**Sociological keys to the secrets of resource curse**

**Summary.** Analyzing economic studies of the resource curse, the author points out their methodological incompleteness. Dealing predominantly with modern economy and ignoring extensive structural changes, they cannot reveal essential principles; some questions remain unanswered, such as how fatal this mechanism can be. The effects of resource availability on economy and society have been initially studied not only in political economy and in economic theory, but also in all social sciences of which sociology has been a linchpin. Today, sociological approach is essential for research of the resource curse phenomenon; its key point is to reveal objective laws of social structural transformations. Impact of resource abundance not only on economic dynamics but on development of modern economy has to be studied, but also on the process of its formation including necessary analysis of qualitative and quantitative changes that accompany transformation of agrarian society into industrial one. Methods of historical sociology enable to refute widely accepted arguments of the resource curse opponents (“Norwegian”, “American” and “Canadian” ones). Basing on the results of own research, author, in contradiction to the views dominating in economic theory, insists that the mechanism of the resource curse has fatal effects, when it comes to the countries where modernization is not completed and where structure and values of modern industrial society have taken root. Macrosociological research shows that in countries with incomplete modernization (where modern mechanisms of the elites’ selection are absent or have not developed yet) resource abundance has negative consequences in the longer term: if there are objective conditions for its exposure, it always leads either to stagnation or to decline of economy and society. High resource supply invariably leads to export dependency, when all characteristics of the resource curse actualize.

**Key words:** resource curse • resource availability • resource dependence • economic growth • economic development • transformation of social systems

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**Smell: olfaktorical facet of social reality**

**Summary.** Article is devoted to diagnostics of reality through fixing a smell or “spirit of the age”, “breath of an era”. Advantages and restrictions of this metaphor reconstruction via the key olfaktorical channel are estimated. The article uses examples in researches of psychophysiological means of designing of reality: authors address experience in theories of sociology of life, concepts of daily occurrence, psychosemantic and metaphorical ways of comprehending texts, ideas of “the fluid present” and “stream structures”. The smell of time appears as an associative design of social reality. A special attention is paid to the research project directed on the analysis of bilateral strategy of estimating a place of smell in social reality and social reality in categories of smell. The first stage of the project was based on studying “meta olfaktoricy” in a language picture of the world. As base of the similar analysis materials of articles of “Russian of the associative dictionary” modeling verbal memory and language consciousness of the typical native speaker...
of Russian were investigated. Authors analyzed the words associated with smells in process of decrease of their rate that allowed to establish what smells at the level of associations are most demanded by native speakers, what place a smell takes in perception of the world. The second stage of the research project was defined as personal and associative perception of social reality in categories of an “ol-faktor” and was based on a series of the formalized interviews with Chelyabinsk residents (100 informants: an equal number of people in age groups: 17–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59 years). The structure of a smell phenomenon was fixed as a chain of logically connected operations: recognition of a smell, remembering of the words designating a smell, choice of words most precisely transferring olfaktorical impression, categorization of a semantic field (reference of a smell to certain category within the phenomenon). The “ol-faktor” as set of olfactory impressions was analyzed during sociological research through two semantic levels of informants’ inclusiveness: 1) abstract generalized assessment level (detached ascertaining of general meaning of a smell in perception of reality); 2) personal and subjective level of assessment (specification of personal olfaktorical perception by informants of social reality). On the basis of the interviews results, authors managed to allocate key strategy of self-determination of informants in system of olfaktorical perception of reality, to designate olfaktorical analogs in perception of time, place of residence and, in general, – Russia.

Key words: time smell • olfaktorical diagnostics of reality • associativity • language picture of the world • olfaktorical impressions • olfaktorical strategy

JUBILEE

N.I. Lapin is 85!

LAPIN N.I. (Institute of philosophy, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Humanist choice of Russian population and focuses of Russian sociology

Summary. The author discusses three interrelated rounds of ideas. First round – origins of Russia as society, state, civilization; endogenous and exogenous vectors of society and civilization formation. The second circle – humanist choice by Russia population, concept of real humanism, humanistic turn-point in the social sciences, critical humanism as methodology to understand real evolution. Third round – the stages of humanistic modernization preparation and the focuses of Russian sociology. Many issues raised require further research.

