

SUMMARIES

L.G. Ionin, E.N. Ozhiganov. Max Weber as an excuse: Curiosities of “social philosophy”

The article analyzes the monograph of A.B. Rakhmanov “Social Philosophy of Max Weber”, in which criticism of Weber's sociology is used as an excuse for the revivification of Marxist social utopia. Since the author's argument depends entirely on its ideological beliefs, it has zero value in scientific terms, but may serve as a useful starting point for diagnosing the current state of Russian sociology, especially in the context of its “social utility”.

Key words: ideology, comparative sociology, essentialism, Marxism, social utility, sociology of knowledge, Russian sociology.

M.F. Chernysh. Sociological paradigms and analysis of inequality in a transition society

Russian sociologists explore social differentiation and income inequality on the basis of stratification analysis. However stratification is void of conceptual schemes that allow to analyze dynamic forms of economic and political inequality characteristic of the societies making transition to a market-based economy. Experimental theories portray the Russian society as feudal or estate-based lack hermeneutic history and find no definite proof in the results of sociological studies. The crisis of methodology forced Russian researchers of inequality to return to Marxist legacy in general and class analysis in particular. The article speculates on the advantages of the class-based approach proposed by Marx in his famous work “The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonapart” and argues that the conceptual scheme used by Marx to describe an unstable society can be used to analyze inequality in class societies making a transition towards capitalism.

Key words: social stratification, class analysis, social interests, inequality, social paradigms.

**S.V. Dobrolyubov. Collective subject and collective agent:
Some grounds for conceptualization**

In this essay, the author examines conceptual transition from an individual to a commonality. Incompatibility of individual' and social' concepts is overcome by consideration of commonality genesis as an appearance of real phenomenon in real intercourse of human beings. Appearance of social whole is possible only with restriction of individual's freedom of choice. That restriction might be internal — symbolic and motivational, and external — with the help of social power over an individual. The article shows how internal determination of choice leads to development of commonalities with social consciousness and self-consciousness, group solidarity, common practice, traditions, culture. The power over an individual, on the other hand, leads to appearance of organized communities with coordinated collective activities. Typically reflecting and acting community is understood as collective subject, while community with organized activities is understood as collective agent. Concepts of society and state, social structure and institutions are adapted to such understanding of commonality.

Key words: collective subject, collective agent, agency, social self-consciousness, social value system, sociogenesis.

**D.M. Rogozin, A.A. Ipatova. Fabricating a telephone interview:
quickly, effectively and safely**

The article focuses on the communication strategies used by telephone interviewers with low efficiency. The special attention is paid to the verbal behavior of the interviewer: actualization and foregrounding, iterations, redundancy, and usage of polite forms. Based on different ways of interviewer / respondent interactions the types of communicative bias in telephone interview are given: non-directivity, dominating, and formalization. The study examines the results of the telephone survey made by the Centre for Federative Research Methodology (RANEPА) and the Russia Public Opinion Research Centre in December, 2011.

Key words: actualization, polite behavior, telephone communication, foregrounding, dominating in communication, communication strategies, survey, speech redundancy, communication failure, standardized (structured) interview, telephone interview, interviewer effect.

**A.V. Dmitriyeva. Social inclusion/exclusion as modern society
structuration principle**

The article analyzes changes in understanding of modern societies ways of structuration. It becomes obvious that traditional interpretation of poverty and social inequality as a great gap between economical

welfares departs on the second plan. Not so obvious and not so definite differences come out on the foreground. In these frames the exclusion/inclusion concept looks the most perspective. This pair is not always a pair of opposites, quite the contrary, more often exclusion from one group accompanies inclusion to the others. And it means shifting not up or down, but inside or out.

Key words: poorness, exclusion/inclusion, social capital, structuration.

T.Z. Kozlova. Motivation for adoption of orphans into a guardian family

The care for orphan children in modern Russia tends to consist in their placement into guardian families. The goal of a guardian family is to provide successful socialization of the child. A guardian family is a kind of a replacement family. The article discusses motivation of adopting children into such families. About 80% of guardians are grandmothers of the children. The parents of the children have been stripped of parenting rights. Other motives for adoption are lack of own children, desire to have more children in the family or children of another gender.

Keywords: social orphans, orphan children, replacement family, guardian family, socialization, motivation.

O.A. Kazhanov. Statistical and sociological method in the Russian electoral research of the early 20th century (exemplified by the State Duma campaigns of 1906–1912)

By example of Duma electoral campaigns of 1906–1912 some methods of Russian empirical sociology are considered. The present research focuses on the most wide-spread statistical and sociological method of that time. The study of some concrete works having survived till today made it possible to see some peculiarities of its application for gathering primary sociological information, to assess the application of mathematical and statistical procedures for analysis of factual data gathered and to reveal the level of development of electoral statistics. A conclusion is drawn that quantitative measurements were considered as the most prospective means to obtain objective information about the major behavioural characteristics of Russian voter. That has determined their broad propagation and a considerably high level of scientific and methodological foundations.

Key words: history of domestic empirical sociology, elections to the State Duma of the Russian Empire, electoral research, statistical and sociological method, electoral statistics.

V.M. Pashinskiy. Sociology of knowledge as methodology of research of social and historical development in the studies of generational dynamics

Integration of different sociological approaches is the barest necessity of theoretical sociology. In the article the phenomenological approach, developed by P. Berger and T. Lukman, is used for integration of theoretical schemes of A. Comte, K. Mannheim and J. Ortega-y-Gasset. These scientists studied the problem of the order as the problem of individual socialization within the bounds of generations. The results of A. Comte, K. Mannheim and J. Ortega-y-Gasset one may consider from unified point of view as constructed in the limits of sociology of knowledge, if the last is interpreted as universal methodology of social and historical knowledge.

Key words: phenomenological approach, sociology of knowledge, problem of generations, internalization, externalization.

O.B. Bozkov, T.Z. Protasenko. Same-sex marriage — plot imposed upon society. Who benefits?

Lately there has been a lot of information in mass media, both in Russia and the rest of the world, on non-traditional sexual orientation and specifically same-sex marriage. This essay examines the phenomenon of same-sex marriage as well as the reasons of high level interest in this subject. The main thesis is stated in the title. The main argument in support of the thesis is based on the data collected as part of mass surveys that show that these problems, if exist in the consciousness of society (at least in Saint-Petersburg), are only at the periphery (of consciousness). More over, the attitude towards legalization of same-sex marriages and possibility of children adoption by same-sex couples in majority of surveyed is negative.

As such, frequent “inclusion” of the problem of same-sex marriage in the media lays in the field of political games that are actively being mastered by both Russian politicians and various mass media.

Key words: non-traditional sexual orientation, same-sex marriage, family values, human rights