

## **Summaries and keywords**

### **Makarenko V.P. Fragments of Counter-Ideology Analytics**

*Summary:* The article examines counter-ideology analytics development based on research apparatus of political conceptology. The author brings into question all attempts (including religious and secular ones) of giving a legal foundation to war, as well as institutions, making these attempts come true. It bases on the multi-year research on bureaucracy, power, state, interests, ideologies, and their modern versions. The article addresses the issues of thought independency, behavior, and action; religious background of militarism; imperial trend of the social and political development; integration perspectives of the religious and secular attitudes towards the world.

*Keywords:* counter-ideology analytics; criticism for conceptual, emotional, and behavior routine; alternative of freedom and homeland; political mediocrity; emotional and worldview set.

### **Oleinik A.N. Comparative Conceptology of Power and Resistance Using Google Ngram Books**

*Summary:* The article discusses the evolution of key concepts referring to governmentality in comparative perspective. The Russian discourse on government and power is compared with the Western discourse. The Google Books Ngram Viewer databank covering the period from 1800 to 2019 is used as a source of information. This databank contains more than 5 % of all published books. The proposed discourse analysis suggests that the Russian and Western discourses have some elective affinity: in both cases there is little room for truth telling and whistle-blowers face significant risk.

*Keywords:* discourse, gouvernementalité, parrhēsia, whistle-blowing.

### **Ivannikov I.A. Anthropological Dimension of L. Tolstoy and F. Nietzsche's Political and Legal Values**

*Summary:* For over 200 years, the issue of moral, religious, legal, and state values has been especially relevant. The question of values was in the focus of the study undertaken by L. Tolstoy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There was a revision of Soviet and Western Europe's values, but at the same time a development of the new Russian ones began. The main purpose of the article is to analyze the philosophical and legal ideas of L. Tolstoy (1829–1910). The article discusses the issues of correlation between right and law, morality and right, right and religion, and Tolstoy's anthropological approach to realization of the principle of the humanism that influence existing law, development and domination of the specific social force ideas in a certain historical condition that are not determined by the legal culture of society. The philosophical and legal ideas of L. Tolstoy were examined based on an anthropological approach. An eminent Russian writer proposed a system of values based on the principles of humanism, loving your neighbor as yourself, and principle

of not doing to another what you do not wish done to you. L. Tolstoy was largely a follower of a legal culture of the Russian peasants and Christians' morality. A reading of works by L. Tolstoy makes it possible to conclude that he was trying to write the Gospel of future where the loving your neighbor was the supreme value. Unlike L. Tolstoy, F. Nietzsche believed that the human value depends on the will power to authority and freedom from moral standards. F. Nietzsche was an anti-Christian and anti-Kantian thinker and considered Christian morality to be unnatural thing. His system of values was destructive. F. Nietzsche proposed a morality of those in power instead of Christian one. F. Nietzsche and L. Tolstoy were supporters of diametrically opposite political and legal values. F. Nietzsche was a supporter of struggle for public authority, violence, and conflict, and L. Tolstoy preached of philosophy of life based on love and justice.

*Keywords:* L. Tolstoy, F. Nietzsche, values, law, morality, law, anthropological approach, justice, non-violence, the will to power.

### **Denisov S.A. Struggle for Constitutionalism as a Topic of Study of Social Philosophy and Political Science**

*Summary:* Constitutionalism in this study is understood as a system of social relations that offer the domination of society over the state apparatus and the supremacy of human rights and freedoms. These social relations are based on a democratic political regime, a republican form of government, decentralization of state power, separation of powers and the legal nature of the state. Under the struggle for constitutionalism is understood the transition from the pre-constitutional system to the constitutional one. To study this transition, it is proposed to turn to the philosophy of dialectics and materialism, to the theories of evolution, progress, modernization, socio-economic formations, transitology, and innovation. When studying the forms of transition, it is proposed to use the theories of reforms and revolutions.

*Keywords:* constitutionalism, movement towards constitutionalism, evolution, progress, modernization, formations, transitology, innovation, revolution.

### **Sineokaja J.V. Voices of Philosophers**

*Summary:* The article examines the generational approach to study of the philosophical traditions' development. The philosophical generation is a powerful intellectual pattern with its own optics, issues, and methods of research. The author distinguishes six philosophical generations that nowadays live and work in Russia. The specificity of philosophical generation is determined by existential input to philosophy of people that are close to each other in the experience of discipleship and integration into official and unofficial philosophical institutions, the commonality of the intellectual basis. As for philosophical generation, it is not about age of philosophy makers but about the emergence of new problems and a new relation to philosophy, about the promotion or development of new ideas and meanings, about new trends in the discussion of already familiar problems and phenomena, about the new social and cultural role of philosophy, about a new understanding of the world and man, about changing what is called the "philosophical way of life". The study of philosophical generations is important for recovery of the human context for the development of philosophy. The path of knowledge from the generational type to texts is no less important than the usual path from texts. Reading the history of philosophy as the history of philosophical generations pays attention of researchers to the personal connections within the philosophical community (horizontal and vertical ones), which will clarify both the individual contribution of thinkers and the mutual influences that determine the inception and development of philosophical ideas.

*Keywords:* history of philosophy, philosophical generations, Russian philosophy, philosophy of the Soviet period, RAS Institute of Philosophy.

