

## ***Summaries and keywords***

### **Makarenko V.P. The State Interests: Reflexive and Practical Prism by Michel Foucault**

*Summary:* Domestic literature on the problem of state interests (hereinafter SI) reflects, with a few exceptions, the history and modern moment of existence and vision of the political conjuncture of the country and the world dominating minorities of Russia. There are more than 11 million sites in Rунet. Most of these publications have no scientific value. They can serve as many examples as possible of how the viewpoint of the public interest depends on the country's political fluctuations and the arbitrariness of its minorities. Dependence and arbitrariness consist in the interpretation of the MI in relation to the national interests of Russia, although "...what means this expression of national interests, nobody knows exactly". The author of the article develops the approach of K. Marx to the SI as an element of the bureaucratic attitude of the authorities towards citizens, the state towards the general state. This approach makes it possible to give permanence to the treatment of the SI, since there are still no States free from bureaucracy as a social parasite, reflecting social differences and embodying political exclusion. To take power, the USSR's innovators had created economic, social, political, and ideological preconditions for the total bureaucratization of the State. This tradition is inherited and reinforced by the ruling minority of modern Russia. Therefore, the author proposes to raise and discuss the problem of violence and political lack of talent of the dominant minorities of Russia as a set of products of bureaucratic domination in all spheres of state policy and administration. In recent years, this approach has received a specific sociological justification<sup>4</sup>, including the qualification of the present Russian state as a parasitic one<sup>5</sup>. This article continues the author's reconstruction of the heuristic potential of Michel Foucault's SI concept.

*Keywords:* state interest, Michel Foucault, coup d'état, violence and brutality, the three meanings of the population, dissent and politics, the reflexive and practical prism.

### **Obolonsky A.V. The Systemic Deformations in Social Sciences because of Managerial Bureaucratization: Elements, Reasons, Consequences**

*Summary:* The subject of article are the different negative factors in contemporary social sciences, their classification, symptoms, and negative consequences. Two groups of factors are considered – social and moral-psychological and methodological ones. Among the former ones: absence of interest in the circle of business and authorities in support of fundamental science; material and moral dependence of researchers and conformity consequently; phenomenon of scholar's lackey servility and its disastrous consequences for science; self-deception of supposed value neutrality of researcher. Among the latter ones: judgement of value of scientific work only by formal bureaucratic indicators neglecting its quality and meaning for science; excessive demands to standardization of texts; condition of obligatory empirical proof for any research suggestion, what rejects general conceptual considerations and judgements as supposedly "non-scientific" and narrows a room for research inquires; excessive expectations connected with prospects of "artificial intellect" and

digitalization; trend to formal imitation of science attributes what impoverish intellectually an essence of science and cuts off the logical analysis and “the abstract” thoughts, in spite of the latter ones give most important increase of knowledge and allow higher level of social processes understanding. The author hopes that attraction attention of scholars to these, systematized him, deformations in social science will be capable to perform a positive role.

*Keywords:* social sciences, values, morality, psychology, methodology, deformations, scholar’s position.

### **Gusarov A.S., Znamensky D.Yu. Political and Cultural Aspects in the Interaction of Expert Communities with Political Institutions**

*Summary:* The subject of this article is the study of the peculiarities of domestic political and cultural aspects in the interaction of expert communities with political institutions. This research study was conducted in the form of an interview. The respondents were members of expert communities and representatives of political institutions. The relevance of the article lies in the fact that, after analyzing the answers provided to the questions asked during the interview regarding the experience of becoming respondents as members of expert communities, interaction with expert communities, if the respondent is a member of a political institution, questions regarding the processes of selection and search for experts in expert communities, as well as questions about the current role of the participation of expert communities in the formation of public policies. The conducted research will indicate what political and cultural problems exist in the interaction of expert communities with political institutions of power and will help form the current vision of this situation through a survey of direct participants in such interaction.

*Keywords:* expert structures, political institutions, cultural aspects, public policy, state, politics.

