SHELLER M. (Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, USA)

The new mobility paradigm in modern sociology

Summary. The paper offers a review of mobilities' research in classical sociology and at its disciplinary borders. Differentiation of the new mobilities paradigm from prior approaches to globalization, nomadism, and flows is demonstrated, key spheres of research - mobilities system, mobilities capital, mobilities justice, space-movement are outlined. The paper concludes with an appeal to elaborate emergent vital sociology sensitive to its own autopoiesis

Key words: mobility • mobile methods • new mobilities • paradigm

MASLOVSKII M.V. (National Research University Higher School of Economics, St.-Petersburg, Russia)

Interaction of cultures and social fields: new theoretical approaches in European and American sociology

Summary. The article discusses some new trends in European and American sociological theory. It is argued that the multiple modernities perspective which emerged as a paradigm of historical sociology is exerting increasing influence on the study of contemporary societies. The multiple modernities approach has been elaborated by S. Eisenstadt. In today’s sociology the most influential versions of this perspective are represented by the theories of P. Wagner and J. Arnason. However, the multiple modernities approach remains mostly on the theoretical level. Within this perspective working out of middle-range theories which can be tested empirically is still needed. Some steps in this direction have already been made. Thus the theory of cultural encounters proposed by G. Delanty is discussed in the article. Delanty follows the idea of intercivilizational encounters developed in historical sociology. But he seeks to elaborate that concept and to apply it to cultural encounters in contemporary Europe. Delanty offers a system of ideal types that includes different forms of cultural encounters and considers their possible outcomes. Nevertheless, his approach can be applied mostly to the macro-level of social interaction. In addition, social mechanisms that define the choice of a certain type of interaction of cultures need to be considered in greater detail. At the same time a developing trend of today’s sociological theory is connected with searching for the ways to fill in the gap between sociology of culture and new institutionalism. Within this trend N. Fligstein and D. McAdam have worked out a theory of strategic action fields. These scholars are drawing on several theoretical sources including Bourdieu’s fields theory. However, further “humanization” of the new institutional approach seems relevant. Interaction between new trends in sociology of culture and new versions of institutional sociology can benefit both sides.

Key words: multiple modernities • cultural encounters • new institutionalism • social fields
Labor protection and job satisfaction in small businesses

Summary. The paper discusses problems of socio-economic security of employees working in small businesses. The role of employment protection parameters in personal job satisfaction is defined. The analysis is based on the methodological approach to labor protection within a “decent work” concept. Following the results of the survey of employees in small businesses in Moscow we describe most vulnerable areas in labor relations as well as the compensation mechanisms of corporate type solidarity.

Key words: small business • labor relations • job satisfaction • organizational solidarity

Dynamics of shadow wages (monitoring data for Novosibirsk region)

Summary. The results of three sociological studies of the shadow wage are discussed (2008, 2010 and 2015). The research was done by uniform methods in Novosibirsk region. The attention is focused on the features of the social interaction between the employees and the employers about the shadow wages, economic and social risks and benefits of such cooperation from the viewpoint of employer, employee and the government. The distinctive features of the shadow wage are highlighted. Specific features such as the long-term and short-term formal and informal, unstable social situation, income instability, lack of legal and social security, hopeless future, which allow to refer to workers as a new social class called precariat. The extent of people’s involvement in the shadow process and its dynamics, industrial specifics, etc. were studied. It is concluded that both an employer and an employee are interested in it, due to the imperfection of governmental approach to the development of small business. A series of measures for legalising shadow wages and reducing its prevalence are suggested.

Key words: shadow • informal • gray salary • black salary • wages paid in envelopes • employer • employee

Wages as a tool of promoting labor activity

Summary. 1990s economic shocks resulted in significant changes of public moods in Russia. The fall of living standards caused formation of one-factor motivation model in which the main driver defining the labor behavior and degree of implementation of employees’ labor potential is the wage rate. Substantive aspects of incentive were presented indirectly in the motivation system. Accordingly, a lack of the employee’s internal interest for own work results in productivity decline and escalation of counterproductive and deviant behavior among the working population. The study analyses impact of material remuneration on the employees’ labor intensity. On the base of self-assessed labor activity index it defines the remuneration thresholds marking minimum/maximum labor input. One of the key findings is that maximum labor activity is achieved along with material remuneration amounting to 66–95% of the median wage calculated according to Rosstat data. In 2008, convergence of these indicators reached highest point, which happened due to the increasing welfare of the population leading to a significant increase of material claims and
decreasing wish to demonstrate high labor activity for the average wage. Overall, the median wage in the Vologda region using the Rosstat data is about the same level with efficient labor that confirms the thesis of the stability of economic equilibrium under market conditions. Throughout the study period (except 2000 and 2003) the wage rate providing the minimal work input exceeds the cost of living for the working age population. Comparison of the results with the data of state statistics has shown that in various periods percentage of employees who are unmotivated to actively work amounts to 25–30% of the total employee force. The study reveals that despite a certain convergence between the minimum wage and median wage, existing proportions are unable to stimulate employment meeting the current staffing requirements. The analysis shows that an increase of median wages of 35 to 50 % leads to labor activity increase of about 14-19%. It is concluded that there is a need for establishing a decent state guaranty for labor remuneration aimed at decreasing the number of poorly working staff to ensure significant reduction in labor underutilization costs.

