

## 2003, №1

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- Olha Ivashchenko** New Institutionalism in Economic Sociology: Theoretical Grounds of Research Possibilities ..... 60  
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<b>Iryna Prybytkova</b> Labour Migrants in the Social Hierarchy of Ukrainian Society: Status Positions, Values, Life Strategies, Style and a Mode of Life ( <i>the end</i> ).....	109
<i>The author introduces the results of advanced investigation of the labour migration in the Ukraine under transformation of economic and social relations. The principal attention is paid to the status positions of labour migrants in the social hierarchy of Ukrainian society, the system of their values and life strategics, the style and a mode of life, the behaviour at the labour market, public feelings. The foreign policy orientations and home politics priorities of labour migrants, their market intentions and expectations, self-appraisal of the participation level in decision-making and protest potential are examined as well. It is stated that representatives of this stratum can be regarded as a resource of forming middle class in the Ukraine.</i>	
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*political marketing, shows the difference of marketing approach in the field of politics and in the field of money-market. The main problem considered by author is accordance of elective process in Ukraine with the standards of democracy, related changes of the Ukrainian political culture during the last decade period. Special attention is given to consideration of the mass media role, problems of Ukrainian information space, possibilities and causes of manipulation component in election campaign. The main conclusion is that potentials of political marketing in Ukraine are sizeable, but possibilities of its applicability depend on regulation and support of its institutional conditions. The author's view may be interesting for scholars in the field of politics, mass communications and mass media.*

**Andrii Zotkin (Simpferopol) Elections of 2002 as a Formation**

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*Editorial Board presents to their readers the following interview with Richard Svedberg, Professor of Stockholm University, famous researcher of economic sociology. The scientist answers questions about the place of economic sociology in the whole complex of social sciences, modern directions and tendencies of its development, and gender research in particular.*

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**Victor Horodianenko** (*Dnipropetrovsk*) Sociology of Politics, Political  
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*The article deals with historiographical analysis of sociological literary sources on  
problems of political sphere.  
Author proposes to discuss and determine structure, categories, methods of  
political sociology, its specialties among political sciences at all.*

- Volodymyr Poltorak** (Dnipropetrovsk) Sociology and Political Marketing (Reflection on the State of Practical fFnction of Sociology in Modern Ukraine) . . . . . 5

*The article deals with one of the most important problems of sociology in modern Ukraine: realization of the practical function of sociology. To achieve this goal it is proposed not only to apply general sociological theories but also to use cross-disciplinary approaches, such as political marketing studies, PR more effectively. Analyzed in detail are possibilities of practical application of sociology as a part of "marketing approach" to politics. Links between political marketing and organization of election campaigns are also studied.*

- Nataliia Kostenko** Media-Classes or Codes of Inequality . . . . . 16

*The subject matter of this article is an incorporation of contemporary media-systems within the cross-linking processes of the social structure, and in particular, meditative mechanisms of the forming and marking of the life-styles by means of transmission of the generalized codes of social inequality and cultural distinctions. Under background of the Ukrainian materials the empirical **classes of preferences**, which are understood as the patterns of correspondence between media-sources and communicative practices of the audiences varied by the status and cultural characteristics, are considered.*

- Yurii Chernetskyi** (Kharkiv) Modern Institutionalism as Sociological Theory Direction . . . . . 33

*The article explores the perception of social institutions in modern sociology. The role of the institutionalism in sociological theory development is analyzed. The comparison of the classical and modern (including "new") institutionalism is presented. In this context the academic contribution of A.Stinchcombe, V.Nee, P.Ingram and other contemporary institutional sociologists is characterized.*

- Viktor Burlachuk** Jean Beaudryard, Masses and the "End of Sociology" . . . . 46

*The end of sociology being discussed in social theory of post-modernism makes the author go back to analysis of the main notions of sociological science. Research on 'social' as one of the basic sociological notions gives a new look at the science's subject and social functions. Despite its polemical character, the 'social' concept developed by Beaudryard is an essential contribution in understanding of processes taking place in modern society.*

- Svitlana Barmatova** The Role of Y.Habermas in Development of Political Communications Theory . . . . . 60

*This article studies the role of Y.Habermas's communication theory in development of universal conception of political communication. The scientist's attitude towards the concept of political communication is explored through the evolution of Habermas's scientific view and basic categories. Habermas determines the role and position of political communication in the*

