

Dear Colleagues,

Being an official journal of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences “*Social Sciences and Contemporary World*” is the only academic interdisciplinary publication in Russia. Economists, political scientists, legists, historians and other social scientists discuss on its pages both Russian and global issues concerning social organization. We are glad to give you the opportunity to familiarize yourself with the results of our research. For this purpose we present an annotated contents of the Journal of 2015. To get the article you are interested in contact us by email ons@naukaran.ru. We can send you the original in Russian.

With hope for fruitful cooperation,

“Social Sciences and Contemporary World”

CONTENTS

2015. No 1

Science in Modern Russia

Orekhovskiy P. The Structure of the Feld of Economic Knowledge: Possibilities and Limits of Public Debate. Pp. 5-23.

The paper is devoted the sociological background of broad economic discussions. In the spotlight are the economic topics that seem to be most important for the reference groups – government, business, media and foreign colleagues. Problems that may be deemed important and relevant scientific community itself, displaced to the periphery of economic knowledge. For researchers who are engaged in topics that go beyond the interests of reference groups do not recognize the right to challenge. This situation is typical not only unorthodox economic theories, but also for liberalism and the mainstream. As a consequence, the results of economic discussions have relatively little impact on the development of society.

Keywords: reference groups, scientific revolution, the right to challenge, structure of the field of economics.

Savelieva I. Talents and Admirers: the Boundary between Academic and Public Science. Pp. 24-36.

The paper analyzes the contents and objectives of 'public social science', the relationship between scholarly and popular knowledge, conventions governing the representation of the scientific knowledge outside the academic context, and the transfer of scholarly knowledge from academic to media environment. Public science is treated as a specific type of judgment and practice, thus the analysis of 'public science' covers cognitive aspects as well as social ones.

Keywords: public science, academic knowledge, popular knowledge, media, university, transmission of knowledge, media stars, public, professional conventions, symbolic capital.

Society and Reforms

Levinson A. Capitalism and Socialism as Myth and Legend. Pp.37-51.

In the article the concepts of "socialism" and "capitalism" are considered as myths, symbols, formed partly in the Soviet period and partly in post-Soviet period. These mythological interpretations are strenuously promoted in mass media and contribute to the development in mass consciousness of Russian society distorted picture of the world. As a result, an individual cannot determine in what kind of society he lives today, what are its aims and prospects.

Keywords: socialism, capitalism, mass consciousness, Russian society, propaganda, myth, mythologizing public life.

Tikhonova N. Dreams of Russians about the Society and about themselves: is it Possible to talk about the Special Russian Civilization Project. Pp. 52-63.

The article on the material of several national research Institute of Sociology in recent years seen the specifics of the "Russian Dream" and some of its key elements demonstrates its cultural and civilization specifics and communication with the values and identities of the Russians. It is shown that the presence of a dream is the norm of the Russian culture in general, but in recent years this rule eroded. Stipulates that the place is still existing, but gradually lost their relevance Russian civilization project with his characteristic "high dream" come not dream of

a consumer society, and the transformation of ordinary survival in the subject of dreams.

Keywords: dream, culture, values, norms, civilization, the image of a desired future, the Russian civilization project, cultural dynamics, social awareness.

Social Liberalism

Zaostrovtssev A. Social Liberalism: an Analysis of the Position of the Austrian School. Pp. 64-74.

The article contains the critical examination of Grinberg-Rubinstain's concept of economic sociodynamics and patronized goods from the position of liberal doctrines of the Austrian school. It reveals von Mises theory of history, where ideas occupy the central place and interests are pro-derivatives from them. It is shown that the notion of "public interest" is a dominant public opinion, which, of course, cannot exist as something separate from the individuals. Public interest – not necessary represents something positive and ensuring progress. The public interest may be aimed against it. And outside public opinion it simply does not exist. Patronized goods with the exception of pure public goods become not because they have need in such the state, but because the state and interest groups need to take care of them. The state constrains free entrepreneurship, which only can provide efficient delivery of the most of the patronized goods. And the state is ineffective supplier of these goods. In general social liberalism from the perspective of the Austrian economic theory is presented as a new wave of statism.

Keywords: economic sociodynamics, patronized goods, theory of history, ideas, public interest, public opinion, statism.

The Russian Political Process

Obolonskiy A. Geopolitics as the Phantom of False Consciousness. Pp. 75-82.

The author shows how the idea of geopolitics in Russia becomes a phantom of false consciousness, a symptom of a national inferiority complex. He demonstrates that the idea of "special path" of the country, specifically conceived for her role as a "great power" distracts from solution of pressing problems of social and economic development.

Keywords: geopolitics, great power, mass consciousness, inferiority complex.

Russian Civilization

Mironov B. Who is to be Blamed: Nature or Institutions? (On Geographic Factor in History of Russia). Article 2. Pp.83-99.

In the article continues a research of a ratio of geographical and institutional factors in the history of Russia, which began in 2014. It contains the critical analysis of the R. Pipes — L. Milov's and A. Parshev's Geographical-Determinism Conceptions. On extensive factual material data speculative nature of these concepts is shown.

Keywords: Geographical determinism, role of the geographical environment, severe Russian climate, working time lack, non-competitiveness of the Russian industry, Russian history.

Feldman M. Bolshevism: Difficult way to the Solution of the Phenomenon. Pp.100-107

In the article A. Medushevsky's neoinstitutional approach to a Bolshevism phenomenon is discussed, its advantages are shown and his critic from the position of system historical approach is given. The dual nature of the Bolshevism during various historical periods is shown.

Keywords: neoinstitutional approach, cognitive history, Bolshevism, Russian revolution of 1917.

Babkin M. The Statute of the Russian Orthodox Church: is it Acceptable to Identify the ROC and the OCR? Pp.108-114.

The author says that, from a historical point of view, the modern Russian Orthodox Church can be considered the successor of the pre-revolutionary Orthodox Russian Church only somewhat conventional. From a legal point of view, there is no continuity of the ROC with ORC, as evidenced by the analysis of the provisions of the current Charter of the ROC.

Keywords: Russian Orthodox Church, Orthodox Russian Church, the historical and legal continuity of the ROC and ORC.

Methodology

Tambovtsev A. Institutions in Sociology, Political Science and Law: the View of an Economist. Pp. 115-126.

The paper is aimed to help mutual understanding among scholars researching institutions in the framework both of different social sciences and interdisciplinary one. Similarities and differences in the term "institution" treatment are analyzed in economics, sociology, political sciences, and legal studies. It is shown that most general conception of institutions exists in sociology. This conception facilitates ambiguous discourse but aggravate rigorous analysis of the associate phenomena.

Keywords: institutions, political science, science of law.

Prigozin A. Business Objectives: Formation and Development. Pp.127-138.

The author examines the mechanisms of formation of goals in organizations: inside and outside the organization, accordingly the head person. The formation is presented as a process that is due to two main organizational processes: the creation of the order and dynamics of development. Each of these processes is focused on the achievement of specific goals. Therefore, the leader is often necessary to solve the problems caused by conflicting goals, the need of their approval, including some varieties of pathology goals.

Keywords: goal formation, goal setting, systematic nature of organization, pathology goals.

