

HUMANITIES OF THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA
Scientific - educational journal
2015. № 3

CONTENTS. SUMMARIES

To readers

MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

Gorshkov M.K., Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF SOCIETY - THE IMPERATIVE OF TIME

Abstract. The article develops the idea that in today's Russian society the role of the intellectual, informational and social components of administrative mechanism increases. The conclusion is that there should be a transition to the practice of double examination of all programs and projects of a wide interest, affecting the way of life and basic needs of the population. We are talking about technical and economic, and socio-humanitarian expertise. The conclusion is that special importance is the function of sociological examination, as in recent years, the obvious need in expert sociological findings in the practice of public administration and legislative work manifests itself more and more.

Key words: Sociology, society, expertise, management, state.

Bondar N.S., The judge of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, Head of the Chair of Municipal Law and management of SFU, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN STATEHOOD

Abstract. The article is devoted to actual problems of constitutional modernization of political institutions of the Russian statehood. The article notes that the modernization of the state involves the gradual development of mechanisms for the implementation of political power in the unity of the state and municipal forms of its realization, ensuring and protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, and embodying the highest value of the entire system state. The article deals with the constitutional order of Russia as a state-legal expression of civil society; the specificity of the modernization of political institutions of government is analyzed as the search for a balance of centralization and decentralization. The author analyzes the problem of movement from the "state management"

to the self-governing democratic institutions and the specific development of the participation of citizens in managing the affairs of the state. The conclusion is that the modernization of the political institutions of the Russian state naturally is associated with the development and improvement of the forms of realization by citizens of their constitutional right to participate in managing state affairs.

Key words: constitutionalism, modernization, political institutions, law, state, Russia.

Skvortsov N.H., Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE ROLE OF THE MODERN UNIVERSITY IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

Abstract. The article notes that the university is an integral part of the local, national and global social systems. It is concluded that the complex regional socio-economic and political context within which is formed and operates university, elaborate the necessity of strategy development, taking into account peculiarities of interaction with territorial authorities of different levels, the local community and others. Forms of "social inclusion" in the university life of the region are detected.

The role of federal universities as the leading research centers and leaders of education and science in their federal districts. The necessity of development of education and science in accordance with the economy and social sphere of the federal districts is noting. The development programs of all federal universities are focused on solving the problems of the region.

Key words: science, education, university, region and society.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MODERN SOCIETY

Bezrukova O.A., Zaporozhye National Technical University, Zaporozhye, Ukraine.

SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON RESPONSIBILITY IN DIFFERENT SPHERES OF HUMAN ACTIVITY

The article examines social responsibility differentiated towards various responsibility objects, depending on human activity sphere and social level. The author concentrates on human responsibility, which is called societal responsibility, for the state of things in a country. The purpose of the article is to determine the influence of human societal responsibility level on responsibility in various spheres of his activity. Through analyzing the empiric research data the links between individual responsibility levels were found, the zones of relative autonomy were distinguished where societal responsibility is minimal and rather high.

The author raises the problem of irresponsibility syndrome internal determination: what is basic in constructing responsibility/ irresponsibility – social escapism or isolationism, when a person doesn't consider important to be responsi-

ble for a society, general personality set connected with the values orientation or feeling of social vacuum around her, when a person doesn't feel her mutual responsibility and believes that she is surrounded by mostly irresponsible people. The mentioned problems are studied on the material of empiric research, made in Zaporozhye in 2013 (the selection is representative – 700 people were questioned). Answer information on the questions about private responsibility and evaluation of others responsibility proves definitely that a man perceiving and defining his milieu as mostly irresponsible, i.e. deprived of sociality individualists rejects himself to be responsible for a society. Individualized society or a society of individuals suggests that a person who considers herself an independent personality perceives others also as individual personalities who don't care about society and state destiny. Therefore he doesn't take responsibility for the order in a country. Further analysis shows that irresponsibility syndrome mostly touches upon societal level. As regards the sphere of close social surrounding, close to a person social environment and direct activity, set on moral isolationism is less strong.

Societal irresponsibility is connected with irresponsibility about close social surrounding, but this second level of irresponsibility is revealed less distinctly. The syndrome of social irresponsibility implies that people who don't consider themselves to have the right to take responsibility for state of things in a country at the same time possess low indicators of subjective responsibility referring to other aspects of sociality and their existence world.

Considering responsibility/ irresponsibility in social discourse allows unveiling additional aspects of human and society feature. The data of empiric research proved that levels of responsibility are interconnected.