*system of “state – civil society” as the political life equipment with the linguistic elements in the off set the power.*

*Author thinks that such point of view does not give Habermas the opportunity to develop a structural model of political communication and to understand its opportunities as the specific communicator.*

**Illia Kononov (Luhansk)** Donbas: Ethnical Characteristics of the Region . . . 72

*This article is dedicated to the history of formation and analysis of the present state of ethnic structure in Donbass. It shows that this region demonstrates one of the ways of formation of modern Ukrainian nation, closely connected with the arisen dominating ethnic coalition of Russians and Ukrainians. Dominating ethnic coalition in Donbass has formed historically. It was not the result of political influences. It is precisely history that caused predominance of Russian language in this region with practically universal bilingualism. Donbass demonstrates mutual openness of Russian and Ukrainian cultural worlds, their capability to create synthetic cultural phenomena.*

**Liudmyla Skokova** Religious Identity in Autobiographical Information  
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*The article regards the religious identity of young people in the modern Ukrainian society. The qualitative analysis is based on the written students' autobiographies collected in various regions of the country. As a result of the texts interpretation, there were defined the following three types of religious identity among young people: deep, critical and situative-affiliative. Each of them has its own mixture of subjective and objective factors in construction of religious identity (intentions for choice, critical or uncritical perception of institutional religious behavior, biographical aspects that often push people to become religious).*

**Andrii Martynov** Historical Sociology: In Search for Inter-Disciplinary  
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*The issues of formation of the inter-subject methodology of the modern theoretical historical sociology are viewed in this article. The conceptual and methodological links between the pure history and general sociology, between the social history and applied sociology are analyzed. The issue of the topical sector for research of historic sociology is shown within the context of the history of theoretical sociology.*

**Iryna Popova (Odesa)** Story of a Sociological Paradigma  
(to 120<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of K.Marx's Death) . . . . . 131

*The author considers Marx's concept a sociological paradigma that makes it possible to describe and analyze social life as subject-practical and transforming human activity, as social practice. There presented a story of this paradigma, numerous results of its application, its place in contemporary sociological systems of notions.*

**Yurii Pachkovskiy (Lviv)** Entrepreneurship in Modern Theoretical  
Research and Interpretations . . . . . 149

*This article analyses the key features of contemporary entrepreneurship. It gives the definition of entrepreneurship, which is viewed as a particular creative type of the economic activity and behaviour of people, who are driven by potential rewards and benefits and calculate their real interests and strategic goals in terms of constructive development and interaction of all spheres of social life. The article also considers entrepreneurship as a cumulative phenomenon, which should be studied through integrated sociopsychological approaches.*

**Yevhen Suimenko, Oleksandr Semashko, Mykola Sakada** Employment of Ukrainian Young People in the Capital: Specific Features. . . . . 160

*Specific features of social and economic situation in Kyiv affects plans for life and employment of its young citizens. This idea was totally confirmed by questioning of four nominal groups of respondents: employed youth, those graduated from schools in 2002 (unemployed), graduated from institutes and colleges in 2002 (unemployed) and being unemployed for some period of time. In the capital, ways and methods of employment for young people are essentially better than in the country, at the same time there exist some sharp collisions and problems of this employment. The article ends with analysis of possible solutions related to modernization of selective mechanisms and employment institutions.*

**Nataliia Kovalisko (Lviv)** Program of the Basic Master's Course: Methodology of Sociological Research. . . . . 184

*The program of mandatory course for MA students at the Ivan Franko National University of L'viv.*

*Topic 1. Methodology and methods of scientific research.*

*Topic 2. Sociological knowledge in structure of scientific cognition.*

*Topic 3. Methodological concepts of theoretical sociology.*

*Topic 4. Theoretical bases of empiricism in sociology.*

*Topic 5. Methodological principles of the sociological analysis: quantitative and qualitative paradigms.*

*Topic 6. Technology of organization of sociological researches.*

*Topic 7. Program of sociological research in the context of different methodological approaches.*

*Topic 8. Role of sociological researches in development of the sociological theory.*

**Yurii Saiienko** Play the Future. . . . . 191

*Author discusses issues related to predicting future and readiness of available theoretical, methodological and practical apparatus to deal with them under uncertainty of the current social space.*

**Yulii Borodianski** On Reasons and Cost of Wrong Prevision (To 155<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of "Manifest of Communist Party" by K. Marx and F. Engels) . . . . . 207