Globalistics and Futurology

Andreev A. Specialization of Civilizations and the Attractors of World Development. Pp. 139-147

The author suggests his own understanding of the problem of global development based on the analysis of historical evolution of the subjects of global development represented primarily by different civilizations. There were distinguished several types of such subjects and on that basis the idea of functional specialization of civilizations is established. A special attention is paid to Western civilizational type which now is transformed to a unique technotronic civilization. That transformation in a very short time gave it significant and undisputable advantages. But, according to the article, from a certain historical moment the function of

supporting scientific and technical progress and that of demographic reproduction of humanity diverged. That latter fell to the lot of non-Western civilizations, and from that point the West began to lose its absolute dominance in the world, including its superiority in the terms of force.

Keywords: geopolitical subjects, civilization, technical progress, technoscience, global system, human resources, factors of power

Culture

Zamiatin A. In Search of the Receding Spaces: Historical Geography and Ontological Models of Imagination. Pp.148-161.

In this article the interconnections of historical geography and human-spatial approaches are investigated. The basic ontological models of imagination in historical geography characterized. The key contexts and genesis of local myths in historical-geographical dynamics learned. The historical geography specific as the mental space of co-specialty revealed.

Keywords: historical-geographical image, space, imagination, ontology, local myth, landscape, humanitarian geography, historical geography, geo-culture, co-specialty.

Leksin V. The Language Foundation of Russian Civilization. Pp.162-176.

The article deals with the problems of language representation of civilizations and the role of language in their development and viability. The author presents such meaningful components linguistic foundation of Russian civilization, as Russian language, mentality, language picture of the world and the language axiomatics.

Keywords: Russian language, civilization, mentality, world view, Church Slavonic language, the state language.

2015. No 2

Society and Reforms

Yakovlev A. Incentives in the Public Administration and Economic Growth: Experience of Soviet Union, China and Russia. Pp. 5-19.

Under President Putin and especially after 2003 Russia started to move to some model of state capitalism characterized by very limited political competition, weak NGO sector and independent mass media as well as absence of independent courts. As a result since mid 2000s Russian model of governance from formal point of view became much closer to Chinese one (especially taking into account trends to centralization of fiscal revenues and development of redistribution policy in China since late 1990s). One of expected outcomes for both countries is connected with high level of corruption which is typical for state capitalism models. Nevertheless even after global financial crisis 2008-2009 China could support high economic growth but Russia clearly failed to meet this challenge. We assume that these differences can be explained by the design of incentive system in public administration in both countries. We consider previous theories (including fiscal federalism under political centralization, U-form vs. M-form of governance structure etc.) and propose new one based on analysis of composition of executive and control functions at different levels in administrative hierarchy in China in Russia as well as in the USSR.

Keywords: economic development, control authority, excessive regulation, incentives in hierarchy, economic systems.

Birukov S. The Political Economy of Rent and Russia: is There a Cure for the "Dutch Disease"? Pp.20-30.

The article describes the concept of capitalism and rent of German economist H. Elsenhans. The author analyzes the influence of rent on the national and global economical development. In this article the importance of commodity dependence's problems for modern Russia is accentuated too.

Keywords: capitalism, rent, economical development, commodity dependence, Dutch disease.

Latov J., Kliucharev G. Non-formal "Rules of Game" in Education: Simulation Activities, Simulacra and Knowledge Brokers. Pp. 31-42.

In the countries of the catching-up development, including Russia, production of knowledge is quite often replaced by production of simulacra of knowledge. Many scholars of systems of vocational education as well as some number of academic degrees seekers are focused on receiving not real knowledge, but

diplomas (certificates) which aren't supported with sufficient knowledge and skills. Two main spheres of simulacra production are located in higher and postgraduate education. Development of production of simulacra of knowledge conducts to strengthening of social and economics inequalities and leads to gradual degradation at first education systems, and then and societies as a whole. The wide circulation of "purchase" of diplomas conducts to their devaluation: those people, whose diplomas correspond to their knowledge, are compelled to reduce the claims. It is shown in the article that development of production of simulacra of knowledge conducts to strengthening of social and economics inequalities and degradation of society, which is true for any historical period. Example of degradation of society under the influence of replacement of production of knowledge with production of simulacra of knowledge is development of examination system in the medieval countries of a Confucian civilization. The Chinese examination system at first functioned as the effective social elevator, but by modern times degenerated in system of self-reproduction of bureaucracy, slowly and partially updated by natives of well-founded social groups.

Keywords: simulacra, knowledge brokers, social inequality, andragogy education, additional vocational education, corruption, the shadow economic relations, examination system, catching up development.

Social Liberalism

Melnik D. The Concept of Social Liberalism on the 'Market of Ideas' of Contemporary Russia Russia in the World: Essay on Contemplating. Pp. 43-53.

The article is attempted to position the concept of social liberalism in a broader framework of the liberal tradition. Reception of this tradition in modern Russia was of a very limited character. The impact of liberalism has been limited mainly to elaboration of economic policy. The concept of social liberalism can potentially contribute to the enrichment of the liberal tradition in Russia. However, there are serious obstacles to the reception of liberalism. Analysis of the methodological foundations of the concept of social liberalism allows to reveal some of them.

Keywords: social liberalism, liberal tradition, market of ideas, socioeconomic model of contemporary Russia, institutions.

National Relations

Pain E. Imperial Nationalism: Emergence, Evolution and Political Prospects in Russia. Pp. 54-71.

The author responds to fundamental theoretical problem about the reasons for the reproduction of some imperial characteristics in the politics of post-Soviet Russia and proposes his theoretical construct – ‘imperial syndrome’. The bulk of the article addresses the specific characteristics of the evolution of the idea of the nation and nationalism in Russia. It attempts to answer the question of why the European idea of the nation, subsequently turned into an anti-western concept of imperial nationalism. The article ends with an analysis of Russian nationalism’s political prospects.

Keywords: nationalism, Russian nationalism, empire, imperial syndrome, the political prospects of Russia.

Galyapina V. From Compatriot to “Stranger”: the Image of the Migrant in the Perception of the Residents of Moscow (on the Results of Focus-group Discussions). Pp. 72-83.

The author by means of a focus group method examines notions of the Moscow host (Russian) population with the respect to migrants from the North Caucasus and Central Asia, and different problems associated with migration. The analysis reveals the differences in image of external and internal migrants, as well as the causes and factors contributing to the corresponding relation to both newcomer groups.

Keywords: ethnic migrations, host population, Moscow, image of migrants, tolerance/intolerance.

Russian Civilization

Ionov I. Project of "Cognitive history": Archeology and Ecology of Ideas (Reflections over the new Publication of works of O. Medushevskaya) Pp. 84-95.

In the article the project of cognitive history of O. Medushevskaya and A. Medushevsky who is treated by his founders as a new paradigm of historical knowledge is analyzed. The periodizations of historical paradigms, a ratio of ideas of A. Lappo-Danilevsky and E. Husserl's phenomenology, possibility of

phenomenological treatment of history, a ratio of cognitive history and related scientific disciplines offered by them are critically considered.

Keywords: cognitive history, global history, historical source study, methodology of history, epistemology, phenomenology, paradigm.

Ostrovskiy A. Debatable Problems of Agrarian Evolution of Post-reform European Russia Demographic Discussions. Pp. 96-111.

The article shows that by the end of the 19th century the European part of Russia on one hand had no further potential for the extensive development of its agriculture, and on the other hand opportunities for the intensive growth of this sector were shrinking, which created the environment of higher social tension.

Keywords: agriculture, exploitation, profitability, social differentiation, peasant community, agrarian history of Russia.

