

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. The Imperial cart, its drivers and greasers

Summary: The article attempts to apply to the realities of modern Russia the concept of political incompetence, proposed by the British historian, a specialist in the comparative history of empires, Dominique Lieven. Among the key provisions of this concept are the following: all the cycles of Russia's modernization ended in defeat; Russia has not been able to catch up with the developed countries of the West; This testifies to the futility of the imperial form of political organization. One of the key conclusions of the article is the thesis that the political incompetence of Russian leadership in the post-Soviet world is expressed in the refusal to exclude violence from political practice and theory.

Keywords: Political incompetence, empire, the collapse of empires, the post-Soviet space.

Avdonin V.S. Methods in the “vertical” dimension (metatheory and metalanguages-organons)

Summary: In this article methods of science are examined through the reflective prism of metatheory. Special methods-organons are defined among them as complexes of methodological knowledge oriented to the integration of science, capable of staying and moving in the two-dimensional (horizontal and vertical) methodological space of science. In the “horizontal” dimension they move in the form of fragments of methodological complexes of individual subject disciplines or “saturated” organons, while in the “vertical” one it applies in the form of generalized complexes of methodological and metatheoretical abstractions or “pure organons.” They include “pure mathematics”, “pure semiotics”, “pure morphology” and “pure comparativistics.” The interconnection of “saturated” and “pure” organons is represented through the concept of metalanguage, where the former acts as objective languages, and the latter — through their metalanguage reflexion. The mechanisms of these interactions are depicted together with the advantages of treating “pure organons” as metalanguages of knowledge subject areas. In conclusion, question is raised about the nature of the language in which the theory of organons can be expressed, and the problems associated with it are touched upon.

Keywords: science integration, metatheory, methodology, methods, saturated and pure organons, metalanguages, metmetalanguage.

Lokshin I.M. Is everything explained to everyone? Some epistemological and methodological challenges to contemporary political science

Summary: The article considers the application of the Duhem-Quine thesis to some methodological problems of political science, mainly from the field of conventional quantitative methods. Thus, these problems are associated with important epistemological subjects developed in the philosophy of science of the twentieth century. Some of the challenges faced by conventional

quantitative methods are formulated. In the final part the assumption is made with regard to methodological approaches that can overcome the epistemological difficulties associated with the Duhem-Quine thesis.

Keywords: The Duhem-Quine thesis, quantitative methods, methodology, epistemology.

Gasparyan O.T. Application of the methods of spatial econometrics in the applied political science

Summary: The urgency of the dissemination and application of the methods of spatial econometrics in political science is related to the specifics of comparative cross-country and interregional studies. Based on the example of the subjects of the Russian Federation, this article shows that ignoring the interdependencies between the analyzed objects (countries or regions) can lead to erroneous conclusions regarding the initial hypotheses.

Keywords: Spatial econometrics, spatial modeling, causality, spatial interdependence, matrix of spatial weights.

Polukhina E.V., Prosyanyuk D.V. Mixed methods research: integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches

Summary: The article discusses the possibility of integrating qualitative and quantitative methods called mixed methods research (MMR). Studies with mixed methods are understood as a special genre and strategy combining qualitative and quantitative methods for solving a wide range of problems. The article is written on the basis of an overview of relevant, predominantly English-speaking, academic articles and monographs. The authors show the process of institutionalization of studies with mixed methods, describe the main directions and designate specialized thematic publications. In the article, grammatism is presented as an epistemological basis for mixed research. Various versions of research designs are shown. The authors highlight the existing approaches to the integration of the results of qualitative and quantitative methods, as well as describe the sequence of research procedures.

Keywords: Methodology of social research, studies with mixed methods, qualitative methods, quantitative methods, integration, pragmatism, research design.

Marx A., Rihoux B., Ragin C. The origins, development, and application of Qualitative Comparative Analysis: The first 25 years

Summary: A quarter of a century ago, in 1987, Charles Ragin published a monograph named “Comparative Method”, which introduced a new method in social science called qualitative comparative analysis (QCA). The QCA is simultaneously one of the comparative research approaches focused on the study of cases and a collection of techniques based on the set theory and Boolean algebra that aims to combine some of the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Since its inception in 1987, the QCA has been increasingly applied in the social sciences over time. The first part of this review article emphasizes the origins of the ideas underlying the QCA, after which the main features are explained in the second one in the way as they were described in “Comparative Method.” The third part is devoted to the earliest applications of the method, the fourth one focuses on the arguments of the first critics of the QCA and the transformation of the method that has occurred under their influence. In the fifth part of the article, the prospects for further expansion of the method into political science and some of the main applications of the QCA to political science disciplines are considered. Thus, this article sets the

goal to convey the idea of the origin and development of the QCA, its main functions (without technical details), the method traversed at the moment, and the variety of its applications in real research.