*The article is about K. Marx's discrepant character. The author analyses the reasons which led to wrong conclusions presented by Manifest on inevitability of social burst.*

**Victor Burlachuk** Ways for Power Articulation or Symbols in the Power

Relations System ..... 20

*In various power representation ways (triumphal turn-out, royal ritual, parade, portraits of ruling persons, meeting, television and radio address), there are a process of power ritualization and taking a shape of stable meaning system. The main functions of power representation symbolic forms are to be a way for power legitimization and a mean of ruling elite unity confirmation.*

**Olena Zlobina** Personality Component of Social Changes: Sociological

Context..... 32

*The article deals with analysis of the subject component in transformational processes and determination of personality subject's role in the modern social dynamics context in particular. Individual subjectiveness level is considered to be an integral system-developing component of social changes, while personality is an important factor that is not only connected to macro-objective and macro-subjective influences but is an independent innovation source of social changes. This approach is based on division of conditions inherent to a sustainable society and a society in crisis where individual's adaptive actions are realized differently: either through social order reconstruction or through its transformation.*

**Varvara Kucherenko, Victor Tancher** In Remembrance of Maitre:

R.Merton's Ideas in Sociology ..... 46

*The article discusses R.Merton's importance in the world social science. The special attention is paid to his substantiation of sociology. There passed away the last classical figure of sociological thought of the XX century but his concepts and ideas continue to influence the contemporary sociology development.*

**Pavlo Kutuev** Comparative-Historical Sociology of Nationalism and

Modernization: Roman Szporluk's Research Program ..... 57

*The article aims at explicating background assumptions of Roman Szporluk's comparative-historical sociology of nationalism and modernity. Roman Szporluk, professor at Harvard University, views nationalism as a critically important element of the project of modernity which emerged as a viable alternative to Marxism ideologically and Leninist regimes politically. The article also discusses Szporluk's interpretation of the nationalities issues in Russian Empire and the impact of imperial legacy of both Russian Empire and the Soviet Union on the societal transformation in Ukraine. Leninist regime's inability to implement purely imperial, inclusive and non-ethnic principle of functioning of the political community and thus the resurgence of nationalism was one of the decisive causes of the collapse of the Soviet Union and Leninist extinction in general. The paper also traces the sources of Szporluk's theorizing which is embedded in Weberian tradition that underlines the role of culture in determining political and economic outcomes. Placing Ukraine in a framework of Szporluk's vision of modernity, allows us to avoid reification of categories of modernization theory and thus helps us abandon a vulgar economic version of Marxism that is still affecting Ukrainian scholars' thinking on post-Leninist societal transformation.*

**Volodymyr Paniotto** Dynamics of Xenophobia in Ukraine, 1994–2002. . . . 74

*The paper is devoted to the results of monitoring of ethnic prejudices of the population of Ukraine, which is conducting by the Kiev international institute of sociology every year since 1994. The data of 10 surveys, representative for the population of Ukraine, are analyzed. Each survey includes from 1500 up to 2000 respondents (altogether about 18000 respondents).*

*For measurement of a level of ethnic prejudices (xenophobia) the scale of a social distance (Bogardus scale) was used. Xenophobia index is constructed on the base of factor analysis of social distances between population and different ethnic groups.*

*The author does not consider, that use of a Bogardus scale gives a complete picture of a status of the interethnic relations in Ukraine. At the same time it is possible to use these data not as absolute, but as relative, i.e. such, which characterize a situation of one ethnic groups in relation to others, and also the change of a situation with current of time.*

*Least level of a social distance is between the population of Ukraine as a whole and Slavonic ethnic groups – Ukrainians, Russians and Byelorussians. Then there are Jews, Americans, Canadians, Poles, Frenchmen, Germans, Romanians. The greatest level of a social distance is between the population of Ukraine and blacks and Gypsies.*

*The essential factors influencing a level of xenophobia, are a place of residing (in a village a level of xenophobia is higher, than in the cities) and educational level (the higher educational level – the lower level of xenophobia). The results of research show that the level of xenophobia in Ukraine continue to grow, but last data allow to formulate hypothesis about stabilization of the process.*

