ZBOROVSKY G.E., AMBAROVA P.A. (The first President of Russia B. N. Yeltsin Urals Federal University, Ekaterinburg, Russia)

Future educational communities: time perspective in the context of social uncertainty

Summary. The article substantiates necessity and possibility of sociological research of the future through the prism of the concept of time perspective. In the first part, the article provides its sociological interpretation, shows what brings together and separates the consideration of time perspective in psychology and sociology. As a subject of time perspective in sociology it is suggested to consider the social community. Time perspective of social community is characterized by a predictable time horizon, which is formed due to the indissoluble unity of objective and subjective sides of perception and understanding of the past and present. The objective aspect of time perspective represents the forecast and assessment of social community in quantitative and qualitative parameters that capture objective indicators of its development. The subjective aspect involves vision and understanding by representatives of the social community of their future place and role in the system of social relations. In the second part of the article time perspective of social communities is considered on materials of research of educational communities – students and teachers of various educational organizations. Trends in the development of educational communities in Russia up to 2030 are analyzed. The main trend is a reduction in the numbers of almost all educational communities, which is the result, on the one hand, of demographic changes, on the second hand, of educational policy of the government. Objective processes of transformation of educational communities are reflected in the subjective perception of the future.

Keywords: time perspective • time retrospective • future • educational community • trends in the development of educational communities

VOLKOV Yu.G. (South Russia Branch, The Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Sociology and Regional Study, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia)

Scenario thinking in the context of sociological diagnostics

Summary. In the article the scenario thinking as a way of social forecasting is discussed in the context of social diagnostics. Deficiency of scenario thinking in Russian society impacts negatively the quality of management decisions and dynamics of public moods, while sociological diagnostics increases reliability and validity of the findings simulating future on the basis of monitoring the state of the phenomena and processes under study. Sociological diagnostics demonstrates cognitive potential of scenario thinking as a sociological imagination tool for learning and assessing processes in Russian society. This mechanism fills gaps associated with inconsistency of the obtained results for diagnostics. Sociological diagnostics contains a set of analytical procedures describing current state of the diagnosed object, identifies prospects for development and transition to a different qualitative level: modification and transformation. Outside the sociological diagnostics there are certain fields of social tensions, possible transition from the state of social apathy or negative mobilization to the scenario of crisis. As part of the sociological diagnostics we should consider actual social situation as a situation of multiple alternatives containing the possibility of
positive change and covering all aspects of social life, or deeper crisis characterized by the fatalism stance.

**Keywords:** sociological diagnosis • scenario thinking • retro-activism • public moods • images of the future • modeling the future

**METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

21 TATAROVA G.G. (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences); KUCHENKOVA A.V. (Russian state university for the humanities), both – Moscow, Russia

**Indicators of subjective well-being as characteristics for typology building**

**Summary.** The article presents methodological solutions for testing the hypothesis of the existence of social types among Russians, based on the indicators of subjective well-being. These solutions rely on the secondary conceptualization of empirical data of international comparative research “European Social Survey” and allow forming a set of characteristics for typology building. The empirical data used in this paper are responses of respondents from Russian sample (2012). A list of characteristics for typology building involves indicators of subjective well-being and stages of the life cycle. Suggested methodological solutions relate mainly to the processes of finding the factor structure of empirical indicators and forming a set of independent classification variables. These kinds of decisions appear as a result of realizing the “triple reflection” principle – examination of three components, without which typologization is impossible. These are existing experience of subjective well-being measurement; logical structure of the typological analysis including specifics of the proposed classification algorithm and the functional role of the different characteristics for building typology; empirically identified patterns (factor structure of the variables, the peculiarity of the responses’ distribution in the Russian case).

