The article describes a traditional model of systematizing secret languages in their social and historical dynamics (corporate languages, secret women’s languages, unintelligible spelling, jargon of marginal social groups). This model is firmly established in sociological linguistics and supplemented by new structural components — “Aesopic Language” as a type of secret communication between an addresser and addressee wherein meanings remain concealed for a censor; secret writing in poetry and experimental prose; linguistic manipulation of mind as a secret language message of a manipulator — in such message the true meaning is unclear for an addressee and the meanings-substitutes enforce to perform a certain program in the prejudice of himself. The article analyzes trends of increment or weakening of language processes typical for one or another secret language; as well as there are formed the model of logosphere depending on rising (incrementing in intensity) or descending (weakening) line of social and historical evolution of secret languages.

Key words: secret languages • unintelligible spelling • cryptography • jargon • Aesopic language • manipulation of mind • logosphere • secret writing • metaphoric expression

New aspects of inequality are considered in the context of the newest modality of capitalism. Spatial configuration of inequality is characterized by domination of transnational network of the largest cities being globality enclaves. Compared to their countries, metropolitan areas outperform in economic growth and they are the most unequal in terms of Gini index. Globality enclaves are areas of rising glam-capitalism which shifts value creation process from products and brands toward trends. Structures of glam-capitalism transform stratification and intensify social significance of access to trendy goods that leads to rise of temporal inequality between ‘having now’ and ‘having later’.

Key words: inequality • glam-capitalism • flow structures
France, the U.S., China, Indonesia and Sub-Saharan Africa are compared as reference points to analyze Russia's population policy. Paradoxically, in the 1990s institutional design of Russia's population policy held a certain resemblance to the case of Sub-Saharan Africa. Both cases were characterized by passivity of the national governments and activity of foreign and international NGOs. In Russia, such policy was strongly condemned for its inability to raise fertility. Like the pronatalist movement in France and the U.S. international population policy, Russia's new population policy in 2007 was influenced by not only domestic but also international challenges. Russia's present-day population policy inherits certain features of the Soviet one, such as fertility growth, being financed predominantly from public funds and controlled by the central government. Since the state has always played the vital role in responses to challenges for Russia, this approach is in good agreement with Russian political tradition. Nevertheless, some important changes should be emphasized. Nowadays the NGOs in Russia are numerous and heterogeneous, the “third sector” is cleaved, the controversies of the population policy, especially on abortion law, remind us of the U.S. “cultural wars” rather than Soviet-time political “monolith”. Generally, the population policy is not a successful incarnation of the global civil society idea. Both in the West and in the rest. Key non-governmental agents in the population arena are affiliated both financially and personally with the government and the ruling elites.

Key words: state • NGO • population policy • fertility • cross-country comparative analysis

Demographic policy concept realization in the sphere of constant migration of the population

Summary. The article analyses results of the first two stages (2007–2010 and 2011–2015) of the Russian Federation concept of demographic policy for the period to 2025 – in the sphere of constant migration. Effectiveness of the new (2012) version of the State Program on assistance of voluntary resettlement of compatriots to the Russian Federation, residing abroad, – is assessed. Possible course for further action at the third stage (2016–2025) of implementing the Concept is suggested. The authors assess possible migration reserves to replenish resident population in Russia in the coming decade.

Key words: constant migration of population • Concept of demographic policy • Program to facilitate the voluntary resettlement of compatriots to the Russian Federation