### **Neretina S.S. Dissidents**

*Summary:* In the analysis of generational change, generic terms such as “generation gap” or “conflict” are most often used, although in fact socially significant changes are associated with changes in the entire structure of thinking. Alienation from the previous civilization or culture comes from a different understanding of reality as the replacement and destruction of the actual virtual, which becomes one of the viruses and which does not expect help from the past. According to Baudrillard, there is no communication in the real world, “things become too real”, a person finds himself in “excessive proximity to things” that carry a viral infection. A virus is information in its own and a destructor of information. Philosophies that were created in a previous civilization, but analyzed in a situation of new virtuality, can be presented as signs of dissatisfaction with the situation that has long been spreading in society, characteristic of people who do not see their opponent and do not take a worthy answer within the framework of critical thought.

*Keywords:* generation, virus, tradition, methodology, dissident, dialogue of cultures, hybridity, freedom, necessity, risk, another beginning, probabilistic path of knowledge.

### **Kuznetsova N.I. Small Coats of Memories**

*Summary:* In the focus of intellectual autobiography the article examines the attitudinal development of a young man who graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University in 1970. The reading and communication of that period is presented, it is written about those outstanding philosophers, publicists, and journalists of the period of the 60-70s of the XX century, under whose influence he developed professionally. Particular attention is paid to the story about the originality of the work of the Moscow Methodological Club, whose leader was Georgy Shchedrovitsky. The main task of the club was to put under reflective control all acts of reasoning and mental operations: nominations, definitions, descriptions, construction of ontological models and theoretical constructions, etc. To some extent, this was reminiscent of the search for Western analytical philosophy and was in the Soviet Union a matter of “suspicious” in the ideological sense. The main socially significant events of those times that determined the formation of the socio-political views of young people who do not accept the Soviet ideology are highlighted.

*Keywords:* philosophical education, gnoseology, epistemology, philosophy of science, reflection, scientific knowledge, historical reconstruction, historical process, Moscow Methodological Club.

### **Mininkov N.A. Scientist and State: Toward a Typology of Humanitarian Behavior Models in a Non-Free Society**

*Summary:* The theme of the scientist's attitude to the political regime has recently drawn considerable attention of researchers in the history of science, and especially in the humanities sciences. The article contains an analysis of behavior patterns under the Soviet regime of two famous Soviet historians: D. Alshits and A. Nekricha. With all the peculiarities of their behavior in relation to the authorities, both historians defended their scientific positions and their right to criticize the Soviet system. The models of behavior they have chosen represent options for the humanities intellectual to resist political pressure and scientific dictate from the authoritarian government.

*Keywords:* science and power, political regime, policy on science.

### **Karpenko A.A. To Forget History**

*Summary:* The article deals with the problem of politicization of history. The interference of state power and other political actors in historical science turns the past into an instrument of political struggle. Various political groups use the past as a tool to legitimize their own policies and manipulate public consciousness, which leads not only to a split within society, but also to interethnic conflicts. To overcome the problem of politicization of history and the split of society, it is proposed to “forget history” using the principle of “curtain of ignorance” of the theory of justice by John Rawls.

*Keywords:* state, politicization of history, legitimacy, “forget history”, “curtain of ignorance”.

### **Ignatieva O.A. Features of Power Relations in the Digital Age**

*Summary:* The rapid development of information and communication technologies at the end of the XX century and the first quarter of the XXI century led to the formation first a networked and then a digital society, which went beyond the national borders of the state. Power relations in the nation-state have also undergone changes. The position of national elites became less stable, as well as the legitimacy of their decisions, due to the dominance of transnational structures based on the capabilities of telecommunications networks. Power has moved beyond national borders and is concentrated in the hands of those who dominate global networks and own global digital platforms. The notion of industrial capitalism has been replaced by the notion of transnational imperialism. However, the power in social networks is held not only by nation-states, but also by social movements, which are considered, in M. Castells' terminology, as counter-power. The purpose of this research is to identify the characteristics of power relations in the digital society, both nationally and globally.

*Keywords:* power, information and communication technologies, network society, digital society, transnational imperialism, counterpower.

### **Bronnikov I.A., Gorbachev M.V., Geraskin I.K. Ontological Aspects of Political Communication in the New Reality of Information Technologies**

*Summary:* The reality of information technologies of the last two decades has been transforming incredibly quickly. New systems for collecting, processing, and transmitting data are constantly emerging. Following them, more modern models of communication are being created. As a result, the former models of information exchange, which only yesterday seemed relevant and in demand, today are being forced out to the “periphery”. In such rapidly changing conditions, the problem of studying the ontological aspects of political communication is especially acute. This article attempts to systematize and comparatively analyze the key aspects of information exchange in politics in the latest technological conditions.

*Keywords:* political ontology, political communication, digital world, digital reality, models of information exchange.

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**Berlyavsky L.G., Makhova A.V. Nature of Modern Party System and Constitutional Legal Status of Political Parties in Russia**

*Summary:* The article presents the main approaches to the typology of party systems. The authors consider the features of the evolution of the Russian multiparty system and the constitutional and legal status of political parties in the period from the late 1980s to the present. The article analyzes the party systems formed in Russia at the Federal, regional, and municipal levels. The conclusion is made about the multiparty nature of the modern party system, about the presence of a dominant party in it during the last electoral cycles, and about the ideological attraction to centrism.

*Keywords:* political parties, constitutional and legal status, party system, electoral system.