**Keywords:** typological analysis • characteristics for building typology • typological structure • subjective well-being • classification variable • stage of life cycle • factor analysis

33 MALTSEVA A.V., SHILKINA N.E., MAHNITKINA O.V. (all – Altai State University, Barnaul, Russia)

**Social structure and social stratification of society: empirical indicators**

**Summary.** Empirical indicators of social and social stratification of soviet and modern society of Russia are present in sociological research tools of different times. Actual social agenda through the reflection of sociologists’ scientific thought and fixation in research questionnaire allows to see development of Russian sociology along with the changes in its conceptual system. This article covers results of analysis of research questionnaires presented in the Joint Economic and Social Data Archive for the period 1980s to 2014. Review of empirical indicators (“education”, “social status”, “quality of life” and others) permit us to observe several objective and subjective “codes” that help to identify/decode bases of social structure and social stratification of society undergoing transformation with the course of time. 1980s actualize such sort of objective “code” as education – the very fact of its obtaining allowed any person to enter a social group and determined his/her way of life. Association of education, profession and status was transformed in 1990s; new “code” of social structure identifying/decoding emerged – money. This “code” is partially hidden behind category of “social status”, prestige of public activity, special knowledge or competences but is mostly equal to quality of life in fact. Along with the objective “codes”, subjective ones are also actual for modern society and its reality describing such “code” as self-identification consisting of self-evaluation, evaluation of individual capacities to get desired position in social structure etc. “Codes” at different periods reflect stability or potential conflict of social-structural relations and interaction (and society in general) and are in the focus of empirical investigations now. One more very
important – for social structure analysis – “code” is extent/volume of power and authority potential of different population groups that can also define and reflect quality of life. Registering of this “code” reflects social structure more completely and adequately. During last years bureaucratic structures and administrative staff machinery grew up and widened their authority. Process of this kind is typical for a number of countries. Changes in social structure that bring this process along with bureaucracy authorities affect most of social life spheres and conflict with interests of other social groups. Researchers’ interest for this indicator of social structure could help to outline new “code” of social processes understanding – social influence as a factor that forms quality of life of different social groups along with the direction of social development in general.

**Keywords:** empirical indicators of unequality • archive of sociological and economical data • sociological tools • “codes” of social structure and social stratification

**RUSSIANS UNDER IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CRISIS**

43 TIKHONOVA N.E. (National Research University Higher School of Economics; Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences); KARAVAY A.V. (Institute for social analysis and forecasting RANEP, Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences), both – Moscow, Russia

**Resources of Russians in times of crisis: dynamics and role in adaptation to new conditions**

**Summary.** The article shows that all types of population’s resources, both traditional economic and incorporated (qualification, social, cultural and power resources) that acquired special significance in the late XX century, are closely intertwined and are found in a developed form only among a small part of Russians not growing in size. It is demonstrated that the latest economic crisis has increased non-market aspects of Russian economy and contributed to the process of income equalization among the working population. It is concluded that crisis affected high-resource, middle-resource and low-resource groups in different ways, and its effect was less painful for middle-resource group. Social capital proved to be most significant in terms of adaptation to the conditions of crisis.

**Keywords:** human capital • social capital • cultural capital • power resource • inequality • wages • incomes • incorporated resources • resource-based approach

54 LEZHNINA Yu.P. (National Research University Higher School of Economics; Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia)

**Socio-economic crisis in Russia: problems of the population and “pockets of concern”**

**Summary.** Based on the data of national representative monitoring survey carried out by Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Science in 2014–2016 the article analyzes main problems faced by Russian population in current socio-economic crisis. It is demonstrated that deterioration of financial situation was the key problem of Russians. It caused appearance of so called “pockets of concern” and can arguably stimulate social tension in future. Structural positions of unskilled-workers are the most possible centers of these “pockets of concern”. At the same time 20 per cent of Russians demonstrate stability of their social positions and face no necessity to cope with any economic difficulties. They form a kind of “stability zone” against the backdrop of a general deterioration in the material situation of the population. Territorial analyses (as much as the data permitted) show appearance of “risk zones” and “zones of stability” associated with in-/stability of socio-economic status of the population and its in-/ability to solve financial problems. In 2015 the “risk zones” were relatively more common. They resulted from both (1) population being not capable to respond to the challenges of a nationwide crisis and (2) unsolved local institutional problems. Representatives
of the “risk zones” were not only anxious and irritated by current reality, but see negative dynamics in different aspects of life from economics to morality. They also did not trust state authorities, including the head of the country. A low level of confidence in the authorities causes additional risk of “pockets of concern” formation. Social protests are most likely to occur when financial problems overlap with distrust to the authorities. Primorsky Kray and Moscow Region exemplify most dangerous “pockets of concerns”.