### **Karpenko A.A. The Phenomenon of the Militarism**

*Summary:* The paper considers the ideologue of patriotism as the main instrument of reviving and affirming the values of militarism in modern Russia. To implement the idea and concept of national criticism and counter-ideological analysis proposed by V.P. Makarenko, it is proposed to use the ideas of L.N. Tolstoy. In his works L.N. Tolstoy defined patriotism as a feeling harmful and unnatural. And the main virtue of patriotism is hatred. He determined the circle of figures – the main beneficiaries of propagation-da patriotism. Criticism of L.N. Tolstoy patriotism can be used as a resistance to common patterns of thinking imposed on the population by the state power.

*Keywords:* militarism, patriotism, Russia, state power, patriotism as a manifestation of bureaucratic thinking, L.N. Tolstoy, patriotism as political prostitution.

### **Rubtsov A.V. Civilization Ideas and Constructions in the Philosophical Methodology of Boris Grushin**

*Summary:* The work of B.A. Grushin as the leading theorist and analyst of civilizational processes of his time is considered. The possibility of reconstructing civilizational philosophy in whole arrays of texts is shown, though for a number of ideological and political reasons typical for the period there was practically no civilizational rhetoric and even vocabulary in them. Grushin was in many ways a unique philosopher, who considered the transition from the Soviet model to the new Russia as a process of changing of civilizations. Many of Grushin’s characteristics and estimates of

the historical size of the events of this period have not yet been fully appreciated and understood. This brings to the fore a purely political dimension, while much larger civilizational shifts are at stake.

*Keywords:* Boris Grushin, civilization, transition from the Soviet model to the “new Russia”, reconstruction of latent philosophy, historical size of the event, civilization shift.

### **Neklessa A.I. Three Globes of Oikoumene**

*Summary:* This text is based on the author’s reports at seminars “The Transit of Civilization”, Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies at the Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The object of these reports is an analysis of main aspects and trends of the evolution of history: the current routes of universal transit as interdisciplinary area of research and as one of “big challenges” for civilization. The research examines a stepped path of history – three generations of global socio-political organization: from (a) imperial colonization of the planet through (b) decolonization and unification of nations to (c) society of post-colonial nomadism and personal sovereignty. The actuality of the analyses is stressed by urgent need to rethink socio-cultural heritage of civilization as well as its status and complex perspectives. Postcoloniality, heavily relying on creativity, experiments with self-organization/self-realization and thus finds itself in the symbiotic union with Postmodernity.

*Keywords:* evolution, civilization, globalization, transit, complexity, history, empire, coloniality, national state, personality, sovereignty, postcoloniality, postmodernity.

### **Dobrokhoto A.L. “Born in the deaf years...”**

*Summary:* In the article against the background of the fate of a generation whose acme coincided with the 70-90 years we are talking about the possibility of tying up the broken times even when the machine of a powerful and, as it seemed to many people at the time, eternal empire was working for “breaking”. Features of the “philosophical generation” of the last third of the XX century. are highlighted in the context of the author’s personal experience, cultural characteristics of the Late Soviet era, the functioning of cultural institutions, dialogue, and interaction of generations. A characteristic feature of this generation is seen as the dominant of the history of philosophy, under the auspices of which often went the processes of thinking about the acute problems of modern times. It is argued that intergenerational dialogue can take place even in the context of deliberate isolation of individuals and groups, both from each other and from contemporary international public opinion, created by State ideological policies. Special attention is paid to the phenomenon of “cultural science”: science, which was, on the one hand, an artificial product of “perestroika”, but on the other hand – the result of fruitful attempts to overcome the loss of world culture, to integrate the accumulated humanitarian knowledge of previous epochs into some integrity. In the mirror of cultural science reflected the entire dynamics of generations of the late XX century.

*Keywords:* dynamics of generations, intergenerational dialogue, late Soviet era, the birth of cultural science, books, and people 70–90’s.

