

Summary

Subject matter: Orthodoxy and Protestantism: a comparative analysis of the formation of the socio-cultural dominant ideas in modern Russia.

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Topicality of the research is determined by the need for the realization of the search for the ways of social development that might promote the optimization of the process of the consolidation of the Russian society in the conditions of modern socio-cultural changes followed by the negative effect of the loss by the citizens of their own identity against the background of the total social atomization conditioned by the growth of public individualism. In such situation the turn to one's own sources, to the socio-building potential of the traditional religious values is salvation. As orthodoxy for the peoples of Russia for many centuries has been the most important state-building element, the research into the socio-political traditions characteristic of orthodoxy is seen as an important factor of the interpretation of the modern processes of the modernization of the domestic political system. Given that particularly after Peter the Great's reforms the Russian political system was strongly influenced by the socio-political traditions of protestantism, their study also seems important for the clarification of the need for the modernization of the Russian political system now under way within the framework of the legal field, its historical causes and possible effects.

The objective of the work is to determine the specific features of the formation of the socio-cultural dominant ideas in modern Russia, taking orthodoxy and protestantism as an example.

Tasks of the research:

– to explore the role of the religious factor in the formation of the socio-cultural dominant ideas and public world-view;

- to substantiate the definitive significance of orthodoxy in the formation of the traditional society and political system in Russia;
- to examine the place and role of protestantism in the formation of the liberal ideology and the system of values in modern society;
- to determine the character of the impact of orthodoxy and protestantism on the dynamics of the social culture and the crystallization of the public ideology in modern society;
- to reveal the regularities of the process of the transformation of the protestant values into the liberal ones as the main cause of the secularization of the society, the proliferation of individualism and hedonism in its milieu;
- to analyze the forms and perspectives of the restoration of the Orthodox model of society in modern Russia.

Theoretical significance of the research. The findings and results of the research can be of use when revealing the possible effects of the proliferation of other cultural social models in the conditions of Russia and when looking for the possible ways of the use of the forms of the social organization traditional for Russia interpreted in conformity with the new social realia.

Practical significance of the research. The results of the degree thesis can be used:

- in the process of building public-confessional relations and inter-confessional dialogue;
- in the preparation of the courses in social philosophy, philosophy, sociology, cultural studies, religion studies and also specialist courses.

Results of the research as an alternative to the liberal model based on protestant values, it is orthodox values that can determine the goals that will be able to give the society the internal unity previously lacking. This will give a new push to the development of public relations in the future. Otherwise Western society, and in the near future Russia as well, may encounter the unpredictable consequences capable of blowing up the society from within.

Recommendations: the research to be continued in the indicated directions, in our opinion, will enable one to get the objective interpretation of the orthodox value-based system that influences the disposition and gives the action- and goal-based orientation for the development of modern society as a whole, which will enable one to effectively apply the knowledge obtained in order to work out the optimal strategy of the integration of the world cultures into a single human community on the basis of the orthodox principle of collegiality establishing the possibility of not only coexistence but also of the unity of the unique cultures in the diversity.