but are not oriented to the tasks posed by the questions. This fact is rather unknown to positivistically-minded sociologists and tends to be overlooked by those trained in qualitative methods. Actually, how the latter deal with this problem cannot be said because their work with answers is rarely shown and is often reduced to gathering illustrations for ideas they seem to support. Although qualitative methodologies claim holistic approach, the attention sociologists pay to collected data is selective. While some accounts are taken into consideration, others are omitted as bearing no relevant evidence or as inadequate to the question. While much thought and paper is devoted to the art of asking questions, little is given to the problem of understanding answers. «Disoriented answers» occur when a respondent produces an answer that, on its face value, is not among the expected. Disoriented answers can be discounted by reference to contextual effects or discarded altogether. Still, this is a persistent fact that begs proper explanation. This paper proposes to assume that any answers are relevant as they exhibit respondents’ understanding of questions and manifest their reference to some models that are broader than the supposed semantic scope of the question posed. The problem of disoriented answers is a challenge to qualitative and quantitative methodologies alike. The argument of this paper proceeds as follows: (1) «social capital», while being generally referred to effects of social networks, lacks any clearly defined referent, or «phenomenon», (2) 2 cases of spontaneously achieved accounts of social network’ effects are contrasted to failed attempts directed at discovery of such accounts during an inquiry into the possible contexts of the social capital manifestations, (3) this contrast is explained by the fact that questions inquired into different contexts, that of ordinary production activities and that of innovative activities with the failed elicitation in the former context and successful in the latter, (4) question-answer pairs in the failed elicitation are examined, and it is shown that disoriented answers therein exhibit narrative structures, (5) these structures arise as respondents’ attempt to accommodate the model of the question task within their model of their own workplace situations, (6) hence the failure to elicit references to social capital manifestations is due not to the deficiency of our tool but to the actual absence of social capital in contexts other than innovations. The capacity of the instrument not to find a phenomenon where there is none, is an advantage as compared to the survey instruments that ask suggestive questions and assume that respondents share the researcher’s knowledge of the phenomenon under study, that they match it to their actual in situ phenomena, and that they (dis)confirm the match. On the contrary, we assume that concepts have various lay meanings and usages and that respondents can negotiate these meanings and apply concepts of questionnaire/guide items to practices other than those sought by the researcher. They do this not to flatter researchers’ suggestions but in order to interpret questions about supposed experiences in terms of actual experiences. While this accommodation is purely conceptual, researchers might be led to treat it as empirical. The guide we employed did not use suggestive questions (of the «tell me about trust» type), but inquired into possible contexts of social capital (the «tell me about your work» type). The answers were expected to produce spontaneous accounts of «social capital» manifestations taken broadly as networks effects. The analysis proposed here did not rely on the usage of concepts; instead, what it did rely on was the discovery of narrative structures as products of respondents’ conceptualizations of their workplace experiences.

*Key words:* social capital, qualitative interview, narrative, innovation.

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Leila N. Natsun Discrimination of people with disabilities in the labor market as a source of social vulnerability

*Annotation:* People with disabilities in Russian society remain one of the most vulnerable categories of the population. Negative stereotypes about persons with disabilities and inadequate support mechanisms promote their social exclusion and discrimination. The attitude to the disabled is determined by the socio-cultural characteristics of regional communities, and depends on the image of this group in the perception of others. The purpose of this work is to analyze the reasons for exclusion of the disabled and discrimination against them in the regional labor market. The information base of the study includes the data of the state statistics service, researches of Russian scientists, the results of a sociological survey among the population of the North-Western Federal District, sociological surveys of disabled people living in the Vologda region carried out in the period from 2013 to 2017. The surveys of the Northwestern Federal District population demonstrate that in social perception disabled people remain dependent and passive social group which require support from the state. The majority of respondents (51%) consider disability an insurmountable barrier for employment, and 63 % noted that even the availability of education and professional qualifications does not give disabled people advantages in the labor market. It is shown that disabled persons of the third group, basically, do not need special working conditions to be created for them. Therefore, overcoming the negative attitude of employers and successful employment may turn to the quick positive economic effect. Further research will be focused on the detailed analysis of mechanisms which help disabled people to overcome employment barriers, efficiency of these mechanisms and ways to improve them. The results of the current research may be useful for social management specialists and for researchers focused on issues of life quality and social participation of persons with disabilities.

*Key words:* social inclusion, people with disabilities, attitude of the population towards people with disabilities, position of persons with disabilities in the labor market, discrimination and social vulnerability.

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Olga I. Borodkina, Ekaterina G. Luzyanina, Alexander Yu. Vnutskih International labor migration in the perm region: problems and perspectives

*Annotation:* The article discusses the contemporary situation with international labor migration in the Perm region (Perm Krai). Though the international migration does not take a leading place in the migration processes in this region, it still has significant influence on the formation of the labor market. The paper analyzes data related to migration flows in the Perm region, as well as the results of focus groups with migrants from the CIS countries held in Perm as part of the project «Social risks of international youth migration in contemporary Russia». Among the participants of focus groups were citizens of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan. The results have revealed the main problems faced by foreign labor migrants. The most difficult problems were related with obtaining a labor patent (short deadlines and high costs), residence permit, unwillingness of employers to enter into an official labor contract with migrants, limited access to medical services, language barriers. At the same time, in the Perm region there is organized labor migration, making the process of receiving the required documents much easier; in such cases the employer is a large company, and all formal issues are resolved with the participation of intermediaries without any difficulties. The results of the study also show that Perm has a fairly successful experience of migrants social integration, in particular, there is a municipal program «Strengthening interethnic and interdenominational concord in Perm». The development of international labor migration should not only take into account economic factors but also should be supported by measures to integrate migrants, which involves effective and constructive interaction of self-government bodies and NGOs, including national public organizations, and state bodies.

*Key words:* international migration, labor migrants, Perm region, labor patent, social integration of migrants.

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