THEORY. METHODOLOGY

3 ŠUBRT I. (Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)
Concept of social time in sociology – promising approach or a theoretical impassé?

Summary. P.A. Sorokin and R.K. Merton in 1937 article state that a majority of social scientists would agree to feasibility of using astronomic concept of uniformly flowing quantitative time. They attempted to introduce social time concept as a methodological tool permitting to deeper understand social periodicity. G. Gurvich and other sociologists promoted entrenching this concept in sociology. The paper discusses some issues linked to practical uses of this notions.

Key words: sociology • social time • qualitative time • quantitative time • temporality • movement

11 SELIVANOV A.I. (Finance University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia)
Cognition of the future of social development objects

Summary. A methodological platform of knowledge of the future of social objects is proposed based on the concept of development interest and including separation ontological future into several types, the distinction between basic and applied futurology, the allocation of empirical, theoretical and analytical levels of knowledge of the future.

Key words: developing social object • methodology • knowledge of the future • fundamental futurology • applied futurology

DEMOGRAPHY. MIGRATION

18 RYBAKOVSKIY L.L. (Institute of social political studies, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)
Depopulation and its ethnical aspects in Russia

Summary. The article describes consequences of the ongoing depopulation in Russia resulting eventually not only in diminishing number and proportion of the Russian population globally and regarding its settlement upon Russia’s territory, but also in significant shifts in ethnic structure of entire Russia and in its territorial units.

Key words: depopulation • ethnos • titular peoples • repressions • migration • self-identification

29 CHOI WOO IK (Hankuk University, Seoul, Republic of Korea)
Social economic changes in life of Russian Koreans under conditions of market economy

Summary. The paper looks into changes and their specifics in the life of Russian Koreans under impact of market economy. These people were mainly engaged in the time of USSR in agriculture; but now they are actively mastering commerce, retail and private businesses. Due to higher educational levels ever more ethnic Koreans are occupied in intellectual spheres. One might even say that Koreans start to play a noticeable role in contemporary Russian society.

Key words: Russian Koreans • ethnic minorities • re-settlers • nation • market economy

35 PITUKHINA M.A., SIGOVA S.V. (Petrozavodsk State University, Petrozavodsk, Russia)
Keys to success: lessons of migration policy in Finland

Summary. The article deals with the Finnish migration policy strong points revealed for the last 20 years. It is scrutinized how Finnish migration policy accepts technological, economic, and social challenges. The research is built on the papers of the Institute of Migration in Turku and Finnish national statistics. The principal role in flexible response is assigned to both monitoring and projection. Finnish practice turns out to be highly important for successful steering of the Russian migration policy.

Key words: migration policy • Finland • Occupational Barometers • Institute of Migration in Turku • labor migration

ETHNOSOCIOLOGY

39 POPKOV Yu.V.B. (Institute of Philosophy and Law, Siberian branch, Russian academy of sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia)
National politics in Russia: targets and regional models

Summary. Targets and contradictions of ‘State national policies of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025’ are analyzed demonstrating the need to formulate regional models of national policies that would take
Civic activism in Russian society: features of localization

Summary. Basing on results of a representative sociological survey, specifics of civic engagement localization in contemporary Russian society are analyzed. It is shown that civic activity as a general characteristic of society is unequally distributed among social strata and groups whose members have different opinions about the problems facing them, and of the effectiveness of participating in their solution. The question is not just of involvement levels in sociopolitical activity, but also of specific forms, methods and areas of civic participation in particular social environment. Practices involving possibility of informal expression, of self-realization, and initiatives are localized largely among young, educated, urban, and mobile groups of populations. Institutional, conventional forms of civic participation are localized among older generations and hinterland residents. A conclusion is made related to civil participation of all social groups as an important area of life and condition for societal development.

Key words: civic activism • civic participation • civil practice • Russian society • social groups • social space • localization • features

SIEGMUNT O. (Institute of Criminal Sciences, University of Hamburg, Germany, research assistant (part-time), State Office of Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony, Germany; WETZELS P. (Institute of Criminal Sciences, University of Hamburg, Germany).

Institutional anomie theory: an empirical test
Summary. Institutional anomie theory (IAT) is a theoretical basis to explain differences in the crime rates and also differences in the crime structure in the situation of dominance of some social institutions like economy, policy or civil institutions like family, school or peers. Assumptions of IAT to be tested at macro, micro, and with a multi level model should not be based on statistics only, but also using self-reported data. The school students are most suitable for such studies because of their accessibility. To test IAT is possible in two ways. 1. With countries that have a similar institutional structure but different tempo of social change (e.g. East and West Germany). 2. With countries having similar rapid social change but different institutional structure (e.g. East Germany and Russia). In the article a concept of empirical testing of institutional anomie theory is presented.