Demographic Discussions

Vishnevskiyi A. After the Demographic Transition: Divergence, Convergence or Diversity? Pp. 112-129.

The author analyzes the arguments of the critics of the theory of demographic transition. It is shown that the observed differences in demographic processes in different countries do not show the fallacy of this theory. On the contrary, these differences fit well into the general trend of the theory, suggesting a paradigm shift of high birth and death rates in the paradigm of low fertility and mortality. They only show the natural diversity of demographic processes in different countries.

Keywords: demography, demographic transition theory of demographic transition, the population projection.

Methodology

Balatsky E. Three Ways of Knowledge. Pp. 130-144.

The article discusses three ways of knowledge underlying the natural sciences, social and intuitive knowledge. There were the characteristics of the methodological basis of each of them - the formal, dialectical and holistic logic. Author has disclosed and formalized paradoxes of G.Gurdjieff and A.Govinda inherent the intuitive way of cognition. In paper is given the definition of a super

complex system and discussed the reasons of its unknowability by traditional methods. It is shown that the basic feature of social knowledge is its classification as a public good. Author has justified the thesis that the transition from social knowledge to the intuitive knowledge should be made via an intermediate methodology – subtractive negative knowledge. There are outlined the contours of a new approach to the knowledge of the social reality.

Keywords: intuition, system, cognition, complexity.

Deryabina M. The Theory of the Firm in Optics of Socio-economic Progress. Pp.145-156.

The article examines the processes of evolution of the firm as the unit of business activity. Theoretical approaches to the explanation of the phenomenon of firms in the economy in conjunction with the General areas of socio-economic progress are examined. From a variety of theoretical paradigms are specially allocated those treating the firm as a subject of market exchange, as a production function, as a form of sustainable social relations, including the factor of human capital as a set of resources, including knowledge resources.

Keywords: firm theoretical paradigm, the price mechanism, management decisions, resources, knowledge, coalition owners.

Globalistics and Futurology

Dubovsky S. Mechanisms of Development and Conflicts in XXI Century. Pp. 157-165.

The following sequence of processes of world development is considered and analyzed. The universal principle of maximization of the profit incorporates to processes globalization. This association conducts to acceleration of movings on the world of the capital, work, workplaces, technologies and the information. World economic growth, the World is accelerated - the system comes nearer to global restrictions, there is a world resource crisis. On this crisis cyclic Kondratiev crises are imposed. Existing problems pass in a stage of hot conflicts. Political and ethnic structures of the world are modified.

Keywords: mechanisms of development, maximization of the profit, globalization, technologies, labour market, resource crisis, Kondratiev cycles, political and ethnic structures, problems, conflicts.

Culture

Koval T. Not to Lose in the "Bermuda Triangle". Pp. 166-170.

This article discusses the development of the modern humanities. The author shares his thoughts on the book by the famous philologist LG Qaeda, which is of interest for a variety of humanities. The main topic is the principles of the decoding of text and deep reading. The focus is on the so-called intermedial texts, which combine several arts and genres. Also the author reflects on the principles of creative interaction between the three main characters of the "Bermuda Triangle" of Philology- The Author, The Text and The Reader.

Keywords: humanities, text, art, author, reader, intermediality, composition, synthesis of the arts.

Mail

Yan Ke, Nikolaishvili G. Chinese and Russian Social Advertising. Pp. 171-176.

This article presents the comparative study of Chinese and Russian PSA related to the demographic issues. The article focuses on the causes of the demographic problems specific to each of two countries, and characterizes state policy measures aimed at solving such problems. The analysis of specific advertising materials is presented.

Keywords: Chinese social advertising, Russian social advertising, birth rate decrease, birth rate increase, demographic policy, population reproduction, demographic crisis.

2015. No 3

Education and Science in the Modern World

Klyachko T., Mau V. The Future of Universities: Global Trends. Pp. 5-18

The paper discusses future of universities, specifically, the trends that are taken account of more actively and those that are only occurring and still out of sight of the majority of researchers into higher education. The future of universities is discussed in connection with new factors and circumstances that play a significant role in developing higher education, especially in leading countries. Among key issues are factors of education development per se and the global context. The first ones are high growth in universities' cost escalation and new mass open online courses (MOOC) as a possible counterbalance for prices rising in education as well as a transfer from mass higher education to universal one that has begun to show. The second ones are advancement in global crisis and outlines of new socio-economic and technological elements of reality that will form in the result of its resolution, because new social conditions and changing economic model also play an important part in changing the place and the role of universities.

Keywords: university, future universities, higher education, cost escalation, a wide range of open online courses.

Society and Reforms

Tikhonova N. Russians' Life Satisfaction: Dynamics and Factors. Pp. 19-33.

The article analyses Russian's satisfaction with their life and the causes of high level of satisfaction as well as total dissatisfaction with it. It is shown that different groups of factors underlie satisfaction and dissatisfaction with their lives for Russian population. Dynamics of assessments that Russians give to their life and its different aspects in the past 20 years is characterized.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, subjective quality of life, values, norms, indicators of well-being, economics of happiness, socio-psychological state of the population.

Zhavoronkov S., Yanovskiy, K. Constitutional Economics: Private Property Safeguard. Pp. 34-46.

Could constitutional guaranties of property safeguards to boost and to sustain economic Growth in very Long Run? We are comparing classical case of the US Founding Fathers with a number of modern attempts (Hungary, Georgia, Ukraine, Russia) to manage economic problems of young Democracies by means of "constitutional regulation". "Constitution" is defined here as a set of values and

norms (not necessary fixed), which have become deeply entrenched and accepted among the people so the changes in these norms are realized at maximum cost.

Keywords: Constitution, Constitutional Economics, property safeguards, "Instrument of Government".

Tatarko A., Mironova A., Chuvashov S. The Impact of Cultural Diversity on Social Capital in the Russian Context. Pp. 47-62.

The study focuses the impact of ethnic diversity on social capital in the Russian context. Components of "bridging social capital" and "bonding social capital" are considered as dependent variables in the present study. The results showed that ethnic diversity does not have a negative impact on social capital, in the Russian context as it was assumed in the Putnam's hypothesis. In particular, ethnic diversity in Russia is positively related to the norms of ethnic tolerance and the density of informal networks of the respondents. Additionally ethnic diversity has no significant "devastating" impact on generalized trust and formal networks of the respondents. The article discusses the reasons for the obtained results.

Keywords: social capital, socio-psychological capital, ethnic diversity, trust, ethnic tolerance, formal networks, informal networks.

Corruption Yesterday and Now

Kleiner V. Crisis and Corruption: a Flammable Mix. Pp. 63-77.

In the article the author analyses corruption in Russia, which deteriorated dramatically in 2003–2005 and has been on very high level for the last ten years. As a result corruption penetrates decision-making in the majority of social spheres: in government institutions and state corporations, as well as in business and everyday life. The author puts the lack of diversification in the economy down to the failure of the majority of industries to compete with the oil and gas sector, which is engulfed by corrupt rent. The author explains such dissemination of corruption by the lack of a division of institutions of power, which are called on to uphold the system of checks and counterbalances; by the suppression by the executive power of the legislative and judicial powers, the majority of press (the fourth power); and the purchase of the loyalty of certain levels of society (through larger social benefits, as well as compensation and salaries for bureaucrats). The

author predicts that corruption will accelerate the crisis and exacerbate its consequences. And the crisis, in turn, will aggravate corruption.

