18th A. KHARCHEV READINGS

3 IVANOV D.V., ASOCHAKOV Yu.V. (both – St.-Petersburg State University, St.-Petersburg, Russia)

Social future in the perspective of dialectical theory

Summary. The article examines theoretical and methodological approaches to studying social future. Most of such studies in sociology are represented by descriptions and explanations of social phenomena observed “here and now”. However, object and subject in sociology are diachronic: the object of sociology is the present, but its subject (explicit or latent) is the future. Three approaches characterized by varying relationship between the present as an obvious object and the future as not always thoroughly recognized subject can be traced in the history of theoretical sociology. H. Marcuse’s critical theory of society is analyzed as a successful actualization of dialectical approach deriving the model of social future from negative trends of the present. Applying dialectical approach to analysis of current forms of capitalism and movements for freedom and equality allows to reveal emergence of new forms of social control and inequality.

Key words: social future • critical theory • Marcuse • utopia • social control • inequality • network structures • flow structures

13 YAKOVENKO A.V. (V. Dal’ East-Ukrainian National University, Lugansk, Ukraine)

Helplessness toward the future

Summary. The article states that configuration features of the future continue to depend on and are largely determined by the degree of negotiability of key figures representing the world ruling class. Mankind, in fact, falls into the “hostage” on the level of culture, nature of relationships and personal qualities of global actors. At the same time, there are reasons to talk about “inner hostage.” Since positive scenarios of the future are not implemented because of the conservation of such personality traits as envy, greedy pragmatism, inhumane prudence that appear to be more viable than correctness, respect, tolerance, selflessness. Another updating of the problem of social inequality is one more proof of the complexity of transition of society to a qualitatively new model of world social order. All significant amount of forecast scenarios can be summed up in three variations both on external level: a) consolidated humanity; b) segmentation of global space with different share of conflicts over the boundaries of “macrocivilizations”; c) disaster on a planetary scale, and in content on: a) humanity living a creative life; b) humanity vegetating in a primitive state; c) annihilation of human civilization. The author specifies unacceptable, inhumane and speculative character of expectations to improve social relations in the near and distant future, as a result of the decay of various government entities and associations of states. There are doubts as for the ability of the sociological community to currently offer a large-scale applied project of consolidated creation of less-conflict future. Attention is focused on weak social base of support for such initiatives.

Key words: future • sociological community • social inequality • destabilization • forecasts • humanistic potential

METHODS AND METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

21 SAVINSKAYA O.B., ISTOMINA A.G., LARKINA T.Yu., KRUGLOVA K.D. (all – National research university Higher school of economics, Moscow, Russia)

Conceptual ideas of mixed methods research: stages of development and current debates

Summary. This article explores the situation of mixed methods research (MMR) as a special strategy of combining several research methods. Changes in the conceptual frameworks since 1960th to present times concerned the concept of triangulation in the modes of research designs implementing combination and integration of qualitative and quantitative methods.
The classification grounds for research design modelling proposed by J. Greene and his colleagues, A. Bryman and J. Cresswell are analyzed. Special ethical issues emerging from using of MMR are discussed.

**Key words**: mixed methods research • research design • multi-methods research • qualitative/quantitative methodology • pragmatism • knowledge integration • classification of methods

30 RYKOV Yu.G., KOLTSOVA O.Yu., MEYLAKHS P.A. (all – National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

**Structure and Functions of Online Communities: Network Mapping of HIV-relevant groups in VK.com SNS.**

**Abstract.** With the rapid growth of online social network sites (SNS), the issue of health-related online communities and its social and behavioral outcomes has become increasingly popular in Internet studies and sociology of health and medicine. This paper presents the results of empirical study investigating the structure of the ‘friendship’ networks and participants’ communicative activity within 15 online groups on VK.com SNS. In this pilot study we seek to trace the relation between declared aims (social functions) and structure of online groups devoted to the HIV/AIDS theme. First, we propose a classification of online HIV-related groups according to their declared purposes and actual social functions. The most widespread group types on VK.com SNS are HIV activists, HIV-infected dating groups, AIDS denialists movement groups, online pages of offline organizations and social support groups. Second, we identify and describe several patterns of network structure and user behavior among these groups. We distinguish five types of community structure: tight crowd, polarized crowd, stratified structure, clustered network and disintegrated structure. Finally, we find and interpret relation between the purposes and functions, on the one hand, and network structure of online communities, on the other. Tight crowd networks mainly occur in dating groups for HIV-infected persons, and links in them are determined by users’ gender (homogeneous or heterogeneous ties prevail). Stratified structure is related to HIV activists, especially to AIDS denialists movement groups. Crucial factor of network formation for this pattern is participation in public discussion within a group. Active users form a cohesive community while passive users stay isolated or connected with just a few active users. Our findings are consistent with some previous research of communication network structures on other social media platforms.