**Key words**: wages, labor productivity, labor potential, minimum wage, labor behavior, motivation, monitoring, labor activity

### SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

48 ZBOROVSKY G.E., AMBAROVA P.A. (both authors – Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin, Ekaterinburg, Russia)

**Transformation of object field of governance and administration sociology: new challenges**

**Summary.** The article offers a review of the Russian researchers positions regarding the object field of governance and administration sociology as reflected in monographs and textbooks published in 2000–2015. It shows the main trends in the characteristics of this object field: division of governance and administration sociology, sociology of organization, and sociology of management; differentiation of social management and governance and administration sociology; expansion of interdisciplinary cooperation of governance and administration sociology with other branches of sociological and managerial knowledge; strengthening practical orientation and theoretical and methodological basis of governance and administration sociology; changing views on the relationship between subject and object of management, and emphasizing essence of management as its interaction between subject and object. We consider classification of approaches to the interpretation of object field of governance and administration sociology and main principles of its definition. Among these principles: correspondence between object fields of governance and administration sociology and sociology as a science in general; autonomy of object field of governance and administration sociology; connection between object and subject of governance and administration sociology; interdisciplinary connections of governance and administration sociology with social, humanitarian, natural sciences; methodological pluralism of governance and administration sociology. In the last part of the article the authors propose their vision of goals, object, and subject of governance and administration sociology.

**Key words**: governance and administration sociology • object and subject of governance and administration sociology • classification approaches to subject field of governance and administration sociology • principles of definition the subject field of governance and administration sociology

57 POPOVA E.P. (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

**Organizational behavior: sociological perspective**
Summary. The article analyzes the state of organizational behavior in the light of the structural-functionalist approach. The author concludes that present stage of organizational behavior studies demonstrates degradation of administrative science. Organizational behavior claims currently to synthesize previously allocated under the organizational and management science disciplines, namely the theory of management and organization theory. But in reality, it lost differentiation and specialization – characteristic of any developed science; instead of interdisciplinarity, a psychological approach is dominant in studying organizational behavior. In this case, organizational behavior loses its specificity and substance “merging” with psychological disciplines (psychology, social psychology, industrial psychology, etc.). Prospects for development of organizational behavior, so the author, relates to sociological approach in analyzing behavior of individuals and groups in the organization. This sociological approach allows to understand the nature of the organization. Without understanding the nature of the organizations management science can not perform predictive function thus making it unnecessary for management practice.

Key words: organizational behavior • theory and sociology of organizations • criteria for the development of science

SOCILOGY OF LAW

66 LAPAEVA V.V. (Institute of State and Law, Russian academy of sciences, Moscow, Russia)

Law and the state of law in post-socialist Russia: condition and development outlook

Summary. Prospects of development of law and state in post-socialist Russia are analyzed in the context of the socialist perspective. The article develops ideas of academican V.S. Nersesyaots that socialism has created preconditions for transition to a different social order, providing a new stage in the development of legal principle of formal equality. This potential development was not used in post-socialist Russia. Non-legal nature of privatization of our common socialist legacy has generated a fusion of neo-feudal power and property, not only blocking movement for a just law and legal state, but amounting to return to capitalism. In the current environment, prospects of advancement of Russia in the legal direction are associated with the development of civil society, ensuring real political competition and the legitimization of property by the social contract between main beneficiaries of privatization and the rest of society.

Key words: law • legal principles • rule of law • justice • socialist property • desocialization • privatization • political science • civil society

77 GRIBANOV E.V. (Voronezh Institute of the Ministry of Interior of Russia, Voronezh, Russia)

Violence at school: measures of its prevention and control (expert opinions)

Summary. The article presents results of school violence analysis carried out by means of expert opinion analysis among police officers dealing with junior offences. Author characterizes basic violence types at school as psychical, physical and sexual violence, mercenary and forcible attacks, discrimination. Basic characteristics of factors causing violence at school are revealed. Problem of latent violent attacks at school is specified. The obtained information allowed to offer practical recommendations aimed at improving preventive measures and diagnostics of school violence.