Identification and management of population reproduction

Summary. The article focuses on approaches to indicate quality of the reproduction mode (to identify the degree of depopulation or growth) based on estimates of its generalized indicators (maximum growth rate and net reproduction rate) which are calculated using only age-specific birth and death rates and therefore are independent from the movements of demographic waves. The article highlights advantages of these indicators and compares them with an estimated contribution of age-specific changes to the population growth in its natural movement. The indicators are compared with estimated changes in the age structure received through an index method by using a standardized population age structure. The article also points out the impact of demographic waves on generalized rates of birth, death and actual population growth in Russia after 2000. The use of official statistics on age-specific birth and death has allowed to obtain annual estimates and identify variability trends for the population maximum growth rate in the Russian Federation and its regions in 1960–2013. The article
proves that living standards and actions to stimulate birth rates and decrease death rates impact these trends. The article reveals identical nature of variability of the maximum pace of the population growth in Russia and its administrative units in the period under review, taking into consideration regional differences in this indicator. Regional population structure impacts the maximum pace of the population growth. An analytic formula is offered linking the increase in the population growth rate to the increase of age-specific birth and death (survival) indices. This formula has allowed to obtain elasticity coefficients of the maximum growth rate applied to changes in the age-specific birth and death indices as well as to establish a correlation between these elasticity coefficients. Based on the elasticity coefficients of the maximum growth rate applied to changes in the age-specific birth and death indices, the article analyzes possible effectiveness of a population policy aimed at overcoming depopulation in the country and optimizing control of the population reproduction mode.

Key words: population reproduction mode • natural movement • birth and death indices • growth rate • population structure • demographic waves

TIKHONOVA L.E. (Belarus State University); MASLENKOVA E.V. (MITSO International University, both – Minsk, Belarus)

49 Foreign labor migration in the Republic of Belarus

Summary. The paper discusses specifics of the processes of foreign labor migration in the Republic of Belarus. Three stages of formation and development of international labor movements are analyzed characterized by volumes and the specificity of migration processes, the level of development of legislative base, and the degree of state influence on these processes. Travel abroad has no significant pressure on the domestic labor market and foreign labor migrants do not significantly compete for the country’s jobs. On the basis of sociological analysis of the departure of labour migrants from Belarus to Russia it is concluded that over the last decade, Belarusians have more opportunities to be employed on legal basis on the territory of the Russian Federation, improving living conditions and social protection. The authors have developed measures to prevent the outflow of qualified personnel abroad and ensuring repayment of migrant workers.

Key words: labour migration • labour exports • import of labour • foreign workers • migration policy of the States

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

56 MARTINOVICH V.A. (Minsk Spiritual Academy, Minsk, Republic of Belarus)

Methodological problems in monitoring new religious movements

Summary. This article is devoted to analysis of the main methodological problems encountered by scientists in the process of new religious movements monitoring. The main focus is placed on the one of the most difficult kinds of such monitoring, namely analysis of the whole range of unconventional religious groups existing in one or the other country of the world. Three main problems of such monitoring are highlighted: a) the problem of pre-conceptualization of main types of religious groups or objects of monitoring; b) the problem of collecting information about objects of monitoring; c) the problem of analysis of the collected information. The last problem of correct identification of the documents of new religious movements during their analysis is the most difficult one. It is shown that emergence of all those problems is caused to the great extent by specific features of unconventional religiosity itself. Among other causes are: a) diverse patterns of new religious movements geographical distribution; b) extraordinary high level of changeability of practically all their main characteristics, modes of action, and self-representation in society; c) high level of similarity and mutual plagiarism of beliefs and religious practices between different groups of the same type of
unconventional religiosity. Every problem is analyzed. Different solutions to each of them are offered on the basis of authors’ 19 years experience of longitudinal monitoring in new religious movements in Republic of Belarus. It is suggested that conceptualization of new religious movements must follow the procedure of their monitoring. Complementary ways of collecting information are proposed. It is shown that development of database management system including about 60 variables of different sides of new religious movements can be one of the solutions to the problem of identifying their documents.

Key words: monitoring new religious movements • sects • methodological issues in the study of new religious movements • identification of new religious movements documents

BABICH N.S. (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences); KHOMENKO V.I. (Russian State University for the humanities; both Moscow, Russia)

Conceptual bases for building one-dimensional religiosity scale

Summary. The article describes theoretical and methodological aspects of constructing a unidimensional scale of religiosity. Different approaches to religiosity are examined with an impact on theoretical adequacy and practical applicability in surveys. Authors argue for validity of cognitive framework providing relevant definitions and explanations. When conceptual choice is made authors describe logical design of future scale. Authors suggest next steps in construction of the cognitive religiosity scale.