**Key words**: Internet Studies • online communities • social structure • social network analysis • “VK.com” • HIV/AIDS • public health • e-Health

**SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY**

43 BEZRUKOVA О.N., SAMOILOVA V.А. (both – St.-Petersburg State University, St.-Petersburg, Russia)

**Authoritarian syndrome in mothers’ child-rearing culture**

**Summary.** Based on the study of understanding parenting practices, father’s role and child-rearing concepts we are considering manifestation of authoritarian syndrome in parenting culture of mothers. The results of the study showed that mothers opting for obedience can be characterized as authoritarian, and mothers focused on inquisitiveness are acting as regulators. Mothers that value sociability are acting as protective authoritarians. We are offering ways of correcting authoritarian attitudes of parents.

**Key words**: authoritarianism • authoritarian syndrome • parental culture • values • family upbringing • educational attitudes • children • mothers • fathers • family

54 NOSKOVA A.V. (MGIMO University, Moscow, Russia); TITOVA M.A. (M.V. Lomonosov Moscow state university, Moscow, Russia); VASIL’EV A.A. (Tomilino children village, Moscow, Russia); KISHKIN M.I. (M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

**Out of family: “foster care” system in modern Russia**

**Summary.** The article analyzes contemporary practices of foster care in Russia and abroad to find out social conditions of foster children welfare and health. Statistic data show that in Russia school system modernization has led to a reducing number of state boarding schools for orphans and neglected children. However, total amount of neglected children remains high. The problem of foster children successful socialization is not solved by their simple placement in foster families. The research focuses on a case-study of Tomilino foster-community as an example of successful foster care. In addition to its insights on
solidarization process as social condition of personal welfare and health, the study also reveals important role of education style in shaping the way for a group to motivate its member to personal achievements and family consciousness.

**Key words:** foster-children • foster-care • family • community • social solidarity • social motivation • education practices • family welfare

64 STRELNYYK Ye.A. (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine)

**Mothers’ practices of combining paid works with child care: a sociological study**

**Summary.** Author analyzes tensions in everyday practices of combining work and children care by employed mothers in Ukrainian large cities. Empirical base of the research are the data of author’s quantitative and qualitative surveys conducted December 2014 to September 2015 in Poltava and Kyiv (Ukraine). The research focuses on characteristics and tensions of these practices related to mothers’ working hours patterns, child care services, and mothers’ experiences of temporal tension in their everyday life. Working hours patterns, namely atypical working hours, lack of flexible working arrangements, overtime working, unpredictable work hours, and weekend work complicate mothers’ daily work and family balance. The author examines as well a number of every-day tensions related to child care services, e.g. state kindergartens, pre-school and out-of school educational programs. First is discrepancy between the opening hours of kindergartens and duration of mothers’ working day, as well as contradictions between institutional rules and practices regulating the opening time of kindergartens. Second is contradiction between mothers’ working hours and the services of pre-school and out-of-school education for children. The spatial contexts aggravate the tensions of working mothers’ everyday life because mothers pay much attention to child safety outside home and consider city as a dangerous space for children. These ideas and fears affect mothers’ daily mobility, because of necessity to accompany children and/or control his/her spatial urban mobility. Author also revealed that lacking institutional support for successful work and family balance in Ukraine is compensated at the expense of mothers’ employment strategies and their daily temporal practices that is intensity of time use, time planning, multi-task activity.

**Key words:** practice • care • mothering • work/family balance • temporality • Ukraine

**SOCIIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

71 KEHM B.M. (Glasgow University, Glasgow, Great Britain)

**Universities’ ratings – impact and unforeseen side-effects**

**Summary.** Impact of rating systems on European and national higher education is estimated analyzing unexpected side effects, which influence organizational behavior of universities. The rating system is defined as a form of international interaction, where it functions as a dominant behavior scenario, which no University can escape. This system and induced effects have become proxy measures of economic competitiveness of States, acquired symbolic value, based on which government makes decisions (for example, on financing). Then this symbolic meaning is loaded with meaning, not connected with reality and the essence of universities that can be considered as a postmodern shift.