Keywords: socio-economic crisis • problems of the population • quality of life • “pockets of concern” • social tension

MAREEEVA S.V. (National Research University Higher School of Economics; Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Monetary and non-monetary inequalities in Russians’ lives

Summary. Basing on the materials of 4 waves of nationwide representative sociological monitoring by the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences in 2014–2016, monetary and non-monetary inequalities characteristic for Russian society today are analyzed. It is shown that under the influence of economic crisis income inequality has slightly decreased but still remains high. Non-monetary inequalities are tightly related to monetary ones; they are seen not only in the high level of differentiation of Russians’ everyday life, but also in life chances typical for different social groups of Russians. Representatives of low-income groups of the population have a low quality of life not only in areas directly related to income (food, clothing, housing, provision of durable goods), but also in their work situation, opportunities for education, private security etc. Moreover, they have little or no opportunity to improve their lives and achieve desirable life models even in the aspects associated not with the quality of life, but with the creation of comfortable social environment on the micro level. This situation is not a result of the economic crisis – socio-economic situation in the country even before its start was characterized by high monetary and nonmonetary inequalities, although the crisis has brought some adjustments to the overall picture. Changes affect entire population. But for social groups with higher incomes they affect not just financial conditions, but quality of their life standards. Consequences of these trends are inconsistent. On the one hand, they contribute to reduction of social inequalities that are quite acutely perceived today by the population. On the other – such dynamics indicate that the most well-off mass social groups of society are deprived of opportunities to maintain the standard and way of life they have developed over a period of relatively stable economic development. This will inevitably begin to generate social tension in these social groups.

Keywords: social inequalities • incomes • life chances • standard of living • impact of crisis

ETHNOSOCIOLOGY

REZAEV A.V., TREGUBOVA N.D. (both St.-Petersburg State University, St.-Petersburg, Russia)

Ethnosocial conflicts in contemporary sociology (a content-analysis of periodical publications)

Summary. An analysis of Russian sociological journals permits the authors to assess the state of research of ethnosocial conflicts in 1990–2010th. The data yielded by the content-analysis results allowed to construct typology of publications on this topic as well as to demonstrate tendencies within this research filed and co-relate them to specifics of contemporary state of the Russian ethnoscociology.

Keywords: ethnosocial conflicts • content-analysis • Russian sociology • ethnoscociology • sociology of science
Features of ethno-regional migration in Tuva

Summary. The article investigates dynamics of migration processes in Tuva for about twenty recent years. Basing on the 2010 and 2014 data, causes and results are shown of Russians’ outflow, as well as those of intense regional migration of the native population. It is concluded that transformation of the socio-cultural sphere is obvious in the case of the long-term population reduction and Russian population density and are caused by high migration outflow from Tuva and fall of living standards of the Tuvinian population. It is noted that the Republic is affected by unequivalent migration exchange and the change of socio-cultural sphere. These factors cause a high level of social strain and significant migration potential of Tuva Republic residents. Risk zones of the high migration activity of ethnic groups are identified.

Keywords: migration • region • Republic of Tuva • ethnic groups • social strain

Specifics of self-consciousness and cultural adaptation of Russian-speaking Koreans in the Republic of Korea

Summary. The paper discusses self-consciousness of Russian-speaking Koreans residing at present in Korea. A special attention is paid to their adaptation to new environment and changes in ethnic consciousness caused by this fact. Migration with ensuing adaptation to quickly changing conditions in their historical home-country might contribute to strengthening ethnic self-consciousness or to cause shift in identity close to antipathy for their home-country. Empirical base of the study are survey data done by the author.