Keywords: corruption, Russian economy, division of power, economic crisis, corruption during economic crisis, state corruption, corporate corruption, everyday corruption.

Pankevich N. Anticorruption Policies in the Spaces of Social Exclusion. Pp. 78-89.

The article posits that corruption bases not only on the bureaucracy rights on public goods distribution, but also on the its' authority over individuals and groups. The first variant presents corruption as a defect of administrative procedure that can be corrected technically and logically. While the later is the defect of the social model of authority imposing. Correcting corruption behavior in this sphere needs deep societal transformation. The article describes this sphere and proposes that concentration of corruption practices is observable in disciplinary regimes that function is the field of social exclusion. The evaluation of demographic and financial capacity of this social segment is done and the methods of anti-corruption policy proposed. Also applicability of these methods in normal social environment is studied.

Keywords: corruption, disciplinary regimes, social exclusion.

Nisnevich Y. Historical Retrospection of Corruption: Specified and Supplemented. Pp. 90-100.

The article specifies and supplements the description of historical retrospection of corruption worldwide as well as in Russia. The historic digression on the corruption enables to confirm, that this issue has gone along with the human society throughout the history and has been one of the most ancient events within the system of social relations. The article provides the documentary proof of the corruption demonstration since XXVI century B.C. The historic retrospection of the worldwide corruption is amplified with the personality of Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, „the father of lies”, as well as with an episode of the ban on the term “corruption” in foreign affairs since the World War II till the early 90th in the XX century. The article pays attention to the two kinds of the corruption in Russia within the historical retrospection: the extortion and the bribery, which was

mentioned in the Russian data as long ago as XIII century. On the one hand, throughout all history of Russia to the beginning of the XX century, its governors fought against corruption vigorously, but without positive results, and on another hand – the fight was vigorous too, but it generated successfully new corrupt officials. The article provides the evidence on the spread of corruption in the USSR and emphasizes, that the corruption was ontologically inherent in the Soviet regimes. Besides the author points out the distinctive features of the present stage in the history of corruption and the struggle against it.

Keywords: corruption, historical retrospective, world civilization, Russia.

Social Liberalism

Avraamova E. Is There Any Request for Social Liberalism in the Modern Russian Society? Pp. 101-113.

Social liberalism is regarded as a balance of development and stability which is possible to achieve when there is high quality of institutional environment and the public willingness to make efforts to increase individual competitiveness. The following issues are considered: whether the efforts directed at the increase of individual competitiveness are performed at the individual level or in large numbers; whether the channels of implementation of individual human capital formed as the result of increase of individual competitiveness are operating in social-economic system; whether the significant part of society shares the idea of social justice as the reward for efforts directed at rise of individual competitiveness; whether there are channels of promotion and consolidation of individual interests. The study showed that most Russians are not ready to accept the idea of social liberalism. At the same time share the liberal values to 20% of the population. And socioeconomic policy should not neglect its interests.

Keywords: social liberalism, models of socio-economic development, individual and public interests, education, social communication, labour market, social justice.

Russian Civilization

Morozov N. Modern Problems of Historical Knowledge of the Russian Civilization. Pp. 114-127.

In article the main problems of historical knowledge of the Russian civilization revealed in the course of the analysis of a modern domestic historiography are considered: definitions of the basic concepts, content of civilization approach, epistemological basis of civilization researches, time and space of a civilization, mentality of Russians and Russian polymentality. Lacunas in civilization knowledge about Russia are revealed.

Keywords: Russian civilization, civilization approach, civilization time, civilization space, mentality.

Russia in the World: Essay on Contemplating

Nikitin L. Geography of the Banking Sector in the us and Russia: Parallels and Differences (1980 - early 2010-ies.) Pp. 128-140.

Basing on statistical data the author compares evolution of inner banking spaces of the USA and Russia during the 1980s – early 2010s. The study has found that in both countries there are synchronically growing inequalities between leading and secondary banking centers; on the other hand, in Russia administrative position of this or that city is much more important for banking success then in the United States.

Keywords: banks, competition of cities, statistical analysis, stratification

Kul'kova A. The Interaction between Religiosity and Social Conservatism: Russia and Europe. Pp. 141-154.

The paper is a quantitative study of the interaction between religiosity and attitudes towards sexual minorities that can be regarded as a manifestation of social conservatism. The aim of the research is to identify significant differences in attitudes towards homosexuals among believers and nonbelievers, those who attend religious services regularly and those who “believe without belonging”. Country specifics of the interaction are in the focus of analysis, as well as the differences among Orthodox Christians from different European countries. Statistical analysis results suggest that in Western, Northern and Southern Europe differences among religious groups in attitudes towards homosexuals are stable and significant while Russia and Eastern Europe demonstrate only weak differences among confessions and no effect of the degree of religiosity on one’s approval of sexual minorities.

Keywords: conservative values, political preferences, social conservatism, religiosity, religion and politics, Russia and Europe.

Methodology

Prigozhin A. Intangible Assets: to Capitalize. Pp.155-162.

The author explores the intangible assets as a reserve for business development. Intangible assets are underpenetrated. In the structure of intangible assets included: quality of personnel, quality of control, quality of business model, intellectual property, reputation. The author developed the concept of capitalization of intangible assets, taking into account the impossibility of their monetization? Rise the problem of evaluation of intangible assets.

Keywords: tangible assets, intangible assets, business efficiency, efficiency of business assets.

Culture

Kaida L. The Aesthetical Imperative of the Contemporary Intermedial text. Pp.163-176.

The paper focuses on the aesthetical imperative of the contemporary intermedial text, as well as on the feedback in the dialogue between the author and the reader/spectator that shapes their aesthetical identity. The linguo-philosophical concept of the composition and the author's identity with regard to the compositional poetics of a text become key in the study of aesthetics. The authors argues that an effective aesthetical model of co-creation between the reader and the author is required.

Keywords: aesthetics, imperative, aesthetical code, aesthetical model of co-creation, composition, compositional poetics.

2015. No 4

Education and Science in the Modern World

Klyachko T., Mau V. The Future of Universities: Trends in Russia. Pp. 5-25.

The article discusses how global trends that will determine the future of universities vary in Russian environment. It analyses the changes that have taken place in the Russian system of higher education since 1991 and those trends as well as conditions for the development of universities that have formed during this period. Alternatives that the universities in Russia will face in the coming years and the consequences that may result from the choice are indicated.

Keywords: university, future of universities, higher education in Russia, development peculiarities, alternatives and consequences of choice

Society and Reforms

Byzov L. Conservative Trend in Modern Russian Society the Origins, Contents and Prospects. Pp. 26-40.

The article contains the analysis of the Genesis, content and perspective observed in modern Russia the trend in increased conservatism - as in mass consciousness, and information and political space. This trend creates the illusion of Association of the company and the power of a single political nation, which was not possible in post-Soviet Russia for more than 20 years. However, this illusory reality facing new threats and challenges - the value of secession and civil war. This trend is "broke" observed in the 2000-ies tend to be aligned with the value of the field around the synthesis of conservative and liberal values and is associated with the synthesis of the request for a new Russian middle class. It is shown that in the mass consciousness occurred resuscitation archetypal mass consciousness, manifested in the values of strengthening the powers of antiseptically, Russian world. The mood of society in General has become more radical than the official policy of the government. Public mainstream sharply opposed by a group of liberal Westerners, focused on the European type of development, democracy and the free market. At the same time, these values are largely imposed by political circumstances, played a conservative majority as "Grand", but "life" carriers of these values are not always ready to follow them".