### **Lysenko V.G. “No One Can Free a Man”**

*Summary:* The author reflects on the fate of his generation – the generation of graduates of the Faculty of Philosophy in 1976, against the background of his personal history, trying to understand and explain why almost 30 years after the collapse of the Soviet power, after discovering the mon-

strous truth about its crimes, after the fall of the Iron Curtain and liberation from the “only right” ideology, people of different generations who lived under the USSR, and even very young people born after the collapse of the USSR, nostalgic for the Soviet system? How is it possible to know about the gulag and still erect monuments to Stalin? Why is it that after the experience of freedom and of a short but still normal human life, one must defend one’s freedom and human dignity again? And how is it that the country failed to seize the unique opportunity to change and become part of the world and returned to the rails of isolation and xenophobia? The author considers one of the important reasons of the incident that prevailed in modern Russia social infantilism, which was the consequence of the genetic heritage of serfdom, and “wild” individualism, which does not involve responsibility towards “others”.

*Keywords:* philosophical generation, philosophy of the Soviet period, Indian philosophy, philosophical faculty of MSU, Institute of philosophy.

### **Shokhin V.K. My 1970s**

*Summary:* The author shares his personal impressions about the situation of the Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University in the 1970s, highlights such iconic figures as A.M Pyatigorsky, V.S. Sementsov, O.F. Volkova, S. Averintsev. The popular perception of this era as an era of stagnation has been criticized: the official State ideology has been characterized not by stagnation, but by disintegration, and humanitarian knowledge – not stagnation, but rather by blossoming. Topics such as the conditions under which it is possible to speak already about the philosophical generation or only about a certain atmosphere among those who are engaged in or study philosophy, and to understand the reasons for the why in the modern Russian philosophical community a very distant attitude to the analytical tradition and much more receptive to different “post-metaphysics”.

*Keywords:* philosophy, philosophical generation, ideology, soviet society, humanitarian knowledge, indology, sanskrit, religion, conservatism, revolution.

### **Sorina G.V. Logic. Logicians. Fate**

*Summary:* The article considers peculiarities of communicative processes, social and personal, in the fate of two generations of logics of Moscow University: the sixties and seventies. It is shown that in the general system movement of the sixties in our country its special place was occupied by the logic and methodology of science. The Logicians-Sixties were in fact fighting for the right to exist in the country of classical formal logic and at the same time for the right to correspond to the current level of development of logic. The influence of the Sixties on the formation of intellectual biographies of logicians-seventies, who engaged in scientific and theoretical research and teaching of three externally different directions of logic, formed in the seventies in the West: critical thinking, informal logic, argumentation theory. It is shown that a small university group of friends-logicians, as it were, divided in their research into these three areas of development of logic, at the same time being present, to one degree or another, in each of them. It presents a special system of human relations that developed between the sixties and the seventies, between teachers and students and within each of the subgroups in the general atmosphere of the philosophical faculty of Moscow State University in the 70s.

*Keywords:* logic, logicians, fate, sixties, seventies, alienation, critical thinking, informal logic, argumentation.

### **Nikolsky S.A. There Was an Opportunity to Find Out How Life Actually Works (About Myself as Part of the Generation that Lived in The Mid-80s - Mid-90s of the Last Century)**

*Summary:* The wonderful and diverse world of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and then of the Russian Academy of Sciences, as it was in the mid-80s – mid-90s of the last century, is shown through the eyes of a graduate student, and then a researcher. Entering the graduate school of the sector of criticism of modern bourgeois philosophy of Western countries, the author combined his studies and the preparation of his Ph.D. thesis there with an interested work in the sector of philosophical questions of biology, since he dealt with the topic of the biological foundations of human behavior using the philosophy of American naturalism as an example. The author studied, collaborated and was friends with R.S. Karpinskaya, T.A. Kuzmina, N.S. Yulina, V.M. Mezhuev, G.S. Batishchev, A.I. Aleshin, E.Yu. Solovyov. Subsequently, work on the dissertation expanded, spreading to the topic of the relationship between man and nature, including in the practical agrarian activities of Soviet people. In this, in accordance with the spirit of the times, the central party bodies and the initiative of the People's Academician T.S. Maltsev played a significant role. Work with economists – E.F. Saburov, A.V. Chernyavsky and others, with agricultural historians and ecologists – V.P. Danilov, T. Shanin, V.I. Kiryushin led to the fact that the author in 1994 as Minister was invited to the government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Ukraine), where he had the opportunity to get acquainted in detail with the state and prospects for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the peninsula. On this basis, he prepared a program of agrarian reforms for Crimea, unfortunately, due to the crisis of presidential power and the subsequent resignation of the “Moscow government”, it did not take place. This text is about how it is seen in a quarter-century time interval, even though many friends and colleagues are no longer alive.