Key words: responsibility, social responsibility, societal responsibility, sociality, levels of sociality.

Chernych S.S., Platov South-Russian State Technical University (NPI), Novochoerkassk, Russia.

Vodenko K.V., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF STRUCTURATION OF CIVIL IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN SOCIETY.

Abstract. The article deals with the process of structuration of civil identity of Russians at the present stage of social development. The authors analyze the different impacts of major social institutions on the formation of civil identity of Russians. It is emphasized that in the structuration of civil identity special role belongs to the institutions of law and policy that can ensure legitimacy of public order on the basis of class compromise, respect for human rights and private property. The authors suggest that the formation of civic identity in Russia prevents conflicts and tensions arising out of the politicization of inter-confessional and inter-ethnic conflicts.

Key words: structuration, social institutions, identity, civil society, ethnic nationalism, class compromise.

PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIETY

Kashirin V.I., North Caucasus Federal University, Stavropol, Russia.

Kashirina O.V., North Caucasus Federal University, Stavropol, Russia.

THE STUDY OF YOUTH EXTREMISM AS A COMPONENT OF HUMANITARIAN SCIENCE OF CRISIS

Abstract. The authors continue to develop the idea of the demand for modern meta-science and philosophy of the social sciences, which they call humanitarian crisis science. They think such meta-science is based on dialectical-triplectical methodology and cultural and temporal approach. The paper shows the need for the study of youth extremism as a part of the humanitarian crisis science as the opposition of theory and practice of modern extremism. It is also proposed to classify the study of youth extremism as part of the theory of information security.

Key words: humanitarian crisis science, the study of youth extremism, cultural and temporal approach, information security, network warfare.

Savchenko N.A., Taganrog institute of management and economics, Taganrog, Russia.

PHILOSOPHICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF RELIGIOUS IDEA ABOUT DUALITY OF THE EXISTENCE

Abstract. The article is carried out the philosophical-psychological analysis of concept of the existence. The biblical conception of the existence (the natural and unnatural existence) is described here. On the basis of this tradition the spiritual and mechanistic existence is defined. Two existences show up in the person as two deep tendencies which define nature of its development and the realities recreated by him: tendency to confirm God's spirit and tendency to avoid Him. The character of given existences on a science example is described. Two methodological approaches to knowledge - spiritual and mechanistic - as psychological instance of the designated duality of the existence at science level also are considered here.

Key words: Bible, existence, science, Christianity, philosophy of psychology.

SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ETHNICAL PROCESSES IN THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA

Starostin A.M., South-Russian Institute of Management of the Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

ANNEXATIONAL AND SECESSIONAL CONFLICTS IN THE GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT

Abstract. The article analyzes the three waves of annexio-secessional conflict in the XX century, which radically changed the structure of the global geopolitical space and the political map of the world. The author pays attention to the background of the fourth wave forming since the 2010s.

We discuss the thesis about the extent to which the observed waves of conflicts can be considered as hand-made. In the end, the author comes to the increasing of hand-made actions, that are moving from level of geopolitical art to the level of geopolitical engineering.

Key words: annexation, secession, A-conflict and C-conflict, geopolitical space, geopolitical revolutionary situation, geopolitical revolution, geopolitical art, geopolitical engineering, secessional conflicts in Ukraine.

Serikov A.V., South-Russian Department, Institute of sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Chernous V.V., South-Russian Department, Institute of sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

UKRAINIAN CRISIS AND THE CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF RUSSIA

Abstract. The article discusses the crisis in Ukraine in the context of Russia's national security. The threats to the economic, spiritual, military and other forms of security are estimated. The problem of national security is assessed in geopolitical perspective.

Article is made within the internal SFU grant № 213.01-07-2014 / 15ПЧБГ "Threats to national security in the context of geopolitical competition and patterns of aggressive and hostile behavior of young people."

Key words: security, the crisis in Ukraine, Russia, geopolitics, sanctions, information warfare.

SOCIOLOGY OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

Batorski Yarema, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

TOOLS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE POLISH TOURIST COMPANIES: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

Abstract. This article presents some results of empirical research of crisis management in the tourism sector in Poland. The main objective of the study - to explore the complex relationship between tourism management in crisis and organization educability. We proceed from the assumption that the effectiveness of

management in a crisis situation depends, on the one hand, on the effectiveness of the self-education, which leads to overcoming it, and, on the other - on the ability to use the situation of crisis as a test *шудв* for such training. This study is the methodological invitation to research the crisis management in tourism from the standpoint of organizational learning.