Key words: violence • school • preventive measures • offence • crime • diagnostics • victim • secondary school students • subject of preventive measures
SOCIOMETRY OF CULTURE

82 BARMINA A.S., SAFONOVA M.A. (National Research University Higher School of Economics, St.-Petersburg, Russia)

Identities and networks in St.-Petersburg creative industries

Summary. New organizational population emerged in the larger Russian cities during 2000s. Declared goal of these organizations is distribution of contemporary artistic production. This type of organizations is labelled “creative” in contemporary sociological discussion. This label should reveal new characteristic of these institutions: synthesis of different artistic (exhibitions, performances, film screening), academic (lections and seminars) and commercial (café and shops) activities within same public space. Expansion of creative institutions in the Russian cities reflects global tendency since economies of many world cities were transformed into economy of symbolic goods. This process is described as the rise of “creative city”. These organizations are numerically growing, but they are extremely unstable demonstrating that this organizational form is not crystallized. The paper aims at describing development of creative sector in post-soviet St.-Petersburg – as a case. The study is based on two types of data: (1) monitoring of cultural media (electronic and printed magazines focused on cultural events in the city) and (2) sample of 40 semi-structured interviews with managers and/or art curators, representing creative institutions. We discuss (1) strategies of professional networks development, (2) type of cultural products distributed by the institutions, (3) professional qualification of employees, (4) institutional goals and values adopted. Social network analysis tools are used to map interorganizational networks of the institutions. This mapping demonstrates latent value conflict arguably discovered in the patterns of organizational networks.

Key words: creative industries • cultural production • sociology of art • social networks

92 SERGEEV D.V. (Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russia)

Microsociology of text: factors of functioning pragmasemantic behavior

Summary. Since the mid-1980th D. McKenzie was trying to describe bibliography as a historical science of the making and using of books and other texts. He also extended the notion “text” to all forms of texts (verbal, visual, oral and numeric data). These definitions were accepted by key authors (R. Chartier, G. Cavallo, R. Darnton and many others) who spread them among the researchers all over the world. I develop McKenzie’s assumption of influence of a form on meaning and apply a broadly known term “cultural text” to describe a research field as microsociology of cultural text. Elaborated principles are the foundation of an emergent theory of pragmasemantic behavior. Pragmasemantic behavior is a range of actions, strategies, psychological states and emotions used by a person to handle cultural texts. Thus a cultural text reflects peculiarities of social behavior, helps persons to memorize rules and regulations established within society as a labyrinthine system. It is important to reveal a social mechanism and principles of pragmasemantic behavior realized in conscious and unconscious manner. The paper sheds light on pragmasemantic behavior functioning through microsociological analysis of history of illustrated children’s book in the XIX century. Historically, illustration is a new type of cultural text and a way to synthesize a printed text and a picture. An illustrated children’s book was supposed to elaborate a range of pragmasemantic patterns, emotions and reactions determined by social factors: changes of the social attitude to children as separate beings in need of special literature, evolution of illustration as commercially driven profession, creation of formats for children’s book etc. Lewis Carroll’s “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” illustrated by John Tenniel is a perfect case-study to demonstrate genesis of pragmasemantic behavior. This writer/painter partnership is the first fact
in history of efficient collaboration leading to emergence of new pragmasemantic patterns associated with illustrated children’s book.

**Key words:** microsociology of text • pragmasemantic behavior • cultural text • illustration • children’s literature

### SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

101 ANDREEV I.L. (Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences), NAZAROVA L.N. (I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, both authors – Moscow, Russia)

**Sociology of life: dynamics of food – from food chains to the humanistic biopolitics**

**Summary.** Modern stage of development of Russian sociology is characterized by a marked strengthening of influence from natural science component, in particular, the biological context of life and related patterns of perception of reality and of human behavior. New publications on the sociology of life, clearly visible not only large-scale consolidation of the problematic field of social studies, but also a kind of return on new methodological and information base to the ideas and works of P.A. Sorokin, who comprehensively studied the effect of food on the livelihoods of people and society. In this context, the authors of the article consider bioevolution, ethno-historical and socio-medical dynamics of food, starting from the origin of humanity to the information/computer era.