Keywords: conservatism; neo-conservatism, liberal minority; a conservative majority; the values, ideology, archetypal consciousness; power, anti-Westernism, radicalism; "Russian world".

Social Liberalism

Polterovich V. From Social Liberalism towards the Philosophy of Collaboration. Pp. 41-64.

It is shown that the evolution of modern developed societies results into reduction of the role of centralized governance as well as economic and political competition, whereas the role of collaboration mechanisms is growing. This process is supported by cultural changes: increasing trust, internalization of honesty norms, and thus mitigates the problem of free-riding. Collectivism and individualism in their extreme forms are being replaced by the culture of constructive collaboration and compromise. The cultural transformation creates new institutions and, the same time, is supported by them. Thereby the failures of market, state and parliamentary democracy are gradually being overcome. Instead of social liberalism, which reflects just a certain stage of this process and operates mainly by extremes such as the individual – the state or the state – the market, a more general view – the philosophy of collaboration (collaborativism) is suggested.

Keywords: social liberalism, anarchism, collaboration, competition, collectivism, individualism, bankruptcy law, antimonopoly legislation, majority rule, parliamentary committee, institutional evolution.

Ethics and Policy

Obolonsky A. Ethic in the Public Policy as a Factor for Socio-Cultural Changes. Pp. 65-82.

The article is devoted to critically important issue of the ethical regulation of politicians behavior at different levels and kinds of work as well as citizens. Author considers the ethical values and standards as one of mostly effective ways for possible progress in this field of public life by means of changes in prevailed political culture of the society. The current situation is not just unsatisfactory, but dangerous for a future of the country. The decline of state prestige is not only Russian but in a certain degree is worldwide problem, a part of general crisis of state in its existing forms and quest of model supposedly more adequate to modern circumstances and public expectations. The problems of relation between politics and morality (issue of Makiavellism, particularly), political ethic and democracy, the moral aspects of leadership, special moral responsibility of politicians, the ethic of parliamentarians and ethic of civil society's member are considered. A number

of historical sources and some foreign (English, in particular) materials are used in the article.

Keywords: ethic, morality, political culture, civil values, state, democracy, leader, member of parliament, civil society.

Solovyev A. The Ruling Class Ethics as a Source o State Strategies. Pp. 83-96.

The article reveals the place and role of value-orientation, and moral-ethical ideas of the ruling class as the source for the development and implementation of public policies. It is shown that the decisive influence in this plan have beliefs and installation of network coalitions of elites operating in latent form, and playing a Central role in the preparation and implementation of government decisions. In this regard, the article deals with the structural and procedural conditions and the factors contributing to the impact of elite values on specific solutions and social conditions of their implementation. In this context describes the features of the value-orientation of the complex modern ruling class in Russia, describes how its impact on the objectives of the national strategies in light of current in the establishment of cultural norms and traditions.

Keywords: The ruling class, the elite, values, ethics, the state space of the decision, the state strategy.

Russian Political Process

Levin S., Kislitsyn D. Violence, Political Resource, and “Power Markets”. Pp. 97-110.

This article discusses the transformation of violence in political resource and formation of power markets of various types representing a set of transactions with a political resource. It is shown that there are different discrete structural alternatives of political markets organization. The authors examine Russia’s present political markets, not only at the national but also at the regional level (in Kemerovo region). From the point of view of the authors, in modern Russia is premature to speak of "open access orders". We can talk only about the development of institutional projects aimed at modifying existing political and bureaucratic market.

Keywords: violence, political resource, power markets, enforcement, business group, hybrid political and bureaucratic market.

Civil Society and the State of Law

Pushkareva G. Political Beliefs of a Personality. Pp. 111-120.

Political beliefs are considered as submission on political objects and phenomena, which a person admits fully and unconditionally, without questioning their correctness. In the paper three kinds of political beliefs are considered: beliefs-ideals, reflecting the value orientation of the individual, his ideas about the desired images of the political future; beliefs-myths, reflecting the conviction of the individual in the existence of certain forces, influencing the political processes; heroic beliefs, reflecting the conviction of the individual in the exceptional features and qualities of certain political leaders, capable to play the role of savior of the fatherland in the crisis situations. In the paper the reasons of political beliefs and their functions are described, it is suggested that they help people to make the world more understandable and predictable, to find reference points of political activity. The thesis is justified that the more is the political instability of the society, the higher role in the system of personal motivation is played by the political beliefs.

Keywords: political beliefs, beliefs-ideals, beliefs-myths, cognitive system of a personality.

Russian Civilization

Medushevsky A. The Myth of Paris Commune and the Creation of Soviet State: Toward the Rethinking of RSFSR Constitution of 1918. Pp. 121-140.

On the basis of Constitutional Commission's archival documents the article reconstructs the principle role of the Paris Commune myth in the process of elaboration of the first Soviet Constitution 1918. This myth provoked the hybrid character of Constitution as the synthesis of three main ideologies – anarchical communism, corporatism and centralism and determined the original final interpretation of doctrinal grounds, institutional structure and political implementation of constitutional norms. This analysis is informative for the reconstruction of origins and place of the Soviet nominal constitutionalism as historical prerequisite of the modern Russian legal order.

Keywords: cognitive jurisprudence, Paris Commune of 1871, Soviet Constitution 1918, Communism, Corporatism, Centralism, Federalism, Political Parties, Nominal Constitutionalism, Soviet Political Regime.

Russia and Ukraine in the Process of Mutual Understanding

Kosmyna V. The Ways of Ukraine and Russia Diverged Forever? (Civilizational Evolution of Ukraine, Russia and the West in the System-Communicative Dimension). Part 1. Pp. 141-152.

The article examines the possibilities of application of Niklas Luhmann's sociological theory of social systems in the civilizational analysis of historical process. Research of society as a dynamic system of semantic communications allows to find out internal coherence of historical facts and all history of civilizations. The author describes the features of the dispensation of Western civilization, its system evolution and its transformation into a post-civilization.

Keywords: N. Luhmann's theory, communications, social systems, system differentiation of a society, civilization, Ukraine, Russia, the West.

National Relations

Starikov I. Social Capital and Social Mobility in Makhachkala: what to do if you do not Have Influential Relatives? Pp. 153-164.

This paper analyzes the negative aspects of social mobility in the city of Makhachkala. Considering the example of a group of officially unemployed workers and builders, the author studies aimed at social climbing life strategies of citizens who are on the lower social strata. Also barriers of social mobility are reviewed such as clanism and corruption.

Keywords: social mobility, social lifts, social capital, life strategies, Dagestan, Makhachkala, clanism.

Culture

Sokolov K., Osokin Y. The Art Market and the Boundaries of Art. Pp. 165-176.

The authors contemplate on the state of affairs in contemporary fine art market, which has become a large-scale industry for production and promotion of contemporary art objects. The value of these items is determined solely by commercial factors, which in terms of aesthetics and craftsmanship often have no relationship to the quality of the work presented. As a result, the art market is flooded with all kinds of ready-mades, collages, pop style objects and other imitations of fine arts. This situation is mostly possible due to the crisis in Contemporary Art. It is difficult to offer scientific criteria for determining essential features of artistic creativity. However, history of artistic practice, serves as a basis for determining the nature and philosophy of art, giving hope that science will still be able to determine at least in general terms the boundaries of art in relation to the realities of our time.

