

## **Summaries and keywords**

### **Makarenko V.P. Reading Alexandre Koyré: The Phenomenon of the evolution of national philosophy to the system of total lies**

*Summary:* The author's hypothesis about Alexander Koyre as a political philosopher of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is formulated in the article. To substantiate the hypothesis, the concepts of “independent thought”, “spiritual regime”, “governmental philosophy”, and “political innovation” are discussed in Koyre's works “Philosophy and the National Problem in Russia at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century” and “Reflections on Lies”. These concepts are analyzed against the background of contemporary historical, philosophical, archaeographic and political discussions.

*Keywords:* Alexander Koyre, spiritual regime, governmental philosophy, independent thought.

### **Miourberg I.I. Political dimension of unpolitical philosophies**

*Summary:* In the presented work, the thesis is substantiated that European political thought reached its depths only with the appearance of a post-classical method of philosophizing; in the center of attention is the concept of “political”, the formation of which took its origin in a number of important doctrines of classics (Plato, Hegel, Schopenhauer, et al.). Each of these theories / approaches, while remaining in the field of classical political philosophy, simultaneously carried out the act of “transcending”, orienting political thought to achieve until then not known methods of conceptualizing the sphere of political life of Europeans. In particular, it is shown that the logocentrism of the Kantian notion of freedom and its consequence — conceptual amorphism, which prevented the differentiation of thinking and acting as different objects of reflection — is the continuation of a certain philosophical tradition, the smooth development of which was periodically violated by the invasion of “the other”. The latter trend found a revolutionary solution in the epochal philosophy of Nietzsche.

*Keywords:* liberty, “the political”, moral autonomy, ethization of reason, lack of disciplinary differentiation, power, the form of universality, subject-subject relation, Modernity, post-classical philosophy.

### **Ratz M.V., Kotelnikov S.I., Sleptsov B.G. Power or governance? Chapter 5. Concept of a project**

*Summary:* Proposed for discussion is the concept of a project for Russia's liberation from its notorious path of reforms and counter-reforms. The project is in development and has been published by sections in PC magazine since 2014. The work is performed in accordance with the traditions of the Moscow Methodological Circle, as they are interpreted by the authors.

*Keywords:* citizens, thinking activity, development, evolution, power, governance, policy and politics, Russia.

### **Neretina S.S. 1917: The sacrifice of history**

*Summary:* Early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The famous for Russia entry into Modernity, in that all-European New time which since the XVII century marked the emergence of a permanent social change characterizing this whole era up to our days — the time of wars and revolutions. The notion of “revolution” that arose in the depths of theology denoted a global turn toward modernization, which defines Modernity even in those moments when a rollback to tradition takes place. Therefore, the current break with the goals of the 1917 revolution does not correspond to the fictions of a return to old values. Building traditions and substituting them into the past is a truly new thing: for no other epoch had an idea to change the past in the name of public interests.

*Keywords:* revolution, Cadet Party, modernization, tradition, paradigm, intelligentsia, negation, economics, politics, corruption, chauvinism, freedom.

### **Haitun S.D. Freedom of speech and research in Russia's and world science**

*Summary:* In the XX century, in the philosophy of science, the principle of fallibilism won, according to which any scientific theory, including the most fundamental and generally accepted, may turn out to be (or may not be) tomorrow erroneous. It was also found out that scientific knowledge, like the whole observable world, evolves fractally, i.e. through a cascade of branch points of evolutionary lines. It follows that: (1) the evolution of scientific knowledge is unpredictable; (2) dissenter and pariahs are the norm in science; (3) practice cannot serve as a criterion for the truth of the scientific theory. The latter is especially important for fundamental research which serves as a basis for applied research and for which it is not known beforehand whether one or the other will benefit. Developed countries solve this set of problems through a matrix system of funding science, in which a budget is allocated for budget financing. Grant funds in developed countries are tens of thousands, so the authors of the strangest scientific ideas have a chance to find money for them. In the USSR, the grant system was absent completely; science was financed exclusively by the budget. As a result, the efficiency of Soviet science was extremely low compared with Western efficiency. Today, the position of science in Russia is becoming increasingly catastrophic, first, because of the policy taken by officials to apply basic science and, secondly, because of the extremely weak development of the grant system.

*Keywords:* the principle of fallibilism, the evolution of scientific knowledge, the fractality of the evolution of scientific knowledge, the unpredictability of the evolution of scientific knowledge, scientific dissent, practice as a micro and macro criterion for truth, fundamental research, a matrix system for financing science, budget financing, project / grant funding, nomenclature.

### **Fishman L.G. Epos of the precariat**

*Summary:* In the article an attempt is made to reveal some aspects of the social conditioning of the new popular, including in Russia, fantasy genre — LitRPG (Literature of Role-Playing Games). The conclusion is justified that the emergence of LitRPG is closely related to the growing precarization processes of a significant part of population in a number of countries, and that the works of this genre reflect both some hopes and fears about precariat's present and future. In general, LitRPG is viewed as a kind of “epic of precariat”.

*Keywords:* LitRPG, precariat, ideology, epic, novel.

