

ABSTRACTS

THE THEORY OF POLITICS

P. 5. *Zavershinskiy K.F.* SPACE AND TIME OF RUSSIAN CIVIL SOCIETY. The article presents cognitive possibilities of semantic-analyses of civil society through studies of the conceptual scheme of the space and time of political communication. The researcher emphasizes that a more perceptively understanding of the civil society as a process of meaning-making for the political legitimization of the order of coexistence of society and power.

P. 18. *Sherbinina N.G.* THE SYMBOLIC CONSTRUCTION OF MYTHOHEROIC REALITY OF RUSSIA. The article represents the theoretical bases of conception of mythoheroic construction of political reality. The author is guided by phenomenological approach and the tradition of social construction. The primary conclusion of this work is that in Russia a heroic reality is constructed politically. The author suggests an original interpretation of Russian political myth as heroic representation of power, when a monomyth is a programming symbolic complex for political order.

P. 38. *Calder Gideon.* HOW CAN THE PAST BE WRONGED? THE 'HOLOCAUST INDUSTRY' AND MORAL CAPITAL. A claim in recent discussion of what has been called the 'Holocaust Industry' is that the Nazi Holocaust has been used as a source of 'moral capital': a commodity to be appropriated for political effect in the competition for resources, public attention and influence. The implication is that this is an 'abuse' of the past, distinguished from another, more authentic, ethical, or critical sort of relationship that we might have to it. This article considers possible (and problematic) dimensions of a distinction between true and exploitative relations to the past. I make two main claims. One is that the possibility of 'doing justice' (in both an ethical and a representational sense) to the past indeed depends on there being an available contrast between its use for moral capital and a genuine attention to its specificity – as does the more problematic business of learning lessons from historical events. A second claim is that adequately considering what the second might mean requires way of approaching 'remembrance' which is at odds with both 'traditional' (positivist) and postmodernist views of the nature of history.

POLITICAL SPACE AND THE TIME OF MODERN RUSSIA

P. 52. *Sherbinin A.I.* «RED-LETTER-DAY» AS FORMING OF MATRIX OF POLITICAL TIME PERCEPTION IN RUSSIA. In the article the author raises a problem of deficit of coherent conservatism in the conscience of contemporary Russian society that is considered as threat to lineal model of current policy. The author introduced a term «matrix cyclical thinking». He shows how a calendar fulfills a matrix mechanism of influence on memory of many generations of Russians.

P. 70. *Kirdiashkin I.V.* TRANSFORMATION TIME AND (YOUTH FACTOR IN RUSSIAN POLITICS). This article is devoted to the modern socio-political time basic characteristics and priorities that allow to include the youth its ideology production. Characteristics are given to mechanism and ideological projects of modern socio-political area organization their Russian specificity and prevailed type of thinking that is also peculiar to the youth.

P. 84. *Popova E.V., Bytchkova O.V.* PEOPLE AND THINGS DURING POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION: BY THE EXAMPLE OF ZHKH IN CHEREPOVETS. Today, the notion of «right» institutions (ones that are democratic and pro-market-oriented) prevails in conventional studies of democracy in post-communist countries. The focus is on the articulation or non-articulation of citizens' interests and their ability to influence the state and its decisions. While studying the city infrastructure and its post-Soviet transformations in current Russia, most analysts profess that changes in ownership or management style of the housing maintenance and utility companies would result in the empowerment of citizens. Many studies were developed to explore constraints that inhibit such progress. While this view captures many of the central problems of democracy building in Russia today, this study claims that such an approach should be corrected through examination of the role of objects or things.

Employing the «actor-network» approach, we will argue that things do matter in the analysis of democratic policy-making and explore the case of reforms in the housing and utility sector.

P. 99. *Agisheva O.V.* THE IMAGE OF CITY IN THE POLITICAL SPACE. This article devoted by consideration the image of city in the political sphere of society. The figurativeness of political world deep-rooted in the Russian political culture. The most powerful that image, which stems in the archetypes ideas. Especially important images of cities involve the elements of the image of «great» and «sacral» city. Any efficiently functioning in the politics the image of city inevitable carries the bright value constituent that reflective subjective relation.

THE IDEOLOGIES AND POLITICS

P. 116. *Kologrivova I.V.* POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA. In the article a trajectory of development of modern ideologies in the russian political history in conditions of post-soviet epoch with accent on institutional description of formation of public politics in Russia is considered.

P. 124. *Skotchilova V.G.* IDEOLOGY AS A SYMBOLICAL SYSTEM. The article is devoted to the problem of existence ideology as symbolical system structure ideal sphere politics and provide for reception political area. Special emphasis was made on the properties of the existence of ideology in the subjunctive environment, the level and the character of the personal perception of it.

P. 128. *Shkurichin I.A.* PROBLEM OF HOLDING DEMOCRATIC IDEAL IN RUSSIA. The democratic ideals and attitudes to them are considered in this article.

P. 133. *Didenko A.N.* ESSENCE OF THE PARLIAMENTARISM AND SOME FEATURES OF ITS FORMATION IN THE SUBJECTS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The article is devoted to the analysis of existing definitions of the term of «parliamentarism» in the subjects of the Russian Federation and also to the studying the concrete historical conditions, which have influenced on the formation of the parliaments in Russian regions.

P. 140. *Katunin D.A.* STATUS OF LANGUAGES IN MODERN SERBIAN LEGISLATION AS STATE LANGUAGE POLICY REALISATION. The article presents an attempt to describe and make a typology of the status of the languages in acts of law of all the levels of the Republic of Serbia (including Kosovo). The regulations on the language in the principal state, autonomous regions and municipalities' laws (Charters and Statutes) as well as special laws on the languages use and the minorities' rights protection are given and analysed.

THE GLOBAL WORLD

P. 154. *Korobeynikova L.A.* DISCOURSE ON GLOBALIZATION: CONCEPTUAL CHANGES. The author's conception of soft globalization is dedicated to opening the possible space for alternative to narrow economic, political, social, etc. interpretation of globalization. This conception aims to feel a gap between the study of globalization an the external, phenomenal level and at the internal, noumenal level by analysis the essence of the globalization process. The conception provides a new approach to understanding of multicultural citizenship in a time of increasing globalization. Such point of view will change the way society views globalization and national belonging by non-traditional representation of relationships between global and local as a new trend of world's evolution formation.

P. 165. *Ogleznev V.V.* TRANSFORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT POWER IN CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION: THE SOCIALLY-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS. The hypothesis is offered, that government power is reposed and transformed under influence of growth of significance of system of authorities, which not caused territorial factors, in conditions of globalization. Thus, the new forms and new centers political powers try to get acknowledgment equally with sovereignty.

P. 174. *McGrew Tony.* TRANSNATIONAL DEMOCRACY: THEORIES AND PROSPECTS. The various descriptions of transnational democracy rooting various traditions of a democratic idea are identified. Critical reflection on these four contemporary re-imaginings of democracy – democratic intergovernmentalism, radical republican democracy, cosmopolitanism, and deliberative democracy – raises fundamental questions about the desirability and possibility of transnational democracy.

P. 200. *Shmakov V.S.* SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF EVOLUTION TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES IN SCOPE OF GLOBALIZATION: RUSSIA – BELARUS. In this article modern social and economical problems of development of Russia and Belarus are reviewed from the standpoint of modernization theory. The system transformation raises social, economical and cultural problems before society. It changes aims, methods and means of social system functioning, driving it into special condition, forming specific consciousness and behavior, specific social adaptive reactions, making new social phenomenon. Traditional society under modernization's influence can evolve into some intermediate forms, which are able to relatively constant reproduction.