SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

LAPIN N.I. (Institute of Philosophy, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia).

Issues of concept and human dimensions making of the gradual modernization strategy for Russia and its regions

Summary. The tasks of concept formation for Russian society modernization have become more acute under conditions of global competition thus asking for a more active reaction of academic community. In the paper, some not trivial by far aspects of the issue are presented. Nonlinear character of modernization process is shown, and a mini-max strategy for Russia is suggested: priority for human bads minimization, first of all, for unbearable tribulations suffered by a considerable fraction of population, while, at the same time, as far as possible, increasing social goods of greatest significance for vital functions of over 50% majorities of population. To implement this strategy, institutional regulative rules have to be changed for vital activities of all population strata including higher levels of the political and business elites allowing for an integrated and coordinated implementation of interrelated technical, technological, social and economic as well as social cultural changes. This however ought to be done not per saltum but incrementally and differentially both nationwide and in each region considering real state of its modernization. Three basic stages of integrated modernization of Russian society are offered, as well as preliminary identification of the Russian Federation subjects with these stages.

Key words: non-linearity of modernization process • mini-max strategy of modernization • component parts of modernization • stages of integrated modernization • states of modernization of Russia’s regions • identification with the stages of Russia’s society modernization

GORSHKOV M.K. (Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia).

Social inequalities as an object of sociological analysis

Summary. The issue of social inequalities is analyzed as a global issue of modernity. Social inequalities are emphasized to differ by natural historical dimension; they are reproduced in rather stable forms as a reflection of political, economic, cultural normative structure of a society being thus immanent for all phases of societal historical development. Inequalities represent specific form of social differentiation, pre-determining differences in vital conditions for individuals and social groups mediating for them different chances to satisfy actual demands and interests. Character, causes, depth, and specifics of social inequalities in post-Soviet Russia are discussed on the bases of all-Russia surveys between 2003 and 2013; main indices and social economic factors of the inequalities are elicited. Thinking patterns of Russians are analyzed regarding just and unjust, legitimate and illegitimate, as well as
excessive inequalities. Destabilizing role of illegitimate inequalities is stressed as a barrier to Russia's progressive development.

Key words: social economic reforms • social inequalities • types of social inequalities • social differentiation of population • legitimate and excessive social inequalities • social justice • post-Soviet Russia

LEVASHOV V.K. (Institute of social political studies, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Social state: historical genesis and dynamics of its making in Russia

Summary. Functioning of social state in discussed in the paper stressing unified bases of its civil and legal components. The author suggests that practice and theory of social state are determined by processes of socialization of the state and etatization of the society over many centuries. Methodology and results of empirical modeling of civil society and socio-political sustainability are offered.

Key words: social state • civil component of social state • legal component of social state • processes of socialization of the state • etatization of the society • empirical modeling of civil society • socio-political sustainability of civil society

YADOV V.A. (Institute of Sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Post-Soviet societies transformations: what is more significant – the historically traditional or recent past?

TOSHCHENKO Zh.T. (Russian state university for humanities, Moscow, Russia)

Economic consciousness and behavior after a quarter of century (late 1980th to early 2010th)

Summary. Current economic consciousness of Russia's population is analyzed in a comparative study of the data of several all-Union (1986–1990) and all-Russia (2012) surveys utilizing also survey data obtained by other research centers in Russia. The state of economic consciousness is discussed along with its main tendencies, specific traits and contradictions at various levels of Russian society social organization – national-wide, regional, the level of industrial units & organizations, as well as personal level.

Key words: economic consciousness • activity • behavior • economic reforms • political situation • trust

ZHURAVLEV A.L., YOUREVICH A.V. (both authors – Institute of Psychology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Psychological factors of corruption

Summary. The article deals with psychology of corruption as a new branch of psychological investigation. The results of psychological investigation of corruptionists, particular features of Russian’s attitudes towards corruption, its connection with the specificity of Russian culture and “near-corruption” phenomena are described. Capacities of psychological science and practices in countering corruption like overcoming tolerant attitude to it, psychological monitoring of anticorruption draft laws, testing candidates to “bribes vulnerable positions” with special psychological methods, etc. are depicted.

Key words: psychology of corruption • mass consciousness • formal and informal relations • near-corruption phenomena • psychological measures to counter corruption
TATAROVA G.G. (Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia).

**Coherence of integrative processes as precondition for improvement of empirical research quality in Russia**

**Summary.** Endogenous factors negatively affecting quality of empirical research in Russia are discussed. Based upon existing symptoms for “occupational disease” in this field and their causes, a proposition is suggested – integration of methodological knowledge and sociological community should be coherent for it to successfully function as an integrity. Problems of identifying internal community resources for developing empirical sociology are actualized. It is hypothesized that a transition is underway to a new integration stage in the development of empirical sociology.