Key words: Russian civilization • vectors of its evolution • alternative of permissiveness and humanism • humanist majority choice • real humanism • critical humanism

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

SHESTOPAL E.B. (M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

Elites and Society as Political Actors in Post-Soviet Russia

Summary. The paper looks at social and psychological changes in Russian society during Putin’s third presidency. This period is unique for Post-Soviet transformation of the Russian state. It differs from the previous political development in many ways. First of all we deal with an old, but new leader with his newly obtained experience of the premiership. Second, Russian society is not the same as in his previous presidencies. Third, tremendous changes have occurred in internal political context not to mention global context of Putin’s third term. The paper is based on two large-scale empirical studies undertaken by the Sociology and Psychology of politics chair in Department of Politics, Lomonosov Moscow University under author’s guidance. The first study focuses on the images of Russian politics, political values and concepts reflected in the minds of Russian citizens in current electoral cycle. In particular, special attention is paid to the way, citizens perceive power, political institutions, state, parliament and leaders. The paper discusses recent trends in political perception of Russian society. The second study is devoted to the analysis of Russian political
elites. Acting deputies of Duma, governors, leaders of 4 parliamentary political parties and ministers of the government were studied in this project from the point of view of their biographical trajectories, political views, values, concepts, motives and other social psychological characteristics. Both projects use new original methods that permit to reveal and describe a “human dimension” of politics.

**Key words:** political elites • society • perception • images • values • concepts

**Patriotism of Russians and patriotic education in modern Russia**

**Summary.** The article analyzes modern trends of Russian patriotism from the point of view of global context of patriotic education, civic education and nation-building. The author cites the all-Russia polls and the results of the sixth WVS wave (2010–2014). She also demonstrates results of an empirical study using the method of content analysis Atlas.ti. The study covers eight strategic documents of patriotic education of the United States, Singapore, China and Russia. Key findings from the study are: (1) The abrupt nature of the Russian patriotism shows that external events play a major role in its formation rather than public policy. Consolidation of the Russian society is not realized through cultivating of positive patriotic values, but on the basis of negative factors. Their influence can only lead to a blind, but not to the constructive patriotism. (2) Russian program documents emphasize militarist bias of patriotic education, and this is evidently blurring legal and theoretical basis of patriotism formation in Russia. Patriotic education cannot exist for its own sake. Also, it can only develop emotional components of state identity. This prevents formation of constructive patriotism and cultivates such qualities as unconditional love for the homeland, convinced devotion to public authorities, unquestioning positive evaluation of government structures, rejection of critical evaluation, readiness to defend the state up to the sacrifice. (3) There is a need to harmonize the “official” definition of patriotism with the concepts of civic education and nation-building. Patriotism can be regarded as love for a country, devotion to the state expressed in knowledge of historical and contemporary achievements of the country, free support of spiritual and moral values, manifestation of citizenship based on the active participation in civil society, constructive criticism of the government and expression of one’s point of views. Such definition of patriotism integrates emotional relationship of the citizen to the country, state, civic and national identity. It emphasizes importance of the traditions and values, and creates a construct of active and free social behavior without infringing alternative values, traditions and attitudes existant in the world.

**Key words:** patriotism • patriotic education • civic education • nation-building • public policy • government program • Atlas.ti

**Lobbying: how to turn evil into good**

**Summary.** The activities of interest groups in politics and economy are analysed in the article. Concepts of interest groups in the Russian and foreign sources are provided. Process of pressure groups rise in Russia is investigated. The interrelation of unregulated lobbying activities by interest groups is reconstructed in the context of interrelation between corporations and the government. Lobbying models are shown as well as forms and mechanisms regulating lobbyists’ activities abroad; the range of interests of the pressure groups is demonstrated. Mechanisms of their consolidation at various levels of the Russian Federation official hierarchy are analysed basing on the concept formulated. Necessity of integrating lobbying activities into the Russian legal framework is stated.

**Key words:** interest groups • pressure groups • lobbying activity • legalization of lobbying activity • lobbying activity regulation • “expert lobbyists”
Corruption: instrumental conceptualisation

