

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P., Amro Azzam H.M. Pastoral Power: Michel Foucault's Concept

Summary: Political conceptology is based on the ideas of distance and integration of sociopolitical knowledge. The distance implies the maximum removal of the analyst from the political situation and the whole body of socio-political knowledge of the place and time, as they embody different versions of traditionalism, etatism and ideocracy. Integration means the selection and combination of such elements from the body of socio-political knowledge, which allow implementing in theory and in practice the concept of cognitive resistance. Both ideas are stimulating analysis of the work of M. Foucault (along with the legacy Of I. Kant, K. Marx, H. Arendt, A. Hirshman, M.K. Petrov) as one of the cornerstones of political conceptology. At the same time, the problem of understanding the state interests in the context of bureaucratic domination and using Foucault's ideas to achieve this goal is the main one.

This article proposes a systematization of the main substantive blocks of Foucault's hypothesis that the origins of the idea of governance of people go back to the pastoral power of the East, not the West. We have to show that this hypothesis has a sense in context of source studies, Foucault studies, and political Philosophy to raise a question of its application to the analysis of contemporary forms of pastoral power.

Keywords: M. Foucault, pastoral power, bureaucratic domination, management, concept of disciplinary order.

Obolonsky A.V. Ideologeme of a Special Way or “Special way” to the Civilization Impasse

Summary: The work presents a multifaceted criticism of the concept of the “special way” of Russia, which, in the author's opinion, is an ideological legitimization of authoritarianism. The inadequacy of the approach from the standpoint of historical fatalism and a simple evolutionism, as well as of the alleged “sanctity” of the Russian authorities in the mass consciousness is argued. A number of critical crossroads in Russian history is considered when the country for various reasons could not move to a different “track” of development, which would create the preconditions for its true modernization. And at the same time the absence of a civilizational ban on such a transition in the near future, as well as factors that can contribute to this are discussed. Psychological and socio-ethical aspects of the problem analysis are indicated. The article considers the cost of the excessive economism in the liberal concept of the country's development in the post-Soviet period, as well as the harm and danger of technocratic approach to socio-political issues.

Keywords: special way, authoritarianism, modernization, “sanctity” of power, liberalism.

Podoroga V.A. Revolution — a Myth from Avant-garde? High bid: Dziga Vertov – Sergey Eisenstein

Summary: The article examines the nature of the idea of Revolution as a myth of the Russian avant-garde; how the image of the Revolution was formed in the perception of the masses, taking into account the level of arts development of that time (architecture, monumental sculpture, painting, photography and cinema). As an example, the differences between the main mythographers of the Revolution, Dz. Vertov and S. Eisenstein, are considered.

Keywords: revolution, the myth, masses, staging, continuity and rupture, the General strike, visible/invisible, the interval, figurative number, conceptual number.

Gorbachev M.V. Political Project as a Problem of Political Analysis

Summary: The article analyzes the political project as a problem of political science. The study of its content is based on the relationship of concepts such as idea, ideology, plan, conception, strategy, innovation, and model. The author identifies the key foundations of the political project, describes the possibilities of its application for the analysis of modern politics.

Keywords: project, political project, foundations of political project, political designing, actors of political designing.

Gluchov E.A. Development of the State and Military Bureaucracy in Russia from the 10th Century to the Soviet Era

Summary: The article deals with the genesis of the state apparatus of power in Russia since the emergence of statehood till the beginning of the twentieth century. The author focuses on the analysis of the management structure of military organization of the state as well as on the study of construction of military vertical of power and cadre policy of the state. The list of officials of that time and the mechanism of their recruitment is separately investigated. On the example of military reform, the essential features of military management, their strengths and weaknesses from the stand point of effectiveness and social justice are identified by the author.

Keywords: official, state apparatus, military administration, nobility, army, military reforms, bureaucracy, ranks.

Kolchinsky E.I. Academy of Sciences in Turbulent Field of Revolutions of 1917

Summary: Revolution of 1917 forced the Academy of Sciences to look for ways to preserve the status of “pre-eminent scientific class”. Regardless of their political convictions and professional interests academicians followed a strategy of cooperation with the changing power and tried to implement long-standing plans for the institutionalization of science. Cooperation with the Russian Provisional Government gave the Russian Academy of Sciences opportunities to achieve greater autonomy and adoption of plans for reforming science, as well as to increase funding for research. After a brief period of confrontation with the Soviet government, the leaders of the Russian Academy of Sciences rearranged their dialogue with the Bolsheviks in order to save fundamental science and scientists and to ensure the activities of the Academy of Sciences. This led to the differentiation of the academic community, a reduction of the number of academicians participating in its activities. The History of the Academy of Sciences (RAS) in 1917 is very important in the light of the modern reforms of fundamental science in Russia.

Keywords: Academy of Sciences, revolution, power, Charter, KEPS, reforms, autonomy, institutionalization, crisis.

Onoprienko V.I. Challenges of Global Science: Formation and Career of a Researcher in a Competitive Environment

Summary: Frontally deployed globalization has made a powerful impact on all spheres of modern society, but in science manifested itself especially radically. In the XXI century in the leading universities and research centers of Europe and the United States has developed the practice of hiring the most talented and promising researchers from around the world. High mobility is stimulated in every way: a person who has experience in various scientific centers, countries, cities is valued higher than a “homeboy”, because he demonstrates high adaptation, and his research experience is diverse and wide. The practice of selection of researchers and teachers from leading universities shows that the winners are the best but not the own people. It is a truly open system in action that meets the challenges of globalization. It is prohibited by law to pursue a scientific career at home University. Standards of international expertise are used as much as possible to assess the achievements of young researchers. Modern universities are economic corporations: to survive in a competitive environment, all means are used, up to brands and achievements of professors.