Keywords: art market, commercial factors, science and art, determining criteria of art.

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Society and Reforms

Romodanovsky K., Mukomel V. Regulating Migration Processes: Problems of Transition from Reactive to Systematic Policy. Pp. 5-18.

The article contemplates the challenges, accomplishments and the unresolved issues of migration policy. The contradictions and gaps in migration policy are impossible to tackle without its systematization which presupposes consistent solutions coming out of an adequate estimation of upcoming challenges, situation tracking and adjustment of the regulation measures. More refined instruments targeted at specific flows and groups of migrants, are playing a more important role. Special attention is paid to consideration and building consistency between the interests of sending and receiving countries in the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Keywords: migration policy, labour migration, labour market, irregular migration, quota system, adaptation, integration, citizenship, EAEU

Shabanova M. Ethical Consumption as an Innovative Practice of Civil Society in Russia. Pp. 19-34.

In recent years, *developed* countries are increasingly debating about *ethical consumption* as a civil society's counteraction to the unsavory business practice expansion causing significant damage to the environment, animals and people. The ethical consumer practices are also gradually beginning to penetrate into *developing* countries with weak civil societies. The article presents the results of the first representative study of ethical consumption in Russia as an innovative civil society practice. The factors affecting the inclusion of the Russians in the ethical consumer practices have been identified with the use of the binary logit regression. It is shown that different types of civic engagement outside the ethical consumption play an important but not the key role. It is concluded that the development of ethical consumption can be a catalyst for the development of civil society in Russia.

Keywords: ethical consumption, civil society, civil activity, social solidarity, social responsibility.

Cultural Policy in Contemporary Russia

Jakobson L., Rudnik B. Economic Aspects of Cultural Policies in Post-Soviet Russia. Pp. 35-47.

This article seeks to investigate the evolution of cultural policies in post-Soviet Russia based on the analysis of economic conditions that underlie the development of the cultural sphere. The analysis is guided by a theoretical model suggested by S. Toepler and A. Zimmer on the basis of G.Esping-Andersen's typology of welfare regimes. The authors find that the liberalization, which prevailed on the cultural policy agenda of the late 1980s and 1990s, was not rooted in the economic institutes of the cultural sphere. This led to a conservative trend which was in line with broader tendencies of public welfare policies typical of the 2000s.

Keywords: cultural policies, welfare regime, cultural sphere, economic independence, charity.

Abankina T. Models of Financial Support for Culture. Pp. 48-60.

The article presents a comparative analysis of three main approaches underlying the complex of instruments used in different countries to support arts and culture. The approach viewing culture as a patronized good corresponds to paternalistic model of the support for culture, the model implies making compensation of the objectively defined revenue deficit in the cultural institutions with the aid of budgetary allocations. Viewing culture as a factor of human capital development entails investment model to support cultural sector. The investment model means increasing government investment in the humanitarian field to ensure the transition to the innovation and knowledge-based economy and to sustainable social and economic growth. The third model views culture as the core of creative economy and corresponds to the stimulating support model. The stimulating model implies creating conditions for the creative industries development and creative class attraction, providing international competitiveness of the nations and cities in the global economy. The system of the support measures is analyzed for each of these approaches, using Russian and international practice.

Keywords: funding for culture, patronized goods, human capital, government support, creative economy.

Russian Regions: Social and Cultural Diversity

Lapin N. Distance between States of Modernization of Makroregions of the Russia and Their Civilizational contexts. Pp. 61-71.

The author has revealed the significant distance between the States of modernization of macro-regions-Federal districts of the Russian Federation on the socio-economic and socio-cultural indexes four modernizational cluster. The distance between them are in the nature of hierarchy that is saved the serious socio-political risks. The author also shows that identified distance have deep cultural, civilizational reasons. He set out his understanding of civilization, especially the Russian and had projected two groups of subcivilization on the Russian makroregional space – three Russian Orthodox and three compound-arranged, complexed. Finally, the author proposed a strategy of gradual integrating modernization of the macro-regions as subcivilizations.

Keywords: macroregion, state of modernization, modernizational cluster of regions, civilization, Russian civilization, subcivilization, strategy of integrating modernization of macro-regions.

Nesena M. Impact of Cultural Diversity of Russian Regions on Economic Performance. Pp. 72-85.

Is a culturally diversified community more successful than a homogenous one? It's one of the main questions in contemporary studies of cultural diversity impact on economic performance. Cultural diversity in modern Russian society is determined by the composition of the ethnic and cultural space, historically rooted, and now is driven by international and internal migration. The aim of this research is obtaining evaluations of cultural diversity of Russian regions, in particular its economic value. Empirical research was performed using a theoretical model developed by G. Ottoviano and G. Peri in which “diversity” has impact on productivity of firms and satisfaction of consumers through localized externalities. Regressions were evaluated taking into account the asymmetry of the Russian settlement system. The main findings of the research is that in general inter-regional and international migration is not sustainable positive factor for productivity in Russia. Moreover, it was revealed adverse effects of internal and international migration on productivity in the Russian regions with high population density. In regions with smaller number of economically active population, cultural diversity generated by internal migration is a dominant consumption amenity but not dominant production amenity.

Keywords: cultural diversity, migration, productivity, human capital, market potential, regional economics.

Education and Science in Modern World

Karpov A. Education for Knowledge Society: Genesis and Social Challengers. Pp. 86-101.

The article contemplates the importance of scientific research education for the development of the knowledge society, its place in the educational system, and the cultural historical genesis of its concept. The strategic role of research superiority ideology cultivated in the West is shown; and the social challenges faced by the modern education are considered.

Keywords: knowledge/knowledgeable society, research education, science, University, school, creativity, innovation, ideology.

Russian Political Process

Musikhin G. Political Myth as a Type of Political Symbolization. Pp. 102-117.

This article analyses the features of political mythology as a manifestation of the political symbolization's process. Political symbolization is defined as the phenomenon of unconventional media reaction to the political information that is presented in a specific form of sign systems. The research reveals the interrelation of political myths with ideology and utopia. Analysis of the structure of political myths shows the main difficulty that is the ambivalent ideological myth's interpretation. The article captures the main functions of political myths. The author refers to technologization and fragmentation of political myths. As a result, the myths receive widespread use, but lose the symbolic force of the impact. It can be found in modern myths "conspiracy theory". The conclusion is that the fragments of myths can mimic modern forms of thinking.

Keywords: symbolization, political symbol, political myth, ideology, utopia, globalization, conspiracy theory

Civil Society and the State of Law

Kolotova N. Moral Prerequisites of Social Rights. Pp. 118-127.

Social standards, which matter prescribes helping indigents, pertain to different systems of normative-value regulation: religion, moral and law. Legal norms, that, however, maintain connection with moral by origin and genetic affiliation, will be the question of this article. In this case, legal protection mechanisms are aimed at protection of such moral values as mercy, solidarity and charity. On the one hand, it impedes development of their protection by legal instruments, and on the other hand, it ensures mutually complementary effect of law and moral in human rights.

Keywords: human rights, moral, social rights, the right to a decent human existence.

Russia and Ukraine in Search of Mutual Understanding

Kosmyna V. The Ways of Ukraine and Russia Diverged Forever? (Civilizational Evolution of Ukraine, Russia and the West in the System-Communicative Dimension). Part 2. Pp.128-142.