**Kulik A.N. State strategic design in contemporary Russia: subjects, process, problems**

*Summary:* Strategic design is one of the most important components of management and administration of state. Its function is the working-out long-term programs of socio-economic and institutional-political development of society. The preparation and implementation of program-strategic documents, the role of the state, the civic society and the expert community in the producing of national development strategies, as well as the problems on the way of introducing strategic management into state practice are considered. The study is based on assessments of authoritative experts and public opinion polls on the state of Russian society. Most of the sources used are available to readers online.

*Keywords:* management and administration of state, strategic design, program-strategic documents, regime of government, political participation, civic society, intellectual elite.

**Klyamkin I.M. Russia-Ukraine: a chronicle of events and a thematic commentary (2014–2017): historical contexts**

*Summary:* In the second selection of texts from the diary of Professor I.M. Klyamkin, published by him in Facebook, it is about the features of the modern historical consciousness of the Russian educated public. More precisely, about how it manifests itself in the network discussions held by the author. In the notes of I.M. Klyamkin, first of all, those are drawing attention which relate to the Russian's perception of Ukrainian history and the Ukrainian policy of historical memory. I.M. Klyamkin's polemical judgments about the current images of Russian pre-Soviet and Soviet history in the minds and thinking of contemporaries who hold different ideological and political positions are also interesting. In his judgments and assessments, the author is guided by his own concept of Russian history, interpreted by him as a cyclical alternation of militarization and demilitarization of the social order.

*Keywords:* Russian-Ukrainian relations, chronicle, maydan, orthodoxy, great-powerness, sovietness.

**Freeman G.P. Politics and mass immigration**

*Summary:* The magazine "Political Conceptology" publishes the translation of an English-language article by Gary P. Freeman, included in a new series of Oxford textbooks on various aspects of political science entitled "Contextual Political Analysis". This book was published in 2006 under the editorship of Robert Goodin and Charles Tilly.

*Keywords:* population, international migration, immigration policy, EU, migration control.

**Abramenko A.V. Diaries of A. Schmemann: on the issue of objectivity**

*Summary:* The article explores the possibility of objective knowledge of A. Schmemann's personality on the basis of the materials of his personal diaries. The genre specificity of the diary is considered. The influence of the psycholinguistic features of the diary text on the reader's perception of the author's personality is analyzed. Based on A. Schmemann's notes, the conclusion is drawn that the personality's awareness of the self remains the secret for others, and the disclosure of this secret is impossible without seeking a new conceptual approach and changes in one's own worldview.

*Keywords:* Alexander Schmemann, psycholinguistic features of the diary, the relationship between author and reader, personality.

### **Samatareva K.A. Methodology of the study of urban political regime**

*Summary:* This article is devoted to the problem of adapting the concept of urban political regimes to Russian realities. Differences in the formation of an authoritative community of urban space, the forms of interaction of all aspects of the distribution of power in urban communities and the implementation of this power, as well as other features of Russian cities do not allow the use of the theory of C. Stone in the classical form. In addition, an analysis of the content of the theory is made, on the basis of which the author concludes that when selecting cities which are becoming objects of regime research, it is necessary to develop a system of criteria that the city must meet. On the basis of this, the author outlines the features of the local community, in which the existence of a formed urban political regime in Russia is most likely.

*Keywords:* city, urban political regime, city government, city community.

### **Tupaev A.V. The ideas of the “special path” in the minds of student youth**

*Summary:* This article presents some results of a sociological study of right-wing ideology in the minds of students in the Rostov region, in particular, the idea of a “special path”, its formation in the Eurasian ideology, its potential for legitimizing the political process in modern Russia, and its perception in the student environment.

*Keywords:* Ideology, right-radical ideologemes, “special path”, students.

### **Ermolaev I.P. The results of Russia's socio-economic and political development by 1917 as the root cause of the revolutionary changes**

*Summary:* The socio-economic tensions that caused the revolutionary events of 1917 did not arise out of nowhere. The author briefly examines the order of Russia's accumulation of relevant problems, starting from the XVIII century. The aggravation of the whole complex of external and internal tensions made the inevitability and the necessity of a new revolutionary explosion historically conditioned under specific circumstances of Russia's development. The revolutionary events of 1917 were the only way at that time to save and preserve Russia's independent place and role in the global space. This article serves as an introduction to the fourth volume of the “Full University Course of Lectures on the History of Russia”, written by professor I.P. Ermolaev.

*Keywords:* Russia, XIX century, early XX century, socio-economic development, the peasant question, the growth of revolutionary sentiments.

### **Ermolaev I.P., Ermolaev A.I. Russian Federation at the turn of the XXI century: a brief overview of problems in the socio-political sphere, science, and education**

*Summary:* On December 31, 1999, Boris N. Yeltsin announced from the TV screens to the Russians about his resignation as a president of the Russian Federation and recommended his successor to the country. One of the dramatic periods of the history of Russia ended. The article attempts to summarize the main results and inherited problems of Russia's post-Soviet development, with which the country came to the turn of the third millennium. This article serves as a conclusion

to the fourth volume of the “Full University Course of Lectures on the History of Russia”, written by professor I.P. Ermolaev in co-authorship with A.I. Ermolaev, an employee of the St. Petersburg branch of the Institute of the History of Science and Technology of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

*Keywords:* Russia as the legal successor of the USSR, foreign policy, domestic policy, social problems, education, science, technosphere.