The article makes forecasts on the basis of conclusions about the shortcomings of the qualitative composition of graduate students, bureaucratization of procedures for thesis defense and certification of personnel, as well as the remoteness of the results of the national postgraduate study from the tasks of modern science in a globalizing world. In particular, the growth of the postgraduate courses in post-Soviet countries through the training in foreign universities and research centers is forecasted. This training is able to orient the knowledge and skills of graduate students to work in a highly competitive environment of modern science and high technology.

Keywords: science as a vocation and profession, global science, challenges of globalization, certification of scientific personnel, international expertise, competitive environment.

Krasnov M.A. Creation of the Russian Constitution as a Special Case of “Path Dependence” Effect

Summary: The article studies the process of creating the Constitution of modern Russia from the standpoint of neo-institutional theory. The “path dependence” as one of the key concepts of the new institutionalism, describing the dependence effect of emerging institutions on the trajectory of previous institutional development, is used by the author to explain the institutional specifics of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 1993.

Keywords: new institutionalism, Constitution of the Russian Federation, path dependence.

Denisov S.A. The political regime of modern Russia

Summary: Studies conducted by the author prove that Russia is not a democratic state. It imitates the existence of democracy. The article defines the type of authoritarian regime to which modern Russia belongs. The author points out the social, economic, organizational and spiritual factors that ensure the authoritarian character of the country.

Keywords: Russian political regime, authoritarianism, imitation of democracy, factors for authoritarianism.

Pivovarov Yu.S. Sketches from Russian Hell

Summary: The journal “Political Conceptology” publishes reflections on the past, present and future of Russian politics of the famous political scientist and political historian academician Yuri Sergeevich Pivovarov.

Keywords: revolution, law, democracy, Russia, West.

Klyamkin I.M. Monitoring Political Developments: Facts and Comments

Summary: We continue to publish the diary texts of Professor I.M. Klyamkin on Facebook. Given that the records of 2014–2017 were published recently as a separate book, we intend to continue printing new texts of the diary, which I.M. Klyamkin continues to keep. This journal issue contains recordings from January to April 2018. The Author reflects on the peculiarities of the political process in Russia, manifested in the run-up to the presidential elections and immediately after them, on the logic of positioning in the election campaign of the candidate from the government and opposition candidates. Particular attention is paid to the pre-election and post-election statements of V. Putin regarding the lack of an alternative for Russia to the technological breakthrough, without which it is problematic to ensure the security and preservation of the state sovereignty of the country. The author also reflects on some other events and their social nature, as well as on some phenomena of social consciousness, manifested in discussions with opponents. As in his other texts, I.M. Klyamkin discusses the current processes in the historical context, drawing attention to his previous publications in various editions.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, V.V. Putin, Russian politics, political regime.

Gordon D. “The Perplexities of Beginning”: Hannah Arendt's Theory of Revolution

Summary: The journal «Political Conceptology» publishes the translation of English paper of Daniel Gordon «“The Perplexities of Beginning”: Hannah Arendt's Theory of Revolution», first published in the book “The Anthem Companion to Hannah Arendt” in 2017. Translation and publication were carried out with the consent of the author.

Keywords: American revolution, French revolution, sociology, theory of revolution, democracy, Nazism.

Baehr P. The “Masses” in Hannah Arendt's Theory of Totalitarianism

Summary: The journal “Political conceptology” publishes the translation of English articles Peter Baehr «The “Masses” in Hannah Arendt's Theory of Totalitarianism», presented in the journal “The Good Society” of the University of Pennsylvania (USA) in 2007. Translation and publication were carried out with the consent of the author.

Keywords: Hannah Arendt, Max Weber, Karl Jaspers, politics, power, totalitarianism.

Makarenko V.P. Sociology of Ignorance: Terminology, Ideology and Propaganda (Abstract of Chapter 12 from the Book: Andreski S. Czarnoksiestwo w naukach społecznych. — Warszawa: Oficyna naukowa, 2002)

Summary: Stanislav Andreski (1919–2007) belongs to the generation of European humanities researchers who devoted their lives to a critical analysis of the ideas of the classics of sociology (A. Conte, H. Spencer, M. Weber). This analysis took place in the context of wars, revolutions, dictatorships and other disasters of the 20th century that fell to this generation. The results of their reflection on the social reality of their time, on their historical experience are of an undoubted existential, research and methodological interest for us who are living in a not so tragic but quite stormy era of social change. The main content of the third and fourth chapters of S. Andreski's main work “Magic in Social Sciences” is abstracted in the article.

Keywords: sociology of ignorance, manipulation, mass production, internal censorship, social sciences.

Khalilov T.A. System and the Soviet Man. Discussion of the N.E. Erokhin's Book

Summary: March 16, 2018 was held the sixteenth meeting of the standing theoretical seminar “Russian Thought and Politics”. Then participants of the meeting discussed the novel “Tuzaev. Finding the Soul” of N.E. Erokhin (writer and former employee of the Southern Federal University). This information-analytical overview presents the main theses of the presentation and the discussion that followed.

Keywords: N.E. Erokhin, System, Soviet man, political regime, speechwriter, witness of event, participant of event.