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The Phenomenon of the City as an Interethnic Community

The paper defines the regularities of socio-cultural dynamics of the urban ethnic community that are formed under the influence of migration processes and state migration policy on the ethnic composition of the urban population and the position of certain ethnic groups. It shows the dual role of ethnic enclaves in the development of the urban community, as well as “brokers of ethnicity” (ethno-cultural mediators) in solving the problems of ethnic groups. It also examines the potential of self-organization and consolidation of urban communities in solving the problem of migrant adaptation. The paper emphasizes the importance of self-representation of the urban community, especially its basic ethno-cultural part for harmonization of interethnic relations.

City; interethnic community; interethnic relations; migration processes; migrants; ethnic groups; integration; adaptation; nationalities policy

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«Old» and «New» Diasporal Communities in Modern Russian City

The article explores the specifics of how ethnic communities of Middle Asia and Caucasus function and integrate in urban environments. Based on previously defined characteristics of diaspora as community and diasporality as a process of diaspora formation, the possibility of their identification as diasporal communities and distinction of “new” and “old” ones is proved. Author believes that city as a living space is assimilated to a different degree by “old” and “new” diasporal communities. If for “old” diasporal groups the factor of relationships and integration in urban community, political and economic elites is most important, then “new” diasporal groups strive toward integration in urban space. This allows to theorize existence of certain sequence of adaptational and integrational processes in social-territorial area.

Diaspora; diasporal community; migrants; city; urban area; interethnic community

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The Enclave Formation Process as a Strategy of Interethnic Interactions in a Large City (on the Example of Novosibirsk)

The relations of migrants and the host community of a large city are examined on the example of Novosibirsk and are illustrated by the materials of an expert survey conducted with the participation of the authors. The enclave formation process is considered as a special strategy of the adaptation of migrants, consisting in their social and territorial exclusion from the urban environment and their following self-organization in enclaves. The dual nature of the formation of an ethnic enclave is analyzed – the enclave is formed both by forcibly exclusion by the dominant community, and voluntarily as a strategy of adaptation of the migrants themselves along the path of least resistance. The conclusion is made that the enclave can be considered as a transitional stage of adaptation and integration, as it allows other ethnic migrants to locally reproduce in the new territory the ethno-cultural system and the social structure of the country of origin. Based on the analysis of empirical materials, it was concluded that there is no integration of the social system of the enclave with the city's network.

Host community; foreign ethnic migrants; ethnic enclave; city; adaptation; interethnic interactions

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Dynamics of Interethnic Attitudes as an Indicator of Integration of Ethnic Communities (on Materials of Researches Youth in the City of Novosibirsk)

The dynamics of interethnic attitudes of youth in Novosibirsk on materials of sociological research in 2005, 2011 and 2015 Shown its dependence on the development of the ethnic structure of the population, political environment and socio-economic status of the ethnic community. It is concluded that the positive dynamics of plants is an important indicator of integration of ethnic communities in the city. Formulated priorities of the authorities, educational institutions, national-cultural organizations in the harmonization of interethnic relations at the municipal level.

City; ethnic community; migration; integration; interethnic installations; speaker installations; youth

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Capitalist Classes of the Leading Countries of the World: a Comparative Analysis

The transnational capitalist class is the key player and beneficiary of the emerging global society. Capitalist classes of different countries act as its national factions. Having analyzed the empirical material, the author identifies the main features of capitalist classes in 23 world's leading countries. He considers such aspects as population, total national wealth, gender composition, spatial location, global mobility, industry specialization, level of oligarchy domination, etc. The author concludes that the strong points of the business elite in Russia are its wealth, youth and talent. The weaknesses are its small number and weak roots in the society, excessive masculinity, hyper-concentration in Moscow, financial and raw material orientation and the high level of oligarchy domination.

Global capitalism; transnational capitalist class; billionaires; millionaires; metropolis; global mobility; industry specialization; oligarchy; self-made man; talent; Russia

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Financial Market as a Driver of US Oil Production Growth

The recent nine years have been marked for US tight oil production sector by several boom and bust oil price cycles. The steep ascent in the price of oil from 2008 to 2014 was followed by their sharp and considerable decrease between June 2014 and February 2016 and then by their slow recovery. The aim of the article is to prove that oil and gas companies in the US, particularly in the unconventional hydrocarbons sector, were substantially supported by financial markets under high as well as low oil price environment.