*Keywords:* man, society, nature, biology, history, culture, agriculture, practice.

### **Blauberg I.I. The History of Philosophy as a Choice and a Path**

*Summary:* The article describes the circumstances that influenced the author's choice of philosophy as a profession. Historical and philosophical specialization, chosen at the Faculty of Philosophy, determined all further activities of the author in the journals “Problems of Philosophy” and “Way”, and later – at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The article shows the role played by “Problems of Philosophy” in the Soviet period, how the work in the journal was built, what changes took place by the end of the 1980s. The author talks about the stages of his scientific work – the study of the philosophy of A. Bergson and the concepts of his predecessors – representatives of French spiritualism of the 19th century.

*Keywords:* history of philosophy, Faculty of Philosophy, Moscow State University, journal “Problems of Philosophy”, journal “Way”, Institute of Philosophy RAS, A. Bergson's concept.

### **Zubets O.P. Generation Loss (Essay on a Given Topic)**

*Summary:* Generation is a sociological concept, and by virtue of this alone it is not applicable to philosophy, understood as an exclusively personal, subjective matter, as a special way of life in the space of self-sufficient thinking. The philosopher does not see himself as belonging to the philosophical generation as a certain set of philosophers (although he belongs to his generation as a social being). The philosophical generation for the philosopher is a superfluous concept, for it is embodied, in its uniqueness. Nevertheless, answering the question about his own philosophical generation, the author defines it as a “loss generation” (different from the lost generation). Its losses are

numerous: the loss of a single philosophical foundation, a single conceptual language, a single set of commented texts (quotes), the loss of a social future – a utopia, an ideal perspective, and a loss of demand in the public space, a consciousness of one's own significance – this is the loss of what was sixties. The generation that can be associated with perestroika did not become the generation of revolution (which confirms the understanding of what happened as the final stage of the long process of counter-revolution) and is deprived of the anti-bourgeois pathos that was the value basis of philosophy since at least the 19th century.

*Keywords:* generation, philosophy, Marxism, Faculty of Philosophy, Moscow State University, Institute of Philosophy, ethics, loss.

### **Bykova M.Ph. Find Yourself: Strokes to The Portrait of My Generation**

*Summary:* Responding to a creative project to recreate the dynamics of the history of Russian philosophy through the prism of the activities of successive generations of philosophers, this article addresses the generation of the eighties, those who entered a conscious professional life in the late 1970s – mid-1980s. The purpose of the article is to at least dottedly outline the main ideas, searches and aspirations that have become fundamental for this philosophical generation, to which the author refers himself. The conversation about the philosophical generation of the eighties is preceded by a detailed discussion of the theory of generations, developed in the 1990s by American historians William Strauss and Neil Howe and widely used in modern philosophy of history. The author also reflects on the phenomenon of philosophical generations and the justification for using this concept as a criterion for the development of philosophical thought in a certain period, coinciding with the time frame of the experience of philosophizing of one generation. The proposed analysis of the main characteristics of the philosophical generation of the eighties is largely the result of the author's own reflections on her personal experience of philosophical work and immersion in thought.

*Keywords:* theory of generations, William Strauss, Neil Howe, philosophical generation, unknown generation, generation of wanderers, perestroika, glasnost, XVIII World Philosophical Congress in Brighton, I.T. Frolov.