Summary. The paper is devoted to instrumental conceptualization of corruption, including classification of its forms and definition of institutional mechanism. It proposes an analysis of conceptual approaches to corruption and demonstrates major aspects of normative approach: value judgment of corruption as an unambiguously negative phenomenon; associating corruption with contempt of law or violation of moral and ethical standards; consideration of corruption as deviant behavior. Author emphasizes challenging issues and ambiguities of this approach. A rationalist approach to corruption, including economic approach, does not address value judgments or norms and standards, but describes in terms of functional assessment its symptoms and consequences. The paper counters the claim that corruption fulfils positive functions such as deregulation and overcoming bureaucratic barriers. The paper reveals a generalized mechanism of corruption: exceeding authority and violating official powers and duties regulations, including code of conduct and ethical standards, and (or) social behavioral, moral, and ethical norms, an official or an administrative organization illegitimately distributes and uses resources of the organization to gain personal or group benefits, not to implement the functions and objectives of the organization. The author proposes a new definition of “political corruption” and describes hierarchy system of types of political and economic corruption, where the “state capture” is at the top. The author also determines institutional mechanism of corruption in the sphere of public power, the essence of which lies in the various types of abuse of its resources. While conceptualizing corruption in public policy in an instrumental way, it is defined as an abuse, misuse of public power resources by a public official not for implementing functions of the state or providing social progress, but for obtaining undue preferences or deriving tangible or intangible personal or group benefits, including gaining advantages in favor of third parties.

Key words: corruption • public policy • conceptual approach • institutional mechanism • administrative resource

Integration problems of internal ethnic migrant workers

Summary. Massive inflow of migrants into Russian regions leads to tensions between them and local communities. Majority of migrants are foreigners but the local community has also issues with the “visible minorities” who, being Russian citizens, are internal migrants, especially from Northern Caucasus. Their being Russian citizens makes it hard to use traditional measures of the migration politics towards them. The potential for local communities consolidation is seen in the use of measures to integrate internal migrants. The article looks at the approaches to studying and measuring migrants’ integration and suggests methods of integration assessment. Author analyzes factors and level of integration of internal migrants who are “visible minorities”. It is shown that migrants’ integration level differs according to the region and is associated with their socio-demographic characteristics, migration experience, socio-economic positions and value orientations. Special attention is paid to the analysis of local communities’ integration. It is shown that integration levels of migrants and non-migrants into local community are closely connected. In the regions where local communities are better integrated, migrants’ integration is more successful: favorable social context facilitates migrant integration. At the same time, local community integration level is associated with the socio-economic and political context of region population formation. The article is based on the research conducted by the Institute of Sociology RAS in 2014–2015 in 4 regions of Russia.
2760 non-migrants and 1003 migrants were interviewed. The migrants were "visible minorities", mainly from Northern Caucasus.

**Key words:** integration • measurement integration • internal migrants • visible minorities • interethnic relations

80 FARUKSHIN M.Kh. (Volga Federal University, Kazan, Russia)

**Problem of ethnic voting in international discourse**

**Summary.** Problem of ethnic voting is widely reflected in discourse abroad but not among Russian scholars. Certain basic aspects of the problem are mostly discussed in Western literature. First of all, a concept of ethnic voting that is interpreted as polysemantic one. Its main features are vote by the ethnic group for candidate of the same group or ethnic party identified with that group; vote for an ethnically proximate group; vote against a candidate or party not identified with the given ethnic group. The second aspect of the problem is preconditions for ethnic voting: massive involvement of ethnic groups, in particular ethnic minorities, in electoral process; choice of electoral system making for lesser or stronger ethnization of voting; territorial concentration of ethnic group and creation of distinctive districts where an ethnic minority has majority among voters. Third aspect of the problem are reasons for ethnic voting or for its rejecting. The factors conducive to ethnization of election are ethnic solidarity, ethnic mobilization, ethnic discrimination, lack of information about parties' policy and candidates, pursuit of common ethnic interest. And, contrary, some factors are not conducive to ethnization of election: cross-cutting of identities; belief by members of ethnic group that their candidate has no chances; candidate's weak performance; growth of economic and social heterogeneity within ethnic group and some others. At last, a very important aspect of ethnic voting issue is latter's consequences. Of course, ethnic voting is an evidence of ethnic cohesion necessary in the case of ethnic or race discrimination. Ethnic voting is an important condition for political representation of ethnic minorities. However, on other side, it divides and sets off people of different nationalities. There appears a risk of electing not competent candidate. Party striving to base on one ethnic group exposes itself to estrangement from other ethnic groups.