**Key words:** higher education • universities • ratings

81 NABIULINA K.A., SOLODNIKOV V.V., TSYBIKOVA D.G. (all – Russian University for Humanities, Moscow, Russia)

**Sociology departments graduates in the labor market**

**Summary.** Professional competence is an integral indicator that includes social, personal, professional and other special skills needed to achieve the goal in professional activity. This article compares opinions of employers and graduate sociologists about necessary professional competences for successful employment. Research results demonstrate that graduates highly appreciate their theoretical base and have some difficulties with applying knowledge in practice. At the same time employers do not expect fully prepared professionals and focus on social and personal qualities. However these differences do not prevent graduates to feel confident in the labor market. The reasons are the quality of university education and universality of sociology, ability to apply knowledge in related professional fields.

**Key words:** graduates • sociologists • employers • labor market • professional competences
The Russian higher education: experts view

Summary. Results of experts poll permitted to define the main objectives and problems of development of Russian education: salary increase of teachers, improvement of their professional level, ensuring compliance of quality of professional educational programs to requirements of the Russian society and economy. Experts defined following main problems of education: decrease in availability, insufficient financing, formalism and bureaucracy, problems of regular personnel deterioration, lacking demand for graduate students. As one of the perspective directions of development is noted public-private partnership to promote establishing interaction of employers with higher education institutions. Experts emphasized importance of improving indicators of assessment and creation of objective ratings of higher education institutions.

Key words: purposes of educational system • problems of educational system • educational program • public-private partnership • rankings • sociological research • experts

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY

ŠUBRT I. (Charles University in Prague, Prague, Česká Republika)

Conception of Time as a Social Category by Durkheim – View on a Theoretical Conundrum

Summary. This article deals with Emile Durkheim and his sociological school. It shows that one of the goals of this school was – in connection with philosophical forerunners such as Aristotle and Kant – to develop a sociological analysis of the basic categories of the human mind. Special attention is devoted to the category of time, which was interpreted by Durkheim as a reflection of the rhythms of collective life. The second part of the article deals with a critical discussion of this conception, which later led to the formulation of ideas about specific social time. What can be criticised in Durkheim is primarily his inadequate consideration of problems nowadays associated with the term “arrow of time”.

Key words: sociology • philosophy • categories • mind • collective consciousness • time • repetition • past • present • future • irreversibility

Nation and the nation-state in the views of M. Weber

Summary. In addressing the variety of theoretical debates over Max Weber’s understanding of nation, this article provides a short overview of his ideas and key research papers about this subject. In his works, the idea of nation is presented as the main basis for the accordance within the state. On other hand, that idea entails the endeavor to separate institutionally own state from other states. The answer to the question, whether Weber would have approved impending National Socialism if he had lived longer, is absent in the article. At the same time, his decisive distancing from social Darwinism, anti-Semitism and national chauvinism testifies against such assumption.

Key words: Max Weber • values conflict • nationalism • nation-state • nation

A history of urban sociology in XX century Russia

Summary. The paper attempts to explicate and evaluate the major time-periods of ‘city planning–urban sociology’ development in the XX century Russia. Basing on interdisciplinary, contextual and activist methods the author presents this evolution as nonlinear interaction of such actors as science, state institutions, professional-civic organizations and urban milieu as such. On the ground of long-term research made by the author following time-periods have been revealed: 1900–20, 1921–41, 1941–53, 1954–75, 1970-mid-1980, 1985–99, and early 2000s. This periodization is conditioned by social order changes, institutional transformations, generational shift, access to resources, and impact of national and global context. Recent trends are as follows. First, a social and infrastructural potential of cities is intensively exploited. Second, globalization turns a citizen into ‘user’, taxpayer and voter. Third, virtualization of urban life reduces socialization potential of cities. Fourth, a majority of young citizens are oriented on acquiring wellbeing ‘here and now.’ Fifth, professional level of cities is going down under pressure of newcomers (migrants, refugees, etc.). Sixth,
space-social differentiation and separation of cities is growing. Seventh, Russian cities are under influx of temporary population. Eighth, urban environment becomes more risky as a result of undetected metabolism processes. Ninth, urban planning shrinks and becomes business-oriented. Tenth, former neighborhoods practice is replaced by gated communities in accord with economic or/and social status of their inhabitants.