**Key words:** empirical research • quality of research • sociological community • methodological knowledge • “occupational disease” • integration of methodological knowledge • integration of community

VOLKOV Yu.E. (Southern branch of the Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Rostov-on-Don, Russia).

**Creative class – an alternative to political radicalism**

**Summary.** Building upon representative sociological data the idea of creative class as a subject of social action is discussed. The author concludes that creative class is interested in and is a proponent for alternatives to political radicalism as strategies of injecting and creating crises in contemporary Russian society. This class, as subject of social creativity, produces forms of social communication precluding conflict-ridden differences in Russian society. The article also discusses a need to involve creative class in the process of social changes to reduce political radicalization of mass moods.

**Key words:** creative class • subject of social action • alternatives to political radicalism • strategies of crises • social communication • mass moods

ROMANOVSKY N.V. (“Sociological Studies” journal, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

**Once more on theoretical sociology**

**Summary.** Problems of contemporary Russian theoretical sociology are discussed considering also international experiences. An interpretation of factors influencing theoretical thinking is suggested and causes blocking emergence of new theories and conceptions is formulated. A sequence of ritualized actions in creating results of a theoretical search and its demonstration to academic community is suggested.

**Key words:** Russian theoretical sociology • factors influencing theoretical thinking • emergence of new theories • blocking factors • ritualized actions • academic community

ARUTIUNIAN Yu.V. (counselor, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia), DROBIZHEVA L.M. (Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia).

**Traversed path and issues of contemporary Russian ethnosociology**

**Summary.** Main stages of development of ethnic sociology are considered. Results of research are analyzed and issues are thematized pertaining to theoretical comprehension and empirical study of the phenomena of civic and ethnic identity, interethnic relations, ethnic social differentiation. Methodological flaws are discussed appearing in the course of readying research tools and interpreting data obtained.

**Key words:** ethnosociology • ethnic social processes • Russian identity • ethnic identity • interethnic relations • ethnic social differentiation • methodology and methods of ethnic social studies
SHCHERBINA V.V. (Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Social technologies: a history of term, content transformation, and contemporary state

Summary. The term social technology is scrutinized in an attempt to identify: a) conditions for the appearance of the term, so popular in Russia; b) area of term use; c) reasons for interest to and popularity of the term in Russia; d) basis of evolution of term content; and e) factors for growing number of interpretations of its content. It is shown that attempts to unify content of the term are pointless and, in fact, we are dealing with several fundamentally different types of practices applied to differing fields and genres of social actions – under a single name.

Key words: social technologies • practicing managers • enterprise sociologists and psychologists • managerial consultants • practicing specialists • social management • social science

MARSHAK A.L. (Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Making and development of sociology of culture in Russian sociological science

Summary. Processes of the making and development of sociology of culture are discussed. Historical and conceptual construct of sociology of culture is seen as a middle range theory. Results of Russian scholars in this field are identified. An analysis of prospects for studying culture is suggested along with author’s model of its conceptual (theoretical), applied and empiric mainlines.

Key words: culture • sociology of culture • cultural spiritual sphere • cultural revolution • function and topic of sociology of culture • historical civilizational process

OBRAZTSOV I.V. (Moscow state linguistic university, Moscow, Russia)

Process of military sociology institutionalization in Russia

Summary. Trends in institutionalization of military sociology in the USSR and the Russian Federation as reflected in issues of Sociologicheskie Issledovaniia (Sociological Studies) journal published between 1974 and 2013 are investigated. In total, 162 articles devoted to a wide range of military sociology issues were published within that period. For the sake of convenience, the process of institutionalization of military sociology is divided into decades and publications that reflect it are arranged similarly thus allowing the author to draw conclusions about impact Sociologicheskie Issledovaniia journal has had on institutionalization of military sociology in Russia.

Key words: military sociology • institutionalization • Sociologicheskie Issledovaniia (Sociological Studies) journal • publications • the military • Russian Federation

FROM THE HISTORY OF INSTITUTE OF SOCIOOGY

V.N. IVANOV (Institute of social political studies, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

On the director’s post

Summary. Vilen Nikolaevich Ivanov offers his memories on events, when he has been approved for the post of Institute of sociology, Academy of sciences of the USSR director holding this office for a period between early 1983 and September, 1988. The very procedures of his approval in highest party and academy echelons are described in detail. Results and conclusions of an USSR Academy of sciences Presidium commission (1985) are brought to light quoting final proceedings.

Key words: History of the Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences • administering academic organizations • CPSU Central committee, Department of science