## *Contents and abstracts*

### *Theory*

*Petr N. Kondrashov, Konstantin N. Lyubutin. The concept of historicity in Karl Marx's philosophy* (pp. 5–22).

In the article, the authors make an attempt to give a definition of the concept '*historicity*' basing on the analysis of Marx's philosophy of history. They conclude that Marx interpreted the historicity of social existence as an ability of human existence to development. The development itself is based on the reformative essence of the Praxis, namely the ability to change the available social and subject universe according to the constantly emerging new requirements, to keep the changed states of the universe, to pass them on from generation to generation and to link them together in a common continuous coherent temporal process.

*Keywords:* Marx's philosophy, materialistic understanding of history, Praxis, historicity of social existence, materialism, sociality, temporality.

*Vladimir N. Pronchatov. Social relations of the game's interpersonal communication* (pp. 23–36*)*.

The article is devoted to the interaction of social relations and interpersonal communication in the sphere of play. By means of the game a person transfers the subject practical activities from the social relations to the interpersonal communication in order to release from the imposed social roles.

*Keywords:* social relations, interpersonal communication, game, universal picture of the world.

*Vladimir A. Ivanov, Sergey V. Grozdilov. Justice as an object of legal consciousness* (pp. 37–50).

Justice is not only a moral category, as is commonly believed, but it is also a component of socio-economic and political relations and the requirements of their preservation or change. The official instrument of its providing is the positive law, which is not always just itself. Therefore, in the correlation of justice and law, one finds a contradiction between the law as a natural-social phenomenon and legal, or positive law.

*Keywords:* society, social relations, legal consciousness, justice, right, law, norm.

*Yuri N. Korystov. Technique as the embodiment of an individual's inner world* (pp. 51–60).

Technique is considered as a special case of implementation of general law for all self replicating information systems: the need for materialization of information in programs and operators for the sake of its reproduction. In the process of evolution of life on the Earth three self-replicating information systems emerged: the genetic one, figurative one and human culture.

Technique is defined as the programs and operators of language information materialized (embodied) for culture reproduction. Two types of technique can be distinguished. The technique of the first type are technologies and the operators materialized for satisfaction of material energy needs (usually this type is defined as technique); the technique of the second type are technologies and operators materialized for satisfaction of information needs (this technique is defined as art).

The author distinguishes three stages of technological development: the technique of experience, the technique of craft ant technique of science.

*Keywords:* information system, culture, technique.

*Vasiliy N. Vasilenko. Noospheric futurology: Monitoring the security of the global society's citizens* (pp. 61–89).

The article shows that the growing risks and challenges of globalization to the humanity contribute to increasing relevance of scientific paradigm, institutional and predictive value of the biosphere theory, of the idea of biosphere evolving into the noosphere and transforming in the direction of the basic and applied noosphere studies of the 21$^{st}$ century. The conceptual and institutional account of the noospheric futurology imperatives in geopolitics and social relationships can anticipate the ethno-ecological threat to the citizens of regional states in the Earth biosphere. The proposed core noospheric indicators of ethno-ecological security are a tool for overcoming depopulation at the levels of family, society and the state, they are the mechanism to ensure the settlements' security, a form of civil monitoring of the strategic sustainable development of civilization.

*Keywords:* the biospheric theory, evolution of the biosphere in the noosphere, noosphere, the mission of science, education and management, fundamental and applied noospherology, noosphere futures, noosphere ethno-ecological safety indicators, noosphere monitoring sustainable development of family, society, state.

*Basyr G. Aktchurin. Social and philosophical conception of health culture* (pp. 90–105).

The urgency of the present study is determined by the need for social and philosophical analysis of health culture. The author makes an attempt of holistic comprehension of health through the human nature, harmony of the relations with the world around and with personal body and spirit. According to the author, health culture is the degree of perfection, which we can reach mastering the theory and practice of optimization of activity of the person, that is directed to an adequate realization of human genetic potential. The article considers the problems of the formation of people's valeological culture and preserving health of a nation.

*Keywords:* philosophy of intellectual culture, valeological ideology, valeological culture, health culture, moral culture, human corporality, spiritual 'self-production'.

*Irina A. Greshilova. The problem of socialization from the perspective of philosophical anthropology* (pp. 106–116).

The article considers the problem of socialization within historical-philosophical aspect. The common and special features are revealed in philosophical studies about a person as a unique phenomenon of the universe. The author defines the directions in which the acquisition of cultural values develops depending on historical conditions. The article confirms that the problem of achievement of personhood should be considered with the account of both the main ideas of philosophical anthropology and contemporary socio-cultural environment.

*Keywords:* human being, philosophical anthropology, education, personhood, culture.

*Taymuraz M. Karaev. Alexander Gertsen in the social thought of the Caucasian people* (pp. 117–123).

The article is devoted to the problem of influence of the nineteenth-century Russian philosophy on the views of the intellectuals of different people of the Caucasus. It is

shown that in the Russian thinkers' social philosophy the Caucasian intellectuals of the second half of the 19th century found a description of a social ideal which they dreamt of. M. Nalbandian's, N. Nikoladze's, Chavchavadze's and K. I. Khetagurov's views are presented as examples of influence of Gertsen's works. The article emphasizes the importance of the Caucasian people's cultural orientation to Russia and its philosophy. It is noted that the interest to philosophical problems, especially social philosophy, is cultivated to the people of the Caucasus by Russian thinkers, particularly under the influence of Gertsen.

*Keywords*: the Caucasian studies, social ideal, social philosophy of the Caucasian people, cultural orientation.

### Esthetics

*Tatyana V. Kuznetsova. The esthetics of the tragic and the comic (Category of philosophical interpretation of history)* (pp. 124–141).

The article considers the comic and the tragic as the main categories of esthetics by the example of the history of classical esthetical views.

*Keywords:* esthetics, categories, values, comic, tragic, harmony, taste, plasticity, philosophical knowledge.

*Grigory A. Zavalko. Jakomo Leopardi's esthetics and Modernity* (pp. 142–167).

The article considers the philosophical and aesthetical views of the Italian poet and philosopher Jakomo Leopardi.

*Keywords:* Leopardi, beautiful, art, nature, creativity, dialectics, materialism.

### Teaching support materials

*Leonid E. Grinin. Production and technological factor in history* (pp. 168–193).

The present lecture considers history of views on the development of technologies and productive forces and their influence on a society's condition and social relations. Technological and production development has a great impact on a society and all its institutes. However, the philosophers and sociologists ignored this influence for a long time, although certain important ideas had been stated as early as in ancient times. The change concerning the assessment of the role of productive forces began in the 19th century and came to the end only in the 20th century. One can distinguish three major production revolutions in the production development: Agrarian, Industrial and Information-Scientific ones. The latter is still in progress.

*Keywords:* technology, innovations, productive forces, production revolutions, production principle, Agrarian revolution, Industrial revolution, Information-Scientific revolution.

### Conference review

*L. M. Demchenko, N. M. Smirnova, N. V. Goncharov. Philosophy, culture, humanism: history and modernity* (pp. 194–196).

### Reviews

*S. V. Moiseev. An interesting monograph on social philosophy*: Orekhov A. M. *Social philosophy: subject, structural profiles and challenges at the turn of 21st century. –* Moscow, 2010 (pp. 197–199).

### Contents and abstracts (p. 200–202)