Key words: cognitivism • religiosity • measurement

ARININ E.I. (A.G. and N.G. Stoletov Vladimir State University); PETROSIAN D.I. (A.G. and N.G. Stoletov Vladimir State University, and director of “Mid-Russia consulting center), both – Vladimir, Russia.

Specifics of students’ religiousness

Summary. The article is devoted to the study of students’ religiosity as a communicative relationship in the context of the ideas conceptualized by N. Luhmann. Authors identify features of the “primary”, “confessional” and “modern” type of religiosity. Empirical base of the research are survey results involving students of Vladimir state University. Combination of “communicativists ontology” approach by N. Luhmann and “interpretive anthropology” by C. Geertz helps to better represent characteristics of religiousness of modern students.

Key words: college students • religious youth • Luhmann • religion • religious lifestyle

SHIROKALOVA G.S. (Nizhny Novgorod State Agricultural Academy); SHIMANSKAYA O.K. (N.A. Dobrolyubov Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University); ANIKINA A.V. (Nizhny Novgorod State Agricultural Academy; all authors – Nizhny Novgorod, Russia)
METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

84 SEMENOVA V.V. (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Subjective social mobility: perspective of qualitative approach

Summary. The paper discusses the notion of subjective social mobility, which appeared to be a centre of both in theoretical and empirical discussions as combining macro- and micro in social transition research. Multidimensional approach towards social mobility is based on sociocultural concept and focuses on individual strategies in different sociocultural contexts. The author argues what new aspects of social mobility could be developed with this approach: for example, individual orientation on local context, individual motives, community ties and different constrains for social mobility. Advantages and disadvantages of such method are demonstrated through examples of biographical interviews in different sociocultural contexts of Russian socium, where several types of individual strategies are seen as different local models of individual reaction on social change. As a result the author proposes a more realistic method of social mobility investigation combining micro- and macro data.

Key words: subjective social mobility • biographical research • generational research • sociocultural context • choice motivation • individual strategy • social change

94 OBEREMKO O. A. (Research University Higher school of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

Elementary explanations for the volunteering in Russian context and Russian language

Summary. On the basis of a comparison of two Russian words used to describe “volunteering” it is shown how meanings might be used to justify social identity in a situation where the choice is made in the absence of a semantically significant difference. The research question can be formulated as follows: what kind of argument can substitute for substantive argumentation in a situation of forced choice between two semantically similar concepts. It is revealed that in a situation of refusing a meaningful explanation of the identification selection used procedural explanations that boil down to guidance (1) on the association of the preferred words with positive emotion, (2) clarity and (3) familiarity of use. The detected versions of the explanations informants preferences correspond to experimentally identified three components – affective, cognitive, and behavioral – social attitudes (attitude). The article concludes that branding a mass movement word that is perceived as foreign, was allowed to commemorate the victory over the memory of democratizing initiatives from abroad, but at the same time deprived of locally-minded activists to use to name the preferred word.

Key words: discursive identity • open questions • components and functions of attitudes • volunteers • dobrovoletz

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

102 MYAGKOV A.Yu. (Ivanovo State Power University, Ivanovo, Russia)

Technical university students: professional competences and expectations on the labour market

Summary. The article is devoted to a problem of mutual expectations of technical university students and potential employers in the context of contemporary Russian domestic labor market. Materials of sociological research related to self-assessments of personal and professional potential of students permitted the author to analyze their opinions concerning importance of various competences necessary for future work and profession, as well as representation on the working qualities of the young professional most demanded in the Russian labor market. Comparing these characteristics the author comes to a conclusion about the persistent existence of a deep gap between professional and personal resources of graduates and requirements of external environment. It is concluded that labor market and education market in our country are still far from mutual compliance. The reasons and possible negative consequences of this situation are discussed. The ways of harmonization of these relations are outlined.