Keywords: qualitative comparative analysis, comparative methodology, case-study.

Meleshkina E.Y. Capabilities of qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to investigate the post-communist transformations

Summary: The article explores the possibilities and results of applying the method of qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to the study of institutional transplants in 25 post-communist states of Europe and Asia. The analysis tool developed on the basis of QCA is analyzed in detail, allowing to create a typology of institutional transformations in these countries.

Keywords: method of qualitative comparative analysis (QCA); institutional transplantations; typology of post-communist transformations.

Ukhvanova-Shmygova I.F. Cause and causality in the context of the anthroposemiotic modeling of discourse: the causal-genetic approach

Summary: This article discusses the basis of the anthroposemiotic causal-genetic approach to modeling the content of discourses. The discussion is constructed with a focus on the causes that generate the content of discourses, and their functional classification characteristics (factor-factum or process-factual manifestation). The latter determine the functional integrity and range of actualizations of the content potential of discourses, their information variability and interactive adaptability.

Keywords: Cause, factor, factum, causal-genetic approach or perspective (CGP); Causal genetic modeling (CGM), anthroposemiotics, discourse.

Bojanić P., Bojanić S.M. Object of nostalgia

Summary: In this text, in which the singular hides two authors, we examine the various meanings of the concept of nostalgia, first thematized by the Swiss doctor Johannes Hofer in his doctoral thesis “Die Nostalgia oder Heimweh”, defended 22 June 1688. Our intention is to show the “militaristic paradox” of this protocol, since in times of war, one defends one’s home by being away from it, and thus the nostalgia held by the soldier in a certain way suspends war. However, the existence of one’s own home and desire to return (“I want to go home”), which does in a way suspend war, at the same time allows for war, since the home is ultimately defended.

Keywords: nostalgia, friction, home, illness, war.

Fishman L.G. It turned out as always. Ideological needs of the Russian elite: supply and demand

Summary: The article is devoted to the description and systematization of the most striking characteristics of Russian official ideology. The ideology of the ruling state-bureaucratic corporation is described as the “ideology of victory”, secondary to the “bourgeois” original. The article examines the strategies of bureaucratic imitation of the “bourgeois original”, which in practice act as unpromising “under-nationalism”, anti-extremist discourse, and “rapid reporting

ideology.” Ultimately, under the cover of an eclectic official ideology, something like a “social contract” in its Hobbesian version is found: if you agree with the existence of a sovereign, you will have to endure him. The sole purpose of that ideology is to substantiate the legitimacy of the domination of the corporative-bureaucratic sovereign over his subjects, which is based on the fact that the only significant victory is that over subjects.

Keywords: political ideology, political elite, bureaucracy, bureaucratic corporation, legitimacy, domination.

Glebova I.I. About the Great War, National Mythology, and Contemporary Russian Society

Summary: The article critically analyzes the national mythology of the Great Patriotic War (WWII). The author shows that the memory of this war is the most valuable symbolic resource that is actively exploited for the sake of momentary interests. At the same time, the possibility of understanding the tragedy and inconsistency of the history of the Second World War, as well as the key reasons for its mythologization, is blocked by aggressive watchdogness which prohibits the very formulation of such questions. As the author shows, the mythology of the Second World War within memory of Russian society was reduced to a “military victorious”, “marvelous” history, glorifying the military power of the state and the heroism of the people. As a result, these myths do not contribute to social development, but are called to inspire optimism, wake up not national feeling but nationalistic vainglory and great-power aggression.

Keywords: national mythology, collective memory, Great Patriotic War, aggressive watchdogness.

Khaitun S.D. The Great Patriotic War as an illustration of the negative role of the nomenklatura

Summary: The article is a condensed section of the monograph “Nomenclature v. Russia: Evolutionary Dead End”. It is shown that the victory of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War was achieved at the cost of a huge over-expenditure of human and material resources in which the Stalinist nomenclature which was probably the most inefficient (most costly) manager in the history of mankind, was guilty, and who depleted the country and thus brought closer the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Keywords: The Great Patriotic War, the quality of victory, over-expenditure of resources, Stalin, the nomenclature.

