

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. The public interest in the context of bureaucratic domination: the concept of Michel Foucault

Summary: The article discusses the Michel Foucault's contribution to the formulation of the problem of the public interest genesis as well as to the analysis of related interpretations of government and sovereignty. The author believes that the concept of Foucault can be used in a critical, methodological and content analysis of all modifications and interpretations of national interests and sovereignty which have developed in the USSR and exist in post-Soviet space to date. Foucault's conception allows going beyond love and hatred towards the state. With this approach, the public interests, government and sovereignty are seen as a snake tangle of deep contradictions between political thought and practice. These contradictions are usually masked by the “systems of organized lies” which are inherent in the absolute majority of the states; moreover, such contradictions are caused by influence of Machiavellian tradition on the modern form of state in general, but especially on the form of Russian state.

Keywords: Foucault's political theory, public interests, government, sovereignty.

Skuratov V.A. Human and ahuman guises of power

Summary: The identity of power is considered in autobiographies of politicians, in ritual and ceremonial texts and also in artistic images of the rulers. The ethologic material is involved in the article. Power is treated as a formula of asymmetric discontact connection of individual beings with the ability of social responsiveness in any register of psychological response at the particular ground of using mental resources. Senseless and merciless revolt is differently objectified in one or another particular culture, and accordingly it has different chances of reproduction and legitimization. At the same time, the ontological character of revolt is unquestionable. The necessity of resisting the authorities is constant, and it is presented in various forms and topics.

Keywords: power, identity, potestarian primitive, ritual, W. Churchill, M. Foucault, A. Schopenhauer, B.F. Porshnev, anthropoculture, zooculture.

Potseluev S.P. Political Paradiologue

Summary: It is the phenomenon of political paradiologue as a post-modernist parody of classical dialogic intercourse that constitutes the subject of research in the article. Departing (in contraposition) from M.Bakhtin's and G.Deleuze's approaches and using as empirical material a “television duel” between two Russian politicians — V. Zhirinovskiy and A. Prokhanov, — the author considers in detail semantic and pragmatic absurdities and paradoxes of paradiological communication, as well as its infantile-performance aspects as specific markers of authoritarian thinking, and poses the question of certain fictitiousness, theatricality of paradiological discourse.

The article accentuates the simulative and regressive character of political paradiologue, its confusing and at the same time “therapeutic” effect upon mass consciousness.

Keywords: dialogue, paradiologue, absurd, paradox, A. Prokhanov, V. Zhirinovskiy.

Belyaev V.A. The project of a “thought-activity-oriented” society and the realization dialectic of modernity

Summary: In the article, the M.V. Raz's and S.I. Kotel'nikov's stands outlined in the paper “The power or governance?” are critically examined. The authors of article mentioned above aim to build a new version of the “open society.” According to them, the novelty of this project consist in the “correct” statement of the problem and its solution based on “thought-activity” approach developed in the framework of the MMC (Moscow Methodological Circle). The main principle of this approach is its opposition to the “naturalistic attitude,” according to which a person exists in the universe of realities which did not set by him. The essence of authors’ critical attitude to the western implementation of the “open society” consist in reference to the “expansion of mega-machines” in the Western world that leads to its “naturalization” and to reduction of governance relations to the relations of “power of man over man”. The authors propose their own “open society” project based on the principle of “governance” instead of “power.”

Keywords: Moscow methodological circle, open society, domination/submission relationship, power, governance, modern/postmodern, dialectic.

Ratz M.V., Kotelnikov S.I. Replying to criticism

Summary: The authors make use of the criticism of V. Beljajev to undertake their self-reflections as well as to broaden the thought area and to formulate some of their positions more precisely. It is also demonstrated that the critic’s principal reclamation of supposedly “disregarded realization difficulties” in the discussed authors’ paper is inconsistent.

Keywords: criticism, methodology, the modern era, activity approach, project, realization.

Nikolsky S.A. About the proper, the past, the barbarians, and the culture

Summary: In thinking about how to make Russia a successful and prosperous country, attention usually is focused on the concept of “ownership” which worries the active citizens. In recent times, their desire to become the first in material and resource redistribution of Soviet legacy was due not only to material interests but also to realized truth that everything should be the owner. And the owner appeared. But the first redistribution was followed by a second one, and the second - by the third. In an all-out race for the possession (holding, repartition) of property, our country is not getting better. Many are leaving, and the shaky welfare of the remaining people, as a rule, does not rest on their own talents, but on that one day God gave to the country. The author raises a question, what is to do in this situation. The “secret” of failure, he believes, is that the property itself does not produce the good. Property is subject and possibility to develop a human talent, and what in people the native and “proper” is.

Keywords: individual, society, politics, history, culture, property, barbarians, good, needs, abilities.

