**ABSTRACT**

Culture is a concept heavily theoretically and empirically burdened. In the second half of the XXth century culture was a prevailing paradigm of explanation of the complexity of social processes covering all disciplines of social sciences and humanities. It has also become a universal term and deep-rooted in the colloquial discourse of most contemporary languages. During the last decade, however, we have dealt with the growth of significance of nativist and evolutionist positions as opposed to “culturalism”. The old concepts of the universals of human nature and biological determinants of man’s actions as well as sociobiology come back. New influential disciplines as: evolutionist psychology, cognitivistics or neuroscience issue a challenge to culture sciences [Pinker 2002]. Does then deconstruction of the concept of “culture” and consequently of cognate concepts such as “corporate culture” take place?