### **Kara-Murza A.A. About our Generation**

*Summary:* The text of the chief researcher of the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, who was hired by the Institute of Philosophy at the end of 1980 and was the secretary of the institute committee of the Komsomol in the first half of the 1980s, tells about the fate of the “generation of the eighties” who came to Russian philosophy in the critical era of the new, on this time Gorbachev's, “thaw”. The author recalls the upbeat and inspiring atmosphere of those years, numerous (and previously completely impossible) scientific and creative initiatives of the institute youth of the perestroika and the first post-Soviet years. The author shares his memories of his teachers and mentors, as well as his young friends and colleagues, who now make up the “color” of the Institute of Philosophy.

*Keywords:* Institute of Philosophy, “philosophical generation”, Komsomol, perestroika, youth initiatives.

### **Kostikova A.A. The Philosophical Ideal of Education: A Generation of Devotees**

*Summary:* The generation that studied philosophy in the 1980s learned to build communism and shape the man of the future, protecting him from the influence of bourgeois values and the

ideals of the soulless “golden calf”. These were self-confident students convinced of the working principle of democratic centralism and the universality of philosophical knowledge. This was a young generation of idealists who received a scientific justification for their confidence in the Soviet materialist philosophy of Marxism developed by the previous generation, which was alive, it could be asked questions and discussed at the Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow University. What and how they taught in the 80s helped someone not only survive, but also technologically use management science to build a business or form a monetized personal brand, and someone to stay in philosophy, primarily in teaching philosophy, and build new educational systems of modern Russia and to form new relations for the provision of educational services. Fortunately, the subject of teaching in this generation was not affected.

*Keywords:* philosophical generation, Moscow University, philosophical community.

### **Rozin V.M. Personality and Contribution to Science of Alexander Zinoviev**

*Summary:* The article attempts to comprehend the personality of Alexander Zinoviev and his contribution to philosophy. At the same time, the author relied on his own acquaintance with Zinoviev, observations of his life and actions, as well as on an interview that he gave in 2003, to Chef editor of the journal “Personality. Culture. Society” Yu.M. Reznik. The circumstances (war, family, atmosphere in the country, unique abilities) that shaped Zinoviev's personality are considered; with some degree of conditionality, it can be called esoteric and obviously talented. The contribution of Zinoviev to philosophy, self-consciousness by a sociologist, who discovered the deep laws of social life, the use of which, he believes, will allow further social development and, possibly, a real revolution, is analyzed. The author recognizes the importance of Zinoviev and encourages readers to think about his life.

*Keywords:* Alexander Alexandrovich Zinoviev, personality, war, society, state, deed, self-consciousness, time.

### **Ermolaev A.I. B.I. Barabanshikov – the First Head of the Department of Genetics of Kazan University (To the 80th Anniversary of the Scientist and Teacher)**

*Summary:* Barabanshikov Boris Ivanovich in 1976 headed the Department of Genetics of the Kazan State (now Federal) University, which he created and led it until 2012. He began his education at the Department of Zoology of the same university and graduated from it at the Department of Genetics of Moscow State University, where he in 1970 he defended his PhD thesis. He received his doctorate in 1990. In 2004 he was awarded the title of Honored Scientist of the Republic of Tatarstan. His main work is devoted to the study of recombination mechanisms in the bacterium *Bacillus subtilis* (hay bacillus).

*Keywords:* Barabanshikov Boris Ivanovich, Kazan University, history of genetics, genetic recombination.

### **Andresky S. Typology of Revolutions from a Morphological Point of View**

*Summary:* The Journal of Political Conceptology publishes a translation of the second chapter of Stanisław Andreski's book “Wars, Revolutions, Dictatorships: Studies of Historical and Contemporary Problems from a Comparative Viewpoint”, published in 1992 by Frank Cass.

*Keywords:* Stanisław Andreski, theoretical heritage, comparative studies of wars, revolutions, and dictatorships.