**Key words:** ethnic voting • ethnic group • ethnic minorities • ethnically identical candidate (coethnic) • ethnically proximate groups • electoral system

87 STRELTSOV D.V (Moscow university of Foreign Relations Ministry (MGIMO-University), Moscow, Russia)

**Social Protest in today’s Afro-Asian world: on research methodology issues**

**Summary.** The article aims to systematize and streamline methodological research tools of social protest in Asian and African countries, especially those with authoritarian regimes. The author surveys three basic theoretical sociological concepts of protest. The concept of political opportunities focuses on the political environment for collective actions. The second concept of mobilizing structures addresses existing social institutions (both formal and informal), which shape institutional basis for transforming social grievance into collective action. For many Afro-Asian countries this concept is of particular importance for political institutions deeply archaic there while political culture contains a huge layer of the traditional society rudiments. The third concept of collective action focuses on the interpreting the process of maturing, articulation, organization and manifestation of social protest. This concept addresses not the substance of collective actions, but their cultural, civilizational, socio-psychological and moral backgrounds. Analyzing the social protest it is necessary to survey social base of protest movements. Researchers make a special emphasis on the importance of social mobilization. Inability to mobilize protesters deprives protest movement of any perspective
because success depends mostly on the level of organization rather than the degree of social frustration and dissatisfaction. The study of the social base of the protest movements in authoritarian regimes of the non-Western world is inseparable from the concept of free spaces referring to certain lacunas exempt from direct state control. Emergence of free spaces is often correlated with the heterogeneity of the system of state violence. Repressive apparatus is usually not monolithic, but is a combination of different power structures with sophisticated division of labour. Another important research theme is the problem of leadership. This factor is extremely significant for both the task of social mobilization of protesters, and for activating opposition network communities. It is almost impossible to build a universal model that would fully explain the whole complex of interrelationships between repression, social grievance, collective action.

**Key words:** social protest • grievance • Afro-Asian world • collective action • political opportunities concept • mobilizing structures concept • collective action frames concept

96 KARABCHUK T.S.; SALNIKOVA D. (both – National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

**Objective and subjective well-being: a comparative analysis of Central Asian countries, Russia and Belarus**

**Summary.** The authors analyze main indicators of objective and subjective well-being over 2004 – 2011 in the countries of Central Asia compared to respective indicators for Russia and Belarus. Data on differentiation of subjective well-being according to main socio-demographic characteristics are presented. A discrepancy between objective indicators and subjective well-being in Central Asia is stated: objectively, economic situation in these countries (except Kazakhstan) is dysfunctional, while level of subjective satisfaction with financial situation and level of life satisfaction is high. Discussed are possible reasons for this mismatch. In Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan people with a high level of education are more satisfied with life than those with middle-level education.

**Key words:** objective well-being • life satisfaction • satisfaction with financial situation of households • Central Asia • Russia • Belarus

**SOCIOLGY OF CULTURE**

110 ZLOTNIKOVA T.S. (State Pedagogical University, Yaroslavl, Russia); KIYASHCHENKO L.P. (Russian Humanitarian Scientific Fund, Institute of Philosophy, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia); LIOTINA N.N. (State Pedagogical University, Yaroslavl, Russia); EROKHINA T.I. (State Pedagogical University, State Theatre Institute, Yaroslavl, Russia)

**Specifics of popular culture in Russian province**

**Summary.** The article presents an empirical study of the provincial discourse of Russian popular culture. Authors identify the situation as ambiguous certainty, “centaur-problem” (J. Toshchenko): popular culture is contradictory and dual. The sample of the pilot socio-cultural survey N = 200: residents of Yaroslavl, Ekaterinburg, Ulyanovsk, Samara, Novosibirsk, Vologda, Internet visitors. Interviews embraced famous figures of Russian culture – producers, directors (theatre, cinema), rectors of theatre schools, “ordinary” citizens. Set of 20 questions: about the image, social media, subcultures, traditions, professional fulfillment, the estimation of contemporaries, of belonging to the elite and popular culture, hierarchy of values, popularity of historical periods and cartoons. Conclusions: popular culture is a real context and factor in the formation of mass consciousness and behavior, individual perception of the world and creative experience.

**Key words:** popular culture • Russian discourse • portrait • survey • interview • image • values • elite • province
Teenagers: reading and the Internet in everyday life

Summary. The article examines reading habits of teenagers in the era of leisure and online-expansion, and the future of books. It considers reading interest of children living in well-equipped ‘media-rich homes’ and their dependence on reading. Author also analyses correlation between presence of a library at adolescents’ homes, reading habits and Internet activity. The study is based on a survey of 10–11-year olds from large and smaller cities of the Urals Federal District. To verify conclusions, the author compares her data with other studies performed on adolescents’ leisure and their online activities. Key findings are: students who have the habit of reading have very specific Internet activity features; that reading today is not related to the problem of teenager’s home media equipment and majority of children who choose book reading as their main leisure have home libraries. In addition, research revealed deficiency in the field of exploration of contemporary forms of reading (such as e-reading).