Key words: learning organization, the paradox of crisis management, the tourist company.

Naimushin V.G., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Tihonovskova S.A., Platov South-Russian State Technical University (NPI), Novocheerkassk, Russia

INNOVATIVE CORPORATE MANAGEMENT CULTURE AS A STRATEGIC RESOURCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE

Abstract. The article comprehensively analyzes and discusses the problem of improving corporate management and the formation of innovational corporate culture. The ways to improve the innovative capacity of companies and economic development are proposed. It is concluded that the formation of the element basis of innovative business, based on a new quality of corporate relations, positions as a concentrated expression of the new strategic direction.

Key words: innovation culture, corporate management, economic efficiency, the corporation.

Chernov S.A., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Dyker A.O., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

INNOVATION MODEL OF REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: AXIOMATIC APPROACH

Abstract. The relevance of the proposed research topic is determined by the need to find alternative approaches to management in the modern Russian economy. The novelty of the research topic is that the article proposes rules (axioms) of organization of modern regional economy. The article lists and discloses eighteen regional strategic management axioms, including strategic business resources of the region, the evolution of the region in the added value chain, the synergistic effects of investment in the region, inter-firm linkages, which are the subject of a regional management, etc. The conclusions about the strategic processes in the regional management and the regional economy are made.

Key words: strategy, region, regional economy, regional management, networking, innovation, territorial structure of the economy.

THE CLASSICS OF SOCIAL THOUGHT

Skinner B.F. **FREEDOM. THE SECOND CHAPTER OF THE BOOK "BEYOND FREEDOM AND DIGNITY"** (Translated by T.A. Marchenko)

REVIEW

Volkov Yu. G., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Guskov I. A., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Raydugin D. S., Moscow State University of Humanities and Economics, Moscow, Russia.

UNDERSTANDING, ATTITUDE, TRUST: HOW TO OBTAIN A SOCIAL REALITY (About the book V. Chuprov, Y. Zubok, N. Romanovich, V. Mikheeva)

SCIENTIFIC LIFE

Abasov K.K., Dagestan State University, Makhachkala, Russia.

FOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT OF THE DAGESTAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Abstract. The paper presents the history of the formation of the philosophical department of the Dagestan State University. Since its foundation and until now a priority of the department is the development of educational and scientific-research work of students, undergraduates and graduate students. They have the opportunity to realize their potential through conferences, seminars, various competitions, through cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy of the leading universities of Russia.

Key words: philosophy, philosophical department, producing department, students, graduate students, Philosophical Congress

Dyachenko A.N., Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

Gasanov M.R., Dagestan State University, Makhachkala, Russia.

JOURNAL "SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT OF THE CAUCASUS" - 20 YEARS

Abstract. This article briefly discusses the main directions of the editorial policy of the journal "Scientific Thought of the Caucasus" in twenty years. The article shows its role in the integration of science and culture, the weakening of ethnocentrism in the development of social sciences and humanities in the Caucasus. The role of the founder and chief editor Y.A. Zhdanov in overcoming the crisis of science in the Caucasus in the 90's - early 2000's is discussed.

Key words: "Scientific thought of the Caucasus", interdisciplinary, Caucasus Studies, the integration of science, ethnocentrism, Russian identity.

THE EIGHTH ALL-RUSSIAN SCHOOL OF THE YOUNG SOCIOLOGIST: «RUSSIA'S TRANSFORMATION INTO A CONTEXT OF NEW SOCIAL CHANGE»

MONOGRAPHS BY Z.T. TOSHCHENKO IN THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY AND REGIONAL STUDIES OF SOUTHERN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

Toshchenko Z.T.

SOCIOLOGY LIFE: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES

Volkov Y.G.

PHANTOMS OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY IN THE MIRROR OF THE FUTURE

Zinchenko G.P.

"PHANTOMS OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY" AS A GENRE OF PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Samygin S.I.

PHANTOMS AND SIMULACRA OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY

Lubsky R.A.

"PHANTOMS OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY" AS A METHODOLOGY FOR STUDYING THE PATTERNS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

ROUND TABLE

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERDISCIPLINARY SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH

BOOKS SUBMITTED TO THE JOURNAL

JOURNAL GUIDE: SOCIOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES IN SOUTH RUSSIA

CONTENTS and SUMMARIES

RULES FOR AUTHORS