**Victor Guliaev (Lugansk)** Reconstruction of the Coal Sector and Social Tension in Mining Regions . . . . . 93

*The article is based on an applied sociological research. There are presented pre-conditions and development of mining industry reconstruction and its social effect, as well as indicator characteristics of social sphere, social security, social well-being of population, social conflict situation in the mining regions where mines have been closed. The author concludes that social tension in these regions is rather high and displays itself in decline in social sphere and in social well-being of population that can be seen in social hysteria and catastrophism. People connect the worsening of living conditions to reconstruction of the mining industry. Conflict potential is high and leads to social conflicts, social tension, mental instability, everyday conflicts and etc.*

**Oksana Pan'kova (Donetsk)** Motivation of Protest Behavior for Industrial Workers of Donetsk Region . . . . . 107

*For a long time, Donetsk oblast has been one of the most socially tensed Ukrainian regions. That is why protest moods and protest behavior of industrial workers have become typical. This fact explains the necessity of studies on reasons and motives of the protest activity, on evaluation of possibilities to direct the protest behavior to constructive aims in order to stabilize the situation in the region.*

<b>Yurii Pachkovskii</b> (Lviv) Sociopsychological Model of Entrepreneurship Analysis under Transformation Process Conditions . . . . .	121
<i>This article aims to prove the need of using an integrational approach in the analysis of the entrepreneurship in transitional societies. This approach is viewed by this article as a combination of sociological and psychological positions. Correspondingly, the variety of factors related to the sociopsychological regulation of entrepreneurship is clustered into several groups, which are entitled "Social Preconditions of Entrepreneurship", "Mass Consciousness Factor", "Group Factor" and "Personality Factor". Each of these groups is considered and explained in detail in the theoretical model of the analysis of entrepreneurship.</i>	
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<b>Natalia Logvinova</b> (Paris) Unemployment in CIS Countries: Sociological Analysis . . . . .	137
<i>Unemployment in CIS countries is a real social phenomenon that differs from situations in other countries. Labor market in CIS countries has a number of paradoxes: dominant unusual kinds of economic behavior, sharp increase in unemployment, significant differences between official and real measures of unemployment. Despite its importance, unemployment is still hardly studied in sociological and psychological contexts.</i>	
<b>Natalia Pogorila</b> Trust of Population to Political and Public Institutions in Comparative Context . . . . .	144
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<b>Oleksandr Tykhonov</b> Methodology and Methods for Sociological Research, Course of Lectures . . . . .	157

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**Martin Krygier (Australia)** Parable of Hope and Disappointment . . . . . 169

*Professor Martin Krygier is occupied with the problem of establishing of the rule of law in European post-communist societies. In the text, Professor Krygier develops a list of hopes and disappointments, met by populations of these countries, and tries to show why the former lead to the latter.*

**Yulia Soroka (Kharkiv)** Return of Hero in Post-Soviet Cinema as  
at Fact of Social Reality Comprehension . . . . . 175

*The article is devoted to sociological comprehension of presentation of the recent historical events (1989–2000) in the postsoviet Russian-language cinema as a fact of social reality perception.*

*In the contemporary society cinema and its television and video realizations are the most accessible and widespread figurative and symbolical communication means. From the sociological point of view, cinematographic works are the*

*objectivization of actual social perception schemes. The dynamics of informative aspects of a cinematographic work embodies transformation of perceptions and thought structures. In the contemporary Russian-language cinema the tendency is seen toward returning causation between narration and the actual cultural and historical context, toward reviving the “mythological” Hero, active Hero, the Hero as a cultural identity pattern.*

**Tetiana Bevz** N.Grygoriev’s Sociological Concept on State ..... 183

*The article discusses theoretical grounds of the state sociological concept by N.Grygoriev, not very well known in Ukraine sociologist and politologist. The author compares N.Grygoriev’s state sociological concept to concepts by other European scientists and stresses his personal contribution in development of sociological theory of state.*

**Sergiy Makeev** Social Institutions: Classical Understanding and Modern Approaches. . . . . 5

*The author discusses sociological understanding of the social institution notion. Analysis of corresponding ideas by E. Durkheim, M. Weber, G. Mead, T. Parsons reveals various meanings which were considered to be scientific milestones. According to classical traditions, institutions are regarded as complex mechanisms for regulation not uniform inner social orders. Modern institutional approach to social research deals with existing institutional complexes, transforming institutional conditions and institutional actions by individuals and groups.*