**Key words:** people • sociology • food • products • health • business • food chain • biopolitics • information/computer age

109 VÖORMANN R.; HELEMÄE E. (both – Institute of international and social studies, Tallinn university, Tallinn, Estonia)

**Health gender self-ratings in Russia, Estonia, Lithuania and Finland**

**Summary.** The article analyses gender inequalities in self-rated health by comparing different types of welfare states regimes: post-socialist Russia, Lithuania, Estonia and social-democratic Finland. Two theories – the neo-materialist theory and the theory of social syndrome, which in this study is regarded as complementary – form conceptual basis of the analysis. In its course a hypothesis that gender inequality in self-rated health is either the result of the differences in exposure to material and psychosocial factors, or the result of differences in vulnerability (reaction to them) of men and women was tested. The results of data analysis of the European Social Survey (sixth wave, 2012/2013) showed that Lithuania and Estonia (as state-crafted neo-liberal regimes) are more similar to the social-democratic Finland, where there is no significant gender inequalities in self-rated health, rather than to Russia (which is socio-economically a most unequal neoliberal regime), where gender inequalities in self-rated health appear most clearly. Thereby only differential vulnerability hypothesis found partial confirmation in post-socialist Estonia and Russia.

**Key words:** self-rated health • gender differences • welfare state • post-socialist countries

119 GUSCHIN A. (Volgograd State Medical University, Volgograd, Russia)

**Health and quality of life: a concept of Internet-based system for data collecting and processing**

**Summary.** The goals, objectives and algorithm of Internet-based system for collecting and processing of data on health-related quality of life (HRQOL) of the population are described. A concept of long, systematic, network-centric
measurement of HRQOL for most of the population is offered. System to provide assessment of HRQOL thresholds indicators is suggested that leads to treatment or medical assistance, as well as assessment of the relationship of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the treatment and its results to changes in HRQOL level of performance; rating calculation for different methods of treatment, health care facilities and specific doctors based on comparative data about their impact on the HRQOL of patients. Structure of relationships and dependencies of parites in diagnostic and treatment process are discussed.

**Key words:** health-related quality of life • Internet • questionnaire • algorithm

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**SPECIAL OPINION**

124 KRAVCHENKO A.I. (*M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*)

**Metaphors in sociology: a new perspective or a road to nowhere?**

**Summary.** The article argues that metaphors play a key role in shaping theoretical language of sociology, building methodological tools and interpretation of the data. Unique metaphors characterize sociological paradigm – Marxism, functionalism, interactionism. They help to make scientific discoveries and organize everyday communication language of sociologists. The situation is similar in all sciences, not excluding natural ones. Today there are new examples of the metaphor of sociology as a proof of its undiminished creative powers.

**Key words:** basic metaphors • paradigms • development of questionnaires • case study • metaphorization language

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**FACTS. COMMENTS. NOTES**

134 VOROBIeva O.D.; TOPILIN A.V. (both authors – Moscow Psychological and Social University, Moscow, Russia)

**Current migration policies of Russia: illusions and realities**

**Summary.** The article considers problems in formation and implementation of state migration policy of Russia characteristic for the last five years. It is shown that they are largely caused by the lack of reliable and relevant statistical and sociological information about population migration processes. Not used are sample surveys of households for information on labor migration processes. Success of the new (since 2010) and the latest (2015) tools for regulating labor migration to Russia is analyzed. Specific proposals are made to change archaic inefficient practices of management and control over migration processes. Periodization of formation and development of Russian institutions and legislation on migration is suggested during slightly less than 2 decades.

**Key words:** labour migration • migration policy • foreign workers • immigrants patents

140 BIEYEKENOV K.U. (*al-Farabi Kazakh National University*); BIEYEKENOVA N.Zh. (Institute for Philosophy, Political Sciences and Religion Studies of Committee Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan); both – Almaty, Kazakhstan.

**Patriotism as a value of contemporary Kazakhstan students**

**Summary.** The article focuses on the understanding of university students’ patriotism under present conditions in Kazakhstan. The authors show that success of social, economic and political reforms in the country depends as well on patriotic consciousness of the young. An important direction of the state and non-governmental organizations activities should be attributed to security, further
consolidation of the Kazakhstan society, increasing level of patriotic thinking of students, formation of their understanding that patriotism means responsibility for oneself and one’s family, for Motherland. Pragmatism consists of the mutual responsibilities of the state and citizens. A significant role in this process plays higher education because during the university studies essential features of individuals are formed; universities bring up future elite of society. According to the results of the sociological research in 2013 authors identify patriotism as significant element in values system of Kazakhstan students, their patriotic orientation, representing the contribution to the implementation of duty to Motherland, a decent service to the country in socially important sectors.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan students • values • patriotism • culture • responsibility

**JUBILEE**

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