The article (Part 1 see in no. 4 2015) examines the general content of the Eurasian civilization and differences within it between Russia and Ukraine. Eurasian civilization combines eastern styles of communication and western (Christian) communicative meanings. In Russia the traditional communicative link between the patrimonial state, peasant commune and Orthodoxy led to the approval of state absolutism in the XX century and its relapses in the XXI century. Ukraine historically developed as western periphery of the Eurasian civilization. Oriental styles manifested quite weak in her social communications.

Keywords: Eurasian civilization, communications, Russia, Ukraine, patrimonial state, peasant commune, Orthodoxy

National Relations

Florinskaya Y. Migrants on the Household Labor Market in Russia and Kazakhstan. Pp. 143-153.

The paper analyzes the main characteristics of migrant domestic workers position on the former Soviet Union labor markets (Russia and Kazakhstan): workplace searching, working conditions, legal status, salary, social package. The author shows that the Russian and Kazakh domestic work markets have their own specifics that distinguish them from most of the world. The main of them is a higher level of wages compared to employment in enterprises and organizations (but without the social package). A relatively high level of wages leads to the existence of real competition for jobs between foreign and local workers (usually internal migrants). On the one hand, this competition creates additional opportunities for employment of domestic workers by the poorer segments representatives of the host population. But on the other hand, it constantly reproduces and preserves in this sector a shadow employment model with its obvious disadvantages.

Keywords: former Soviet Union, Russia, Kazakhstan, migrants, labor market, domestic workers.

Dreval M. The Image of the North Caucasus on Federal Channels. Pp. 154-162.

This article discusses the main factors of media image of the North Caucasus. The object of study is considered in the following three categories: the specificity of the region relative to its position in the Russian Federation, the historical and cultural

factors of the formation of the image of the region, as well as features of news-making about the North Caucasus, in particular, on the federal TV channels. Based on the analysis it were identified three key characteristics of the image of the North Caucasus, broadcasted on federal television channels – a "explosiveness" of the region (terrorist activity), the high concentration of criminal groups and socio-economic disadvantage. The study was performed in the methodology of grounded theory based on the material of expert interviews.

Keywords: the image of the North Caucasus on federal channels, mass media influence, grounded theory, expert interviews, ethnic conflicts.

Culture

Kolesnik A. Popular Music in the Context of Contemporary Cultural Studies: Formation and Academization of Popular Music Studies. Pp. 163-176.

The paper focuses on emergence of contemporary popular music studies in the tradition of *cultural studies*, stages of this new disciplinary field formation and basic controversial issues. Traditional fields in musical studies are musicology and sociology of music, each of these disciplines developed a certain view of music covering the different sides of 'musical', and approaches to its analysis. Nevertheless, interest in popular music phenomenon and development the academic tools of its analysis are associated primarily with cultural studies focused on the study of contemporary popular cultural forms. For a long time status of popular music researches have been disputing by 'traditional' disciplines, questioning their legitimacy and scientific character. Discussions about the nature of popular music initiated by new musical researchers in the 1980s had a significant impact not only on the formation of understanding popular music as a complex cultural phenomenon, but development of new field, popular music studies. Also it significantly transformed 'traditional' musicological disciplines. The author examines the process of *popular music studies* academization and its features as interdisciplinary project, which has become the basic approach for understanding, analyzing and problematization of popular music.

Keywords: popular music, musicology, musical sociology, cultural studies, popular music studies, formation of new disciplinary field.

Society and Reforms

Tambovtsev V. Social Policy: Scientific Justification' Unresolved Problem. Pp.5-13.

The factors determine state social policies parameters such as budget expenditures on education, health sphere, social protection, and so on financing, are in the focus of academics very long time, and are discussed in the voluminous theoretic and empiric literature. The reason for this attention is obvious: the researchers believe that scientific justification of the social policies parameters gives possibilities to harmonize these ones with the interests of stakeholders, such as the voting public, politicians, and bureaucrats. This harmony in turn will be enhance social welfare and reduce social tensions hence promoting social policy goals fulfillment. This article' author analyze the efforts to reveal quantitative linkage between some economic and political indicators on the one hand, and social policies parameters, on the other hand using econometrics' tools. It is shown that these researches have revealed some partial and local associations taking place at certain periods of time although general regularity is meanwhile unknown. In this regard two qualitative approaches to justify the social policies parameters are analyzed: (1) based on bounded rationality and nudge, and (2) based on merit goods conception. Studying these approaches demonstrates that they are irrelevant to the problem of social policies parameters' justification. General conclusion is made that these parameters are the result of the politicians' discretional decisions following different goals at the different periods of time so the discovery of objective regularities is unlikely possible one.

Keywords: social policy, budget expenditure, bounded rationality, nudge, merit goods

Chubarova T. Social Investment State: a New Shift in Social Policy? Pp.14-28.

The article discusses the issues related to the theory and practice of the social investment state. The author describes the general situation which led to the emergence of the idea of such a state, analyzes the conceptual foundations of this approach, its advantages and disadvantages, as well as its practical implementation degree. The author concludes that, despite the fact that at the moment in practice there is no shift towards social investment state, it can be regarded both as a

theoretical construct and as a possible direction of the welfare state change, which gives it a new impetus to develop under modern social and economic conditions.

Keywords: social investment state, welfare state, new social risks, social policy, social expenditures

Shvarz E., Simonov E. From Environmental Threats to New Development Rules and Tools in Eurasia. Pp.29-33.

Realization of an ambitious integration project “Silk Road Economic Belt” is to be financed through the system of the newly created “China-led” development institutions (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), BRICS Bank (New Development Bank) and at least 5 other financial institutions. There is an urgent need to prevent the lowering of environmental safeguards standards – -“ecological damping” during implementation of transboundary strategies and projects by the newly created financial institutions as compared with the effective existing policies and procedures of Bretton Woods System institutions, including Bank/IFC Group, Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). As one of such measures we it is suggested to expand the regional applicability of the Convention on the Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context of UNECE and its Protocol on Strategic environmental assessment or to adopt a similar Asian convention of UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Keywords: Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; Silk Road Economic Belt; strategic environmental assessment; BRICS Bank (New Development Bank), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

The Russian Political Process

Gel'man V. The Vicious Circle of Post-Soviet Neopatrimonialism. Pp. 34-44.

Since the collapse of Communism, Russia and some other post-Soviet states attempted to pursue socio-economic reforms relying upon political institutions of neopatrimonialism. This politico-economic order was established to serve interests of ruling groups and set up major features of states, political regimes, and market economies. It provided numerous negative incentives for governing the economy and the state due to unconstrained rent-seeking behavior of major actors. Programs of policy reforms encountered with incompatibility of these institutions with

priorities of modernization, and some efforts to resolve these contradictions through a number of partial and compromise solutions often worsened the situation vis-à-vis preservation of the status quo. The ruling groups lack incentives to institutional changes, which can undermine their political and economic dominance. This is a vicious circle: reforms are often minor or cause unintended and undesired consequences. What are the possible domestic and international incentives for the rejection of political institutions of neopatrimonialism in post-Soviet states and their further replacement by inclusive economic and political institutions?

Keywords: neopatrimonialism, political institutions, governance, authoritarianism, post-Communism.

Musikhin V. Symbolization as Contextual Synthesis of Political Ontology, Political Epistemology and Political Language. Pp.45-57.