Key words: adolescents • media-rich home • sociology of reading • Internet • media-behavior

Profanity as a social phenomenon: analyzing survey results in a provincial Russian town

Summary. An attempt to analyze phenomenon of profanity is based on a sociological case study. Author describes typical social contexts and user types along with meaningful, emotional, social-demographic, and functional features of using obscene language as well as attitudes towards the use of profanity in a provincial town.

Key words: profanity • obscene language • foul language • social context • social control • functions of profanity

Pitirim Sorokin’s “Forerunner”. Autobiographical novel by sociologist involved in the whirlpool of politics

Summary. Article is devoted to a scientific contribution of Pitirim Sorokin to process of sociological knowledge formation. Special attention in article is paid to unknown literary sides of Pitirim Sorokin work. What is the relationship between literature and sociology? Literature, like other arts, is a special form of intellectual creation. The element it uses is not abstract thought, as in science or philosophy, but special form of imagination which creates images transforming human life in a specific and expressive manner. P.A. Sorokin was comprehensively gifted person. Literary work by Pitirim Sorokin – his novel “Predtecha” (Forerunner) is described. Pitirim Sorokin had talent of a writer, and it allowed him to use results of numerous studies, with not only articles and monographs available to professionals, but also to inform ideas of contemporaries by means of popular scientific works and sociological journalism. Besides, unique materials from history of the Russian pedagogics are given in article.

Key words: history of sociology • Russian sociology • P.A. Sorokin’s sociology • sociological theory • literary, social utopia • autobiography • archives

Centenary of M.M. Kovalevsky Russian Sociological Society

Summary. The article – based on published and archival sources – reviews history of M.M. Kovalevsky Russian Sociological Society (1916–1923) founded soon after Kovalevsky’s death by his disciples from different disciplines. Russian Sociological
Society has contributed to integration of social knowledge. At the same time 1917
Revolution, the death of some members of society, especially its first chairman A.S.
Lappo-Danilevsky greatly impeded its work resulting in temporary interruptions.
Russian sociological society launched its meetings late in 1916. It was planned that
meetings would be held once a month. Programs of the first meetings of Society are
preserved. However, by the summer of 1917 Russian Sociological Society ceased to
meet due to the fact that the chairman of the Russian Sociological Society Academy
member A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky attempted to organize within the framework of the
Academy of Sciences Institute of Social Sciences. However, his attempt failed.
Russian Sociological Society meetings resumed late in 1918, but in February 1919
Lappo-Danilevsky died. New chairman, historian N.I. Kareev took over responsibilities,
but probably had little interest in the Society. In summer 1919 he left Petrograd and
returned in the autumn of 1920. Soon most active members of Russian Sociological
Society moved to new Sociological Institute, which, however, was closed in 1921. At
this moment Russian Sociological Society was again reactivated but in 1922 Soviet
government demanded that the scientific community requires new registration.
Because of the N.I. Kareev's inactivity Russian Sociological Society has been closed.
An attempt to revive it in 1923 failed. As a result, activities of the Society were not as
productive as expected. Nevertheless, the Society was an important step towards
institutionalization of sociology in Russia.

Key words: history of sociology • Russian Sociological Society • institutionalization
• Sorokin • Lappo-Danilevsky

SOCIOLOGICAL JOURNALISM

146 SIMONYAN R.H.; KOCHEGAROVA T.M. (both – Institute of Sociology, Russian
Academy Sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Russian reformers of the 1990s: a biographical study

Summary. Well-known is philosophical law: in the development of public relations,
role of the subjective factor increases. This law is becoming more tangible,
especially in transforming countries. This fully applies to Russia, where the
subjective factor proved decisive in the choice of methods of reform, and, above
all, their core – privatization. As a result, privatization in Russia created new
ownership relations. These relations are fundamental; they determine all relations –
social, political, legal, moral and psychological. They impact the whole social
environment of the state. Today's political-economy model was created in the
first half of the 1990s, and over the past twenty years has not changed. If modern
reformers Den Siaopin, Havel, Mechiar, Balcerowicz have extensive bibliography,
the identity of Gaidar remains on the periphery of attention of researchers.
On the eve of the 25th anniversary of reform this is difficult to understand.

Key words: biographical method • content analysis • armchair experts • high self-
esteeem • monetarism • abstract humanism • pragmatism • amorality

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