Keywords: Korea • Russian-speaking Koreans • ethnic self-consciousness • adaptation • identity shift

On global transnational ethno-religious Diaspora

Summary. The paper discusses sociological studies related to specifics of emergence and construction of global ethno-religious Diaspora. The analysis is done within the conception of transnational communication networks of religious ideologies. It is demonstrated that they convey in differing ways their ideas into the global public space. Determination and forecasting of activities’ vectors of each participant of such networks permits to make assessment of contents and eventual outcomes of ethno-religious Diaspora interactions.

Keywords: global Diaspora • religious conflict • transnational approach • politically conflict-laden identity • transnational communications

Religion, society, state: challenges and threats of modernity

Summary. New forms of manifestations of religious intentions in socio-political space have constituted themselves as markers of transformation in the contemporary socio-political coordinates. Revision of the dominant traditional linear approaches
placed the focus of ideological and political discussions about the correspondence of stable and variable, traditional and modern in a religious prism. Emerging new configurations in the public and private spheres mark transformation of the traditional relations between religion, society and the state corresponding to the logic of the project of modernity and the paradigm of secularization and require new interpretation optics. The contours of the new designs are evident in the contexts of new challenges and threats related to global political risks of religious terrorism, loss of monopoly on the description of reality, including moral connotations in the understanding of progress of the principle of secularism, with the increased importance of religious and confessional identity, civilizational, local and personal-individual levels, forming the hierarchy of values that determines horizons of public and personal goal setting. The penetration of religious meanings in the political and social reality of various areas, their incorporation into ideological discourses of identity build a wide variety of interpretations in the extreme poles of which is religious outline of internal and external threats to social stability and understanding of religion as a resource of optimization of the political system. Institutional, axiological and ontological projection refracts the religious factor in Russian society in polyvalent and nonlinear ways, reflecting the multidirectional vectors of ongoing transformation. On the basis of sociological data of The Institute of Sociology, RAS, the given article analyzes a number of subjects, reflecting qualitatively new social relationships. The emphasis is on multi-scale conflicts, correlation between the secular and the religious in the coordinates of importance of the democracy attributes and social significance of religion, institutional and value aspects as well as the dominant ideas in the Russian society about the role of Church, religion and religious faith in human life and society. Growing importance of religious factors and religious identities in contemporary conditions, the incorporation of religious meanings in different spheres of society intersect with the needs of ensuring the unity of values and stabilization of the social system, as well as close attention to Russian civilization experience. Despite increased sensitivity of contemporary debates on the trajectory of political practices in Russia, the religious factor could be a factor of social cohesion, determining the search of new forms of relations between the state and religious organizations based on the challenges and needs of society and identifying the need for improving mechanisms and practices of state-confessional relations.

Keywords: religion • society • state • secularism • identity • rights and freedoms • morality • values • religious and worldview groups

118 RYZHOVA S.V. (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Features of studyig religious identity of Russians

Summary. The paper analyzes issues related to the conceptualization of the sociological notion of religious identity, demonstrates the need to analyze motives for religious identity and subjective meaning of religiosity. The author thinks that a serious challenge to the sociological study of religion is a question of religious self-identification. What sociological indicators define religiosity? Is it enough for self-identification or researcher must take into account parameters of religious practice? Religious identity includes analysis at the personal, group, social levels through the prism of interactions of religious consciousness and society, the analysis of the degree of religiosity and its quantitative characteristics. Psychological approach allows us to consider motives of religious identity. A trend in the formation of religious identity focuses mostly on the example of Orthodoxy; the author proposes a typology of the religious (Orthodox) identity.