Shale revolution; US; tight oil; financial markets; hedging; credit; debt

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On Institutional Problems of Applying Financial Technologies in Russia

Fundamental reasons that prevent the use of progressive financial technologies in the practice of Russian mining companies are discussed. For example, the reserve-based lending technology is not used in connection with the proclaimed monopoly of the state on the subsoil. The possibilities of using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk are limited by imperfect legislation and the judicial system. It is necessary to coordinate specific changes in public institutions and the introduction of progressive financial technologies based on the need to achieve the goals of economic development.

Financial technology; risk-hedging; mining companies; reserve-based lending; financial derivatives; Sberbank; Transneft

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The State Policy in the Field of Living Standard in the Russian North and the Arctic

The results of the study of institutional conditions for ensuring social stability in the regions of the North and the Arctic are given in the article. The institutional conditions of regulating social and labor relations which threaten the social stability of the territorial development of the regions of the North and the Arctic of the Russia are defined. The problems priorities of the state policy of Russia in the sphere of living standards of the population of the regions of the North and the Arctic are substantiated.

North; Arctic; standard of living; social stability; labor market; poverty

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Influence the Capacity of the State Material Reserve on the National Economy

State material reserve is to ensure mobilization of the country's needs, urgent works in emergencies, humanitarian assistance as well as support for industries, organizations, entities of the Russian Federation in case of temporary disturbances in the supply of important raw materials, energy resources and food.

The Russian State reserve system has amassed huge wealth in modern conditions can become an essential tool of influence of the State on the development of the national economy.

A mechanism for the formation and use of reserves for example crude oil, food and grains

is outlined. Examples of using strategic reserves to stabilize different markets - regional, sectoral, national, global - are analyzed. Fundamental instrument for regulating the market in Russia - trade intervention – is demonstrated.

Regulation; material reserves; mobilization; openness of information; intervention; trade receipts

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The Reform did not Change Anything: Contemporary Results of Reforming the Russian System of Awarding Academic Degrees

The reform of the Russian system of scientific degrees awarding started in 2013. It was assuming decrease number of dissertation councils and reduction of weak theses as well as fraud cases with diplomas. Five years have passed. What did change for this time? Author had discussed the answer and presented the formal and informal results of the reform.

Dissertation council; expert council; scientific qualification; corruption

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Ecology and Raw Materials: Coexistence in Siberian Technologies is Effective!

In this article, the ecological and economic efficiency of Siberian technologies is assessed using the example of the achievements of scientists of the SB RAS in the complex processing of lithium raw materials. It is proved the need for urgent changes in the calculation of efficiency in investment planning to account for the environmental and economic damage prevented by the best available technologies. Such for all approved criteria are sorption enrichment technologies and other technologies given in the article. Substantial positive effect of ecological effects on the economic efficiency of fundamentally new Siberian technologies in the complex processing of polycomponent lithium brines of the Siberian Platform is substantiated. The reasons retarding these technologies are estimated. Administrative and legal measures are proposed to accelerate the implementation of the best available technologies in industrial production.

Complexity; Siberian science; best available technology; ecological and economic efficiency; damage

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The Influence of Technopolis on the Development of Entrepreneurial Universities

The purpose of this work was to study the main directions of the influence of technopolis (technology park) on the development of entrepreneurial universities, as well as to bring a general characteristic of the development of technology parks based on entrepreneurial universities in Russia. The aim of the study was achieved by analyzing the expert conclusions of the researchers of this problem. To conduct the content analysis, the search engines of the Scopus scientific database and eLibrary electronic scientific library were used.

Technoparks; technopolises; universities; integration; education; entrepreneurship; business; research activity; innovation; introduction of innovations; innovation activity

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Problems of Introduction of the Patent System for Regulating the Self-Employment of the Population in the Russian Economy

The article deals with the problems of regulation of informal employment in the Russian labor market. The search for alternative options for the inclusion of self-employed groups in the institutional contour of the economically active population leads to the development of state measures that formalize the status of individual professional groups. One of the legislative initiatives in modern conditions is the introduction of a patent system of payments. Based on the analysis, the revealed systemic contradictions in the implementation and implementation of the draft law on self-employed.

Labor market; informal employment; self-employment; the patent system; the institutional contour of the labor market; the informal sector of the labor market

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Do not Succumb to Deception and Learn to Give Up

Addiction; deception; market; consumer behavior; motivation; health