Karpenko A.A. The trained history: the memory about the Great Patriotic War

Summary: It is attempted to elaborate the concept of the trained history on the example of the memory about the Great Patriotic War in the article. The basic positions in contemporary historiography at the initial stage of the Great Patriotic War are briefly considered. It is hypothesized that substitution of the memory about tragedy of the Great Patriotic War with the victory serves as justification to state violence and power irresponsibility towards violence. It is attempted to show how the memory about the Great Patriotic War is used by the power in contemporary Russia as a resource of negative mobilization.

Keywords: trained history, historical memory, Great Patriotic War, negative mobilization, enemy complex, hybrid history.

Makarenko V.P. The collaboration problem

Summary: The article analyzes the everyday, administrative, economic, military and political aspects of the collaboration problem. Relying on the concept of M.I. Semiryaga, the author shows that collaborationism is a means of fighting between different social and national groups, and this means is based on the help of the occupiers. At the same time, the choice of national identity in war conditions is due to utilitarian considerations.

Keywords: collaborationism, occupation, Great Patriotic War, national identity.

Mikhailova E.V., Skogorev A.P. The evolution of the civil society in contemporary Russia (Non-profit organizations)

Summary: The article is the final in a series of scientific works of the three-year project on the representation of civil society issues in contemporary Russia. As used discourse analysis of modern media allows to reveal the relationship between civil society and institutions of power — in this case, we consider the non-profit organizations.

Keywords: civil society, evolution, non-profit organizations, mass media.

Coser V.A. Civil Society 2015: Rostov-on-Don and Russia (a lesson-conference for the general education school)

Summary: The emergence of civil society as a social sphere independent of the state and business is closely connected with the emergence and functioning of public organizations and groups of citizens. These organizations and groups differ in the number of participants, the orientation (socio-political, animal advocates, organizations that promote the protection of public order, etc.), in relation with state authorities, and in other characteristics. Their free creation and activities limited only by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the laws of the country are of decisive importance for the present and future of civil society in Russia. The controversial question is that of the nature of activities of social organizations which are close to the authorities (“system organizations”) as well as of opposition (“non-system”) groups. These organizations and groups can be seen as multidirectional in relation to the goals of civil society development, or perceived as an integral part of the mosaic picture of modern civil society.

Keywords: Civil society, public organizations, non-commercial organizations (NGOs), volunteers, the Center for Street Animals in Rostov-on-Don, volunteer people's squads in Rostov-on-Don, The Anti-corruption Foundation (FBK), the “Essence of Time” movement.

Transcript of the discussion of the book: Obolonsky A.V. Ethics of the public sphere and the realities of political life. — M.: Mysl', 2016. — 448 p. Speculation for a fall: the ethics of the public sphere as an indicator of the state of society

Summary: What is more important today for the successful development of Russia: political institutions or human qualities? Is moral policy a utopia or a reality? Why do arise and what are such phenomena as false patriotism and political cynicism? Can ethical codes serve as a kind of medicine in the public sphere? These issues were proposed by the Round Table participants in the “Liberal Mission Foundation.” A talk was given by the lawyer Alexander Obolonsky, whose book “The Ethics of the Public Sphere and the Realities of Political Life”, published by the “Liberal Mission Foundation” was presented during the discussion. Alexey Barabashev, Mikhail Krasnov,

Sergey Medvedev, Oksana Oleinik, Marietta Chudakova, and other experts took part in the discussion. The round table was conducted by the scientific director of the Higher School of Economics and the president of the “Liberal Mission Foundation” Yevgeny Yasin.

Keywords: Ethics, morality, political cynicism, patriotism, public sphere, political institute.

Kolchinsky E.I. About the Spotted Hen please say a word, or the New Year's cockiness

Summary: In the article, in a humorous form, a specie *Gallus domesticus* from the unit Gallinaceae from the perspective “Cocks as a means of visual agitation in the patriotic education of the younger generation” is “analyzed” and “revised”. The intention of the conducted buffoonery session is to make an attempt to protect oneself and creative process via laughter about absurdity of the surrounding reality.

Keywords: buffoonery, Year of the Rooster, absurdity, bureaucratization of science.