Key words: actors • city • civic organizations • conflict, critical transformations • contextual methodology • science • urban milieu • urban sociology • Russia

CHAIR. CONSULTATIONS

127 ANDREEVA A.R., POPOVA S.A. (both – National Research University Higher school of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

Effective contract in higher education: determinants and potentials for application

Summary. The article is focused on implementation of effective contract – a tool for assessing teaching personnel performance in higher education institutions. On the basis of a number of Russian cases related process is analyzed in regard to its effect on motivation and strategies of employees, its role in solving tasks universities face. Results reveal a distorted rendering and a limited understanding of such notions as ‘performance-related pay’ and ‘effective contract’. Both tools are resorted to in rare particular situations in order to solve formal and tactical problems. Effective contract for academic workers is regarded as a way for conforming to the requirements of external authority bodies. It was revealed that the effective contract is currently represented as a fragmented system for managing teaching personnel performance and its elements are at different stages of development, implementation and application in higher education institutions. Existing managing traditions rely largely on indicators borrowed from higher authorities’ systems for monitoring and control. It is noteworthy that indicators for assessing effectiveness and quality of teaching are almost not present. Higher education institutions tend to employ equalizing strategies that are common to them for payment schemes and incentive payments allocation thus leaving the motivational potential of the effective contract unrealized.

Key words: performance-related pay • effective contract • higher education system • teaching personnel • motivation • quality • effectiveness • performance indicators

133 REZNIK S.D., SAZYKINA O.A. (both – Penza State University of Architecture and Construction, Penza, Russia)

Department of Russian higher education institution: challenges of time

Summary. The article reviews changes in the Russian higher education in the last decades. Among innovations with impact on functioning of higher educational the transition to a two-level system of education, creation of federal and national research universities, changes in payment of teachers etc. are noted. Severe social and economic conditions are have increased the role and complicated the work the heads of University departments setting new priorities to their activities and professional competence. The article presents results of the monitoring of changes in the staff and the content of the activity to the Department heads. At the beginning of the 2012/2013 academic year the average age of the heads of departments exceeded 54 years, – considerably higher than in 2002. To improve the professionalism of the heads of higher educational institutions (rectors, deans of faculties, heads of departments) a set of studies was conducted – “Management in education”, “Management of department”, “Management of faculty”, “Management of the higher educational institution” and others. In the conclusion of the article, the authors justify the need for new monitoring of activities of the heads of Russian universities departments, which will allow to identify new reserves for improving their activity, to identify key areas that should be given special attention to in the educational process, scientific research and educational work.

Key words: department • head of the department • higher educational institution • professional competence

137 KARMAEVA N.N., RODINA N.V. (both – National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

Department heads in the situation of changing managing mechanisms in higher education institutions in Russia
Summary. Based on a qualitative study, the article considers management practices at the departments of higher education institutions in the context of the recent education policy reforms in Russia. Interviews with administration of higher education institutions prove that the orientation towards productivity indicators formulated in ranking systems is the case. Interviews (over 50) with heads of departments of these higher education institutions were carried out showing that the “new managerialist” policy does not comply to the existing practices of regulating academic work based on collegiality and informal redistribution of work. The main reason for this is the jobs which are not covered by contracts and therefore not paid. As a result, the amount of such jobs is only increasing — administrative work, bureaucratic load (“paper work”), methodical support of teaching. In particular, heads of departments are regulating reproduction of the status systems of the departments they head. These informal mechanisms help to adapt to the increasing workload in supportive functions: the heads of departments regulate distribution of extra work informally. The understanding of quality in work is adapted to the demands of the departments promoting collegiality, reciprocity, rather than competition. The role of heads of departments in such circumstances becomes peculiar. On the one hand, administrative, bureaucratic and teaching load of heads of departments is growing. On the other hand, they are expected to increase their research productivity. The study shows the misfit between collegial, managerial and market-oriented mechanisms regulating academic work at the departments.

Key words: academic profession • new public management • heads of departments

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