Keywords: religious identity • indicators of religiosity • religious self identification • motives of religious Orthodox identity
Strait gate in a right direction: problem of recognizing strong group of Orthodox believers

Summary. A peculiarity of Russian religious landscape is high number of the Russians identifying themselves with Orthodoxy – a fact accompanied by low indices of actual religious practice. This circumstance defines a need to develop and clarify sociological tools to provide clarity for strictly religious type of believers, characterized by high level of religious involvement and direct connection of religious consciousness with practical behavior. The article presents analysis of the validity and heuristic potential of V-Index methodology (“enchurchment index”) that is traditionally used in Russian sociology to study Orthodox religiosity. Within the empirical analysis, the data were used that had been obtained from the project “Religious knowledge, beliefs, and practices in life-world: interconfessional peculiarities (Orthodoxy and Protestantism) supported by the Russian Foundation for Humanities (№ 11-33-00381). The results indicate that V-Index scales work perfectly well for studying Orthodox religiosity. These scales characterize frequency of going to church, participating in the Eucharist, reading the Holy Scripture, as well as the form of prayer and church fasting. There is the evidence that the ways of categorization, applied within the “classical” form of V-Index and even in its more strict modification, do not allow to emphasize more distinguished groups of believers that would be described by the association between the religious behavior and consciousness. These criteria include into the strongest group the respondents who do not share the most significant religious statements. The other ways of categorizing, based on the minimization of the root-mean-square deviation, principles of the “weak response” and the “number of strong responses” are quite close. With their help, it is possible to distinguish groups of believers characterized not only by high level of involvement into church life, but also by the Christian consciousness. The results of the research allow us to state that there is unconditional connection between five variables used in V-Index, that reflect the Christian lifestyle, and variables characterizing religious knowledge and beliefs. This is why the use of characteristics of religious practice alone is still enough and allows to provide the ground for religiosity criterion. The regressive analysis has allowed to distinguish three most significant variables for identifying a strictly religious type: frequency of participation in Eucharist, observation of church fasting, and reading the Bible. These variables can be used for an express-diagnostics in various studies of Orthodox religiosity.

Keywords: V-index (“enchurchment index”) • criterion of religiosity • Orthodoxy • religious behavior • religious consciousness

DISCUSSION. POLEMICS

Social stratification of modern societies: from economic classes to rental groups?

Summary. The article is devoted to the analyses of change in determinating factors of modern societies’ stratification. Global transformation of competitive market capitalism into rental model immediately affects changes in social structure of society. Reaching the limits of saturation of global markets as a resource repository of capitalism, increase of competition over resources determines the change of predominating mechanism of resource distribution: market is supplanted by directive distribution. Due to transformation of key factors of post-industrial economy contemporary societies face rising challenges to the foundational model of social stratification, based on market-based class aggregation and class relations. It is shown that optimistic attempt to stabilize conventional social structure by co-opting excessive working
class (blue collars) into middle class (white collars) that is oriented to employment in service economy predictably failed since technological segments of post-industrial economy need no mass labor occupancy. Due to the lack of alternatives mass wage labor ceases to be income source for increasing number of unwanted people united within precariat concept. Protest activity of precariat can be partially compensated by social state activity: by strategies of gross working time reduction, introducing of basic income not linked to work etc. But this strategy is only possible in the most developed post-industrial countries. In the rest of the world strategies of precariat cooptation into dominating social order by opening access to various rents are economically restricted. It is posited that the new social stratification will be determined mainly not by the exhausted market economy interactions but by political and authoritative opportunities of different groups to get access to resources (capitals, wealth, rents etc.) that are distributed hierarchically. It is prognosticated that this trend will result in increase of alternative authoritative political factors of stratification (estate-based, neopatrimonial, rent-based) distributing the access of social groups to resources. In Russia economic and political power factors lead to hybrid model with market-based stratification which did not succeed to become dominating in post-soviet period is being expelled to periphery by neopatrimonial and rent-estate-based factors of social groups stratification.

Keywords: stratification • labor society • rental capitalism • social inequality • middle class • precariat • resource • rents • neopatrimonialism

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