**Natalia Panina** About Application of the Social Distance Scale in Surveys on National Tolerance in Ukraine . . . . . 21

*The article presents the main results of the monitoring survey (1992-2003) on inter-ethnic attitudes of Ukrainian population measured according to the social distance scale by Bogardus adapted by the article author in 1990 in Ukraine. The obtained data made it possible to reveal a number of phenomena and paradoxes of the mass inter-ethnic self-consciousness of population. New results confirmed the growing orientations (in the mass consciousness) to the more ethnic distance which promote development of the national and governmental isolation. The author paid a lot of attention to a story about the methods (the social distance scale) development and their approbation in Ukraine.*

**Sergiy Savoskul (Moscow)** Sovereign Ukraine and Ethnical Identity of its Ukrainian and Russian Population . . . . . 44

*The article presents ethnical identification processes among Ukrainians and Russians taking place under transforming ethno-political, ethno-social and ethno-cultural conditions in the country. Analysis is based on outcomes of polls conducted in cities of Eastern, Western, Southern and Kyiv regions of Ukraine (1996), as well as expert questioning held in Kyiv and Lugansk (1999). The author thinks that in post-soviet Ukraine the process of making people more Ukrainians than they are affects not only Ukrainians but Russians too, and this has to influence an ethnical structure of the whole population.*

**Oleksandr Paskhaver** Ukrainian Reforms or Nobody Likes Privatization . . 61

*The article discusses the following ideas: external features of the reasons caused the necessity of transformations in Ukraine; lack (at the beginning of transformations) of influential social forces interested in fast and adequate reactions to challenges of history; unfavorable (for transformations) social starting parameters of society; the massive privatization as a strong promoter of transformations that quickly formed a class of entrepreneurs interested in modernization (according to their place in society); the negative attitude to privatization as a defense reaction of society; Ukrainian modernization that is more revolutionary than reforming; and evaluation of the transformation period as adequate answer of Ukraine to the challenges of history.*

<b>Viktor Stepanenko</b> Social Transformation in Socio-Cultural Model of Interpretation .....	89
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*It is analysed the current transformation of values in post-communist Ukraine in the context of global socio-cultural post-modern shifts. The study undertaken in the paper is based on the methodological principles of socio-cultural paradigm which tracks back to M.Weber, E.Durkheim and A.de Tocqeville and is developed further by F.Fukuyama, R.Putnam, S.Huntington and other authors. The thesis about correlation between development of the values of self-fulfilment (including trust, social solidarity, civil competence and citizens' participation) and successful political and economic modernisation of a country is discussed. Basing on the analysis of Ukrainian data, it is found the values of self-fulfilment and responsibility are represented more often among the members of voluntary non-governmental organisations. It is hypothesised that development of civil society including de-clientisation of social relations is one of the optimal strategies of a successful political and economic modernisation in Ukraine.*

<b>Pavlo Kutuev</b> Dependency, Underdevelopment and Crisis in Andre Gunder Frank's Sociology of the Development of Underdevelopment: Critical Evaluation .....	110
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*The article is an attempt to analyze and evaluate the relevance of Andre Gunder Frank's radical sociology of dependency and development of underdevelopment which dominated the critical sociologists' thinking on "development" in 1960–1970s and is being revoked for the analysis of the contemporary world-system problems, including growing inequality and debt crisis of "the Rest". Frank's research program is juxtaposed with a Weberian approach to the development and modernization. Although Frank's criticism of the formula "Western capitalism equals modernity", with the latter being the model to be imitated by "the Rest" of the world, including former second world, has merit, its structural-economic bias is rejected in favor of the more nuanced sociology of modernity informed by Max Weber. The paper also discusses the applicability of Frank's notion of dependency to the post-Leninist countries, focusing on Ukraine. It is argued that this concept has a powerful explanatory potential and should be taken seriously by the Ukrainian social-science community.*

<b>Iryna Sosunova (Moscow)</b> Environmental Moral Norms as Sociological Category.....	130
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*The author regards relations between a man and the natural environment as environmentally social, so it necessary to take into account that these relations are determined by moral norms. Environmental moral norms are considered to be a historical event. There are represented principles that should be realized because they significantly affect development of environmental moral norms.*

<b>Alla Lobanova (Kryvyi Rig)</b> Individual Personal and Social Group Levels of Social Mimicry: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects .....	139
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*The article represents theoretical and methodological grounds of social mimicry at personal and group levels. Social mimicry is defined as a way of adaptive behavior when social subjects of mimicry consciously provide double moral norms and*