Key words: labour market • professional competences of a young specialist • personal capital • expectations • students of technical universities • employers
Latent functions of international educational rankings

Summary. The article analyzes reforms of the university education methodology based on the concept of the knowledge society. Terminological analysis of three models of knowledge societies, developed by UNESCO, OECD and the World Bank, has revealed the latent functions of global educational rankings. The need to identify them is conditioned by the fact that in today's world, knowledge is considered as a major factor/resource for social development, it takes on the characteristics of the product market, and decisively influences all kinds of economic activities.

Key words: international educational rating • knowledge society

Civil security and systemic violence: russian practice

Summary. The purpose of the article is to analyze practices of systematic violence that affect the civil security of Russian citizens. The author understands the civil security as providing of social welfare (static characteristic, limited space-time continuum), protection of the rights and freedoms and human dignity of citizens, developing the potential of adaptive flexibility of all members of society (the dynamic characteristic, which is not limited by time frame). Means to ensure civil security is the implementation of the principle of social justice in an operational sense. Social justice is a measure of the public good (social adequacy), legal laws and other regulatory requirements. The author of the article examines some of the manifestations of systemic violence at three levels: interpersonal, collective actors, societal. In conclusion, author suggests possible directions for further studies of the relationship of the system of violence and civil security.

Key words: civil security • adaptive flexibility • adaptive flexibility • social justice • human rights • inadequate social norms • systematic violence

Experiencing reproduction of life in peasant discourses

Summary. The article attempts to interpret discursive understanding of sociological surveys results opposite in method, meaning and implications obtained via different research paradigms. On the one hand, methodology of quantitative research (surveys, polls), on the other – tradition of the qualitative methodology were used by the authors in field of peasant-centered expeditions. With the use of the Russian folk heritage we discuss meanings and specific interpretations of the experienced implementation and reproduction of everyday peasant existence.

Key words: peasant discourse • sociological research • research methods • daily practice • a toolkit of discourse analysis • social well-being

On the relationship of sciences and humanities

Summary. The article shows that the possibilities of interaction of natural and social sciences and humanities should be considered with regard to their specificity. In the natural sciences the principles of proof and refutation coexist separately excluding each other, in social and humanitarian sciences they are inseparable and presuppose each other. Humanities and social sciences bear the contradiction between subjectivity and striving for objectivity; the struggle between scientific
schools and the desire to develop a single glance; between the need for evidence based knowledge and limited source (including empirical) basis.

Key words: natural sciences • social sciences and humanities • the truth • evidence • refutation

142 YAVON S.V. (Volga State University of Service, Togliatti, Russia)

HIV-infected patients: discrimination and rights violations

Summary. The study is based on HIV-infected analyses, their problems and needs in information support, legal, medical and psychological assistance.

Key words: HIV-infected • discrimination • violation of rights • legal protection • epidemics • HIV status

145 ALDABERDIKYZY A. (al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Correlation of social economic regioning and reading literacy

Summary. The article discusses results of a sociolinguistic study. The aim of the article is to find out the presence/absence of correlation between reading literacy in Kazakh, Russian and English, and location/form of ownership of secondary schools. Respondents in the study are students of the 9th form of state and private secondary schools in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The study identified complex coherent inter-relationship between social and economic inequality, on the one hand, and reading literacy, on the other. Social and economic inequality makes a current and prolonged influence on the condition of the educational process. Particularly, differences in social and economic background impact starting positions in education, literacy acquisition and reading skills development.

Key words: reading literacy • social regioning • secondary schools • Kazakh • Russian • English

ACADEMIC EVENTS

148 TITARENKO L.G. (Belarus State University, Minsk, Belarus)

In memory of V.A. Yadov: all-Russian readings

151 KUZINA I.G. (Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok, Russia), ZYRIANOВ V.V. (M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia), VINOKUROVA A.V. (Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok, Russia), ARDALIANOVA A.Yu. (Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok, Russia)

Problems of modelling social processes: Russia and Asian-Pacific region countries

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