The author displays that in symbolic thinking people can act at the same time both as subjects and objects of social life. The article proves that the analysis of the language of politics, the competence of politics and political information are considered by the academic community as independent modes of political reality. However, the political actors speak, think and know in political context simultaneously. Therefore, the conceptual focus of the research isn't on the political ontology, epistemology and semantics as such but on the relationships in the political community. The article presents that the symbolic space of politics emerges as a spontaneous nonconventional social interaction. Creating a stable (and already conventional) model of relations. Which isn't fixed in the framework of the positivist approach. The author argues that the understanding of language as a social symbolization goes beyond the perception of political character as a "world view" or "mirror of reality." The process of political symbolization is a collective interaction of meanings but just reproducing the existing meanings and generating new ones as well. This gives the political symbolization a universal communicative function.

Keywords: political symbolization, symbol, criticism of positivism, the symbolic synthesis, political reality, political imagination, political communication

Russian Civilization

Shemyakin J. The Phenomenon of Modernization: a Civilizational Dimension. The Article 1. Interaction between Civilizations: Presupposition, Condition and Historical Content of the Process of Modernization. Pp.58-72.

In article the re-examination the phenomenon of modernization in the light of civilizational approach is presented. The author emphasizes the need to overcome the Eurocentric interpretation of this phenomenon, founds the understanding of modernization as a process of interaction between civilizations, shows that extreme variety and intensity of contacts of the various cultural traditions were as presupposition of the coming of “modern-era” in Europe, and the condition of the development of the process of modernization in the “non-Western” world.

Keywords: modernization, values of modernization, modern-design, interaction between civilizations, civilizational identity, identification strategy, subecumenes, “borderline” civilizations.

Kudrov M. Do We Need Nostalgia for the Soviet Union? Pp.73-83.

The article provides a comparative assessment of the socio-economic system of the USSR and today's Russia. The first was based on the administrative-command furism and different severe inefficiencies, which became the primary cause of its historical failure; while the second is based on two mechanisms - the market and administrative, which reduces its effectiveness needs to be reformed. Nevertheless, for all its costs modern Russian political and economic system far exceeds the historically bankrupt the Soviet model.

Keywords: Soviet socio-economic system, inefficient, historically insolvent choice, administrative staff, modern Russian reality

National Relations

Starodubrovskaya I. How to Fight Youth Radicalism in the North Caucasus? Pp.84-96.

The paper analyzes the possibilities of resistance to Islamic radicalization of youth in the North Caucasus. The outcome of the extensive field work is that adherence of youth to Islamic fundamentalism is not the result of external influence; it is generated by internal social structure of society in the process of social modernization. But the real danger is not the Islamic fundamentalism per se, which by itself is very heterogeneous, but it's most aggressive political version –

jihadism. The state can't by the policy of support for traditional Islam eradicate the attractiveness of fundamentalist views, but it can actively influence the choice of the youth between more moderate and more radical versions of Islamic fundamentalism. The change of state policy in this area should be oriented for this very purpose.

Keywords: Islamic fundamentalism, Islamism, jihadism, anomie, generation conflict, vicious circle of violence.

Methodology

Orekhovskiy P. Authoritative Discourse of Russian Economist. Pp.97-115.

The paper deals with the basic concepts of modern Russian economic discourse. It is proved that the principal becomes performative rather than ascertaining element statements. Ideology, which belongs to the authoritative discourse – vulgar liberalism forming the same approach to the markets of medical, educational, sexual, religious and other goods and services. Authoritative discourse allows the construction of "probable worlds", but in general it is neutral in relation to reality. Moreover, some of the theory in this discourse can be openly anti-realistic. Using the concept of methodological individualism allows to eliminate the problem of matching theory and reality. As a result, the main function of science is not to gain new economic knowledge, but the propaganda that unites economy and theology.

Keywords: discourse, theory, reality, market, competition, economic man, state, methodological individualism.

Balatsky E. The Concept of Antifragility and Its Applications. Pp. 116-130.

Another monumental book by Nassim Taleb *antifragile: thin s that gain from disorder* was published in 2014. This work has a lot of original ideas deserving the closest attention of the social scientists. It presents the general scheme of evolving systems under stress, describes the risk The algebra of chaos, the phenomena of asymmetry, nonlinearity and optionality play a particularly important role in the new doctrine. The formalization of Taleb's criterion with respect to the decisions taken allows its wide practical implementation. The author has both improved Taleb's concept and provided some criticism of its most controversial points.

Keywords: Taleb, fragility, antifragility, evolution, chaos, risk.

Usanov P. Phenomenology as the Basis of Political Economy. Pp. 131-141.

This article contains philosophical justification of modern economic theory as well as contemplations on the two possible solutions to the problem of microeconomics justification. The first case describes positivism as microeconomics justification, and the second – phenomenological justification of Austrian political economy. The perspectives of subjective method are given. The main feature of this method is that all the notions in economic theory and in activity theory are received in a deductive way from activity axiom. The very axiom is based on the phenomenological reduction.

Keywords: phenomenology, praxeology, Austrian economics, methodology, psychology.

Rodin A. Dialectics of the Individual and the Communal in the communication Activity of the Modern Society. Pp. 142-150.

Interrelation between the individual and the collective as forms of the human activity in the context of their day to day existence based on the dual opposition of “communication and personality” is analyzed in the article. The existence of two antithetical tendencies that go in ambivalence is educed. The dialectical antinomy appears that modern society of difference as collective phenomenon provokes individualism and the growing potential of the individualism enforces differences’ accumulation. The conclusion is made about the specific character of modern communication activity where the individual progressively dominates contrary to hardened beliefs about all around massification.

Keywords: communication, variety, individual, collective, dual opposition, philosophical sense.

Globalistics and Futurology

Rosov N. Acceleration of History: Causal Mechanisms and Limits. Pp.151-162.

The problem of acceleration of history is considered not in the traditional manner of numerical extrapolation but through a theoretical analysis of the causal mechanisms, the relationship with the known trends of social evolution. The factors contributing to the emergence of such innovations are as follows: 1) the

demand for innovation; 2) the concentration of creative individuals and groups, the competition between them; 3) the intersection of several previously autonomous creative networks; 4) social conditions for the survival of innovation, absence or weakness of reduction factors; 5) sufficient breadth and density of communications for diffusion. Factors deeper casual layer are revealed. The main lines of modernization according R.Collins (secularization, bureaucratization, capitalist industrialization, democratization) as well as the role of globalization and war are considered in terms of the acceleration of history. It is shown that some factors have stopped the action, while others contribute, rather, the polarization between societies.

Keywords: acceleration of history, historical dynamics, innovation, secularization, bureaucratization, industrialization, capitalism, democratization, creative networks, human regimes, domination, wars, globalization.

Culture

Stepanov B. Boris Dubin and the Project of Cultural Sociology in Russia. Pp.163-173.

The cultural sociology project developed by Boris Dubin and his colleagues had often remained out of frames in the discussion of their works. Thorough consideration of the principles of cultural analysis based on the works of Boris Dubin and Lev Gudkov in the field of literature sociology can give according author an opportunity to reevaluate the place of this project in the history of the humanities in the last decades. However, the study of its evolution reveals some conceptual tensions whose further discussion seems useful both for the productive reception of this project and for the comprehension of the significance of works written by Dubin in 1900s and 2000s for the development of this project.

Keywords: cultural sociology, sociology of literature, cultural studies, mass culture, institutional analysis, sociological poetics, critical theory, cultural turn.