Pain E.A. The magic of totalitarianism

Summary: The article analyzes the main characteristics and factors of mobilization of the Putin's political regime: the cult leader, total unanimity of subjects, negative consolidation, “enchanting the world” and others. The author shows the relationship between unfinished Russian totalitarianism and the rationality suppression manifesting in such phenomena of the social life of contemporary Russia, as political absurdities, de-secularization, expanding the sacral zone, archaization and barbarism. However, this regime is, in author's opinion, short-lived and coming to a close due to lack of ideological basis for the positive consolidation of the society.

Keywords: personality cult, leadership cult, political mobilization regime, negative consolidation, political absurdity, de-secularization, archaization.

Gudkov L.D. Ressentiment nationalism

Summary: In the article, the ideological, technological and socio-political aspects of resentment nationalism which became widespread in the mass consciousness of modern Russia are subject of analysis. Based on the results of socio-logical research conducted by the Levada Center, the author reveals sources and key factors of the phenomenon; moreover, he shows the fragmentariness and doublethink of paternalistic post-totalitarian consciousness as well as irrationalism of public opinion in Russia, locking mechanisms for understanding of key policy issues, and others. According to the author, an undemocratic version of political evolution is implemented in contemporary Russia, i.e. a conservative paternalism based on the mechanisms of negative identity, de-intellectualization of the population, and reduction of moral and human capital.

Keywords: resentment, conservative paternalism, negative identity, negative mobilization, post-totalitarian consciousness, doublethink, xenophobia, legitimacy crisis, information war.

Transcript of the round table “War in the center-periphery system: traditional concepts and new discourses” (April 15, 2015, Rostov-on-Don)

Summary: The journal “Political Conceptology” publishes the transcript of the round table “The war in the center-periphery system: traditional concepts and new discourses” which was held in Rostov-on-Don April 15, 2015.

Keywords: War, center-periphery system, concept, discourse.

Potseluev S.P., Konstantinov M.S., Makarova E.K. Beyond the “spiral of silence”: the tools for study of right-wing ideologies

Summary: This article presents the methodology and technique of a comprehensive study of right-wing radical ideologemes in the minds of young students of the Rostov region; the study was conducted in 2015 by the scientific team under the guidance of S.P. Potseluev. The theoretical foundation of the study was the author's concept of political ideologemes developed on the basis of integral linguistic and political-philosophical concept of ideologeme (M. Bakhtin, F. Jamieson et al.). During the conceptualization process of the theory of right-wing radical ideologemes, also the morphological concept approach by M. Frieden and a concept of “groupuscular right” by R. Griffin were used. These theories have been adapted to the Russian political and socio-cultural peculiarity. As a result of the study, the specific information about the right-wing radical ideologemes common

among students, as well as about the ideas and values that have development potential in the direction of the right-wing radical ideologies were obtained.

Keywords: political ideologies, ideologeme, right-wing radicalism, fascism, youth, social conscience, opinion poll.

Tupaev A.V. An analytical report on the materials of focus-group interviews among students of natural science disciplines

Summary: The article is devoted to analysis of materials of focus-group interviews among students of natural science disciplines; the interviews were taken in the framework of a comprehensive study of right-wing radical ideologemes in the minds of the young students of the Rostov region, and the study was conducted in 2015 by the scientific team under the guidance of S.P. Potseluev. Specificity focused interview allows a moderator to focus on the emotional reactions, strategic guidelines, practices of discussion building and interpersonal interactions of group members; in addition, this specificity forms the idea of value orientations. Based on these factors, the analytical processing of focused interviews is designed to clarify and supplement the earlier results of questioning and the free interview.

Keywords: focused interview, right-wing radical ideologies, youth, values, behavior practices, ideology.

Nikolaev I.V. Political science students' emotional evaluation of extremist activity (According to the focus-group interviews materials)

Summary: The article presents the results of focused interviews with political science students on the subject of emotional evaluation of extremist activity in Russia and in the world. An attempt is made to identify the objects of the most striking emotional reactions, including actors evoking senses of empathy, fear, compassion, and so on. F. The factors of extremist activity which have caused the response from students are also defined in the article.

Keywords: extremism, right-wing radical ideology, terrorism, focus group, emotional reaction.

Makarenko V.P. Self-gobbling of power, impoverishment of thought, the true life, and the vision of God (Book Review: Likhachev D. Thoughts about life: memories. SPb.: Azbuka, 2014)

Summary: The author reconstructs the ideas of D.S. Likhachev's book which are related to his life experience in the USSR and seem to be unusual for contemporary Russian mass consciousness.

Keywords: memoirs, D.S. Likhachev, politics of nostalgia for the Soviet past.