Key words: institutional anomie theory • empirical research • youth crime • Russia • Germany

MASLOVSKAYA E.V. (Sociological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, Russia)

Formation and current trends in development of sociology of law in the USA and Great Britain

Summary. The article surveys evolution of American and British sociology of law from the 1960s to the present day. Main theoretical approaches to studying legal institutions and leading research topics are singled out. Differences between sociology of law and juridical disciplines are emphasized, and main peculiarities of institutionalization of sociology of law in the USA and Great Britain are discussed. The rise of structural functionalism was arguably crucial for the development of American sociology of law. T. Parsons’ ideas were elaborated by his followers influencing researchers not belonging to functionalist school. Unlike functionalism conflict theory did not lead to emergence of a particular approach in sociology of law though conflict perspective was important for this research sphere in the 1960s. A considerable influence on sociological studies of law in the USA was exerted by microsociological approaches particularly ethnomethodology. A specifically American perspective on law is represented by D. Black’s “pure sociology of law” that can be considered a middle-range sociological theory. Importance of J. Alexander’s ideas for sociology of law is discussed also. Alexander’s analysis of the civil sphere and its interaction with legal institutions might be relevant for sociological studies of legal systems. In comparison to the USA, British sociology of law did not have own theorists. At the same time there was competition of British sociology of law with purely empirical “socio-legal studies” and theoretical approach of “critical jurisprudence”. In Britain the influence of American sociology and “continental” theories affected sociological studies of law. However, original approaches have been elaborated by British researchers such as “sociology of constitutions”.

Key words: sociology of law • functionalism • cultural sociology • microsociology • socio-legal studies

ELIUTINA M.E., TEMAEV T.V. (both – Saratov State University, Saratov, Russia)

Behavioral specifics of aged convicts

Summary. Basing on the application of qualitative methodology, content characteristics of behavioral specifics of aged convicts is suggested related to persons whose criminal record features repeated criminal acts and dates of stay in corrective institution. Contrary of traditional ideas, a necessity is argued for of a ‘life-long contract’ for aged convicts to comply with requirements of quality of life and stable public care.

Key words: convicts • corrective institutions • prison subculture • special hostel

KOTEL’NIKOVA Z.V. (National research University ‘Higher school of economics’, Moscow, Russia)

Relationship of alcohol consumption with social structure of contemporary Russia

Summary. The article is devoted to consumption of alcohol in contemporary Russia. It is aimed at revealing a range of social practices of alcohol consumption; at testing how those practices are connected to social classes existing in Russia, and moreover, discovering social layers which demonstrate new styles of alcohol drinking. Social practices are classified according to types of alcoholic beverages consumed during the last 30 days, frequency of drinking, places of alcohol consumption, and association between alcohol drinking and mealtimes. The research is built on the 21st wave of Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS-HSE), an annual nationwide panel survey designed to monitor health and economic welfare of households and individuals in Russia. All calculations were done on a sample of 8,778 alcohol drinkers aged 15 and older. Methods used to analyze data embrace correspondence analysis, factor analysis, and k-means cluster analysis. Six practices of alcohol consumption are ascertained. Research findings demonstrate significant relation of social structure and alcohol consumption. Higher classes mostly represent consumers of light and expensive alcohol. Middle classes tend to consume homemade alcohol. Lower classes stick to vodka, traditional and cheap alcohol. Additionally, individuals who tend to excessive drinking are concentrated in lower-low class.

Key words: alcohol • consumption • practices • life style • social structure • contemporary Russia • RLMS-HSE

SOCIIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

TCHIRIKOVA A.E. (Institute of sociology, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Ethics of physicians’ mutual interaction: an analysis of informal practices

Summary. The paper attempts to describe existing informal practices of relationships’ building between physicians. The study is based on empirical analysis using the technique of in-depth interviews with physicians and heads of medical institutions (57 interviews) in Moscow and elsewhere (Vologda and Kaluga regions). Special attention is given to answering the question: do physicians as professional group feel themselves as autonomous community of professionals or are they collectivist in their work? Do professionals agree/disagree to interact with less experienced physicians and why?

Key words: ethics of physicians’ relations • informal norms and rules • conflict • autonomy • integration • medical guild • collective coercion
Main trends in the sphere of Russians’ healthy lifestyle

Summary. Healthy lifestyle is examined through the optics of W.C. Cockerham theory. Basing on this model and an All-Russian survey (n = 4000) relationship between healthy lifestyle (HLS) and such parameters as age, gender, education level, material position are studied. Results demonstrate that compliance with basic HLS practices is characteristic for women, specialists with higher education, and high income groups.

Key words: Healthy lifestyle • HLS • gender