*ambivalence of value and normative systems. They play a social mask-role imitating social expectations and institutional norms in order to survive in difficult or unusual conditions and be successful. At personal level, social mimicry takes place if a mimiciant lacks stable beliefs in their personal structure and does not understand their own originality. At group level, social mimicry takes place if mimiciants act together because of common goal and similar ways to achieve it. This group formally considers itself to be a part of society with its moral norms and principles but in reality it is pseudo-integral and quasi-united.*

**Igor Ruschenko (Kharkiv)** Criminal Code and Social Institutes . . . . . 150

*The author discusses relations between criminal laws and institutional structure of society. Institutional approach makes it possible to define a crime through the social institution category, as well as to apply the 'reconstruction of institutional structure' method based on sociological analysis of criminal legislation. The main hypothesis is that criminal laws defend the most important (for society) institutions by criminalization of anti-institutional actions and by defining of criminal sentences. The hypothesis has been verified with the help of French criminal legislation (the end of 18 century) and new Ukrainian Criminal Code (2002).*

**Svitlana Barmatova** Field of Politics: On Theoretical Identification. . . . . 165

*The main theme of the article "A Field of politics: to a problem of theoretical identification" is development of one of the basic categories of political sociology – "field of politics". This problem gets special value in modern political sociology. The new political realities in post-Soviet countries make it necessary to work out the new theoretical points of view on the political phenomena and practical use of scientific knowledge in political process.*

**Andriy Zotkin** Regional Authority Institution by Example of Autonomous Republic of Crimea: Circulation and Recruitment of Power Elite . . . . . 175

*Apart from theoretical discussion on recruitment and circulation of elite notions, the author represents how these processes could be divided and analyzed for different periods of regional authority formation on example of the Crimea. There are revealed the specific features of these processes related to the Crimean powerful elite nature and channels of social lifting to the power. The author develops a model of the power institution formation typical for regions like Crimea.*

**Yevgen Golovakha** Tendencies in the Mass Evaluation of Living Conditions in Ukraine . . . . . 185

*The article presents analysis of the data collected within the annual monitoring of social changes related to evaluation of living conditions for the past two decades by Ukrainian population. It was shown that the self-estimation of living conditions is mostly determined by the general (stable-optimistic or uncertain-pessimistic) social situation reflected in the mass consciousness.*

<b>Helmut Steiner</b> ( <i>Germany</i> ) Similarities and Differences in the Social Reality and Sociological Analysis of Russia as Compared with Poland and Hungary .....	191
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*The paper is devoted to similarities and differences in the social reality of Russia as compared with Poland and Hungary. All these Eastern European transformational societies share two distinctive features: first, their state socialist past, and second, capitalist perspectives in economy and society. In all three countries, the privatisation of state property was carried out by the former nomenclatura and in its own interests. In all three countries, new political institutions on the basis of parliamentary multi-party democracy have shaped political life. Nevertheless, the actual societal effect of these developments differs with regard to Poland and Hungary or Russia. Comparing Poland and Hungary with Russia in the foreign policy area, we note, that their entire political, economic and cultural orientations toward Western Europe differed historically and still differ. These few examples available from Hungary, Poland and Russia clearly show the need for comparative transformation studies in Eastern Europe.*

<b>Oksana Ivankova-Stetsiyk</b> ( <i>Lviv</i> ) The Programme of Optional Course on “Sociology of Culture” .....	207
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*The program of optional course on “Sociology of Culture” for MA students at the Ivan Franko National University of L’viv.*

*Introduction. Sociology of Culture on the break of Millennia.*

*Block A. Theoretical and methodological bases of Sociology of Culture.*

*Topic A.1. Sociology of Culture as a brunch of a science.*

*Topic A.2. Selected structural components of Sociology of Culture.*

*Topic A.3. Methodological special features of sociocultural researches.*

*Topic A.4. Analysis of Culture as a system.*

*Block B. Vital sociological problems of Modern Culture.*

*Topic B.1. Art in modern Ukraine: sociological view.*

*Topic B.2. Ukrainian Culture under conditions of Globalisation.*

*Topic B.3. Informational technological components of modern sociocultural changes.*

*Topic B.4. Cultural Policy as an instrument of Regulation of Culture.*