THE MILESTONES OF THE SOVIET POLITICAL SCIENCE FORMATION: SELECTED ISSUES


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Due to the political order absence, there was a lack of dynamics in political science development. Meanwhile, scientific knowledge has been accumulating through philosophy and law researches. The founder of Russian eliteology G.Ashin proves this in his interview, where he reminds that at the very beginning of his scientific career in the early 1950th there were no political or social studies in the USSR.

Soviet Political Science development in the XX century has its path, which often differs from the global. There are several reasons such as the closed nature of the Soviet state, the fundamental ideological differences between soviet socialism and western capitalism. However, it would be wrong to believe, that the Soviet period has been a white spot for Russian Political Science development.

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but selected issues concerned to these discipline fields has been investigated by philosophy departments [1].

In the meantime, according to one of the founders of the Russian political science Shakhnazarov's memory, there were no philosophy, law, and political science in the USSR – there were Marxist-Leninist sciences. He notes that a kind of "Marxism substitute" has been legitimized because Marxism contains a high level of criticism and could not allow a methodology monopolization [9, p.196].

Soviet Political Science was institutionalized in 1955 when the group of soviet scientists took part in the 3rd Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) in Stockholm. This scientific group has been formed on a basis of the Economics, Philosophy, and Law Section of the All-Union Foreign Cultural Relations Development Society (AFCRDC).

AFCRDC dates back to the end of the Civil War when it was founded by the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, jointly with the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for cultural exchange between USSR and foreign countries. It became the institutional base for further Soviet and Russian political science's community formation.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of a national political science association's cooperation with IPSA. IPSA was established by the UNESCO decision in 1949 and became the most authoritative and worldwide recognized organization. Every two years IPSA organizes worldwide congresses worldwide for timely modern political science items discussions and the scientific exchange, and as well as access to information.

Several Soviet scientists took part in the 3rd IPSA Congress: Y. Orlovsky – Director of the Institute of State and Law, Academy of the USSR, A. Denisov – AFCRDC Chairman of the Board, Head of the Department of State Theory and Law of the Law Department of Moscow State University, A. Arzymanyan – Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, then in 1956 – Director of Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR [4, p.203] [8, p.13]. Moreover, due to the participation in the Congress, AFCRDC became a collective IPSA member and in that way, the USSR was integrated into the world political science society.

It is interesting to note that soviet political scientists had an opportunity to took take part in the IPSA's work six years before that, and to become one of their founders. The group of Soviet scientists had been invited to the IPSA Constitutional Conference in 1949, but there was E. Korovin, Head of the International Law Department of Moscow State University letter with regrets of inability to join the Conference instead.

After N. Khryshev reported on 22nd Communist Party Congress the ideological landscape had changed and the political science in USSR become to emerge from the shadows. One of the reasons for this was N. Khryshev's reassessment of the role of leadership in a global historical process. In particular, he pointed the fact that Marxism didn't deny the leaders' role in the liberation movement guidance [5].

As recently as January 1956 newspaper "Pravda" published an article "About political science" by F. Byralsky – the Secretary of the Social Sciences Editorial and Publications Board of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (in Moscow edition the title was changed to the "Policy and Science"). He stated about political science problems' investigations necessity since this knowledge had been intended to answer the challenging social guidance questions, distribution of powers and responsibilities of the ruling power of the country and the training program's structure [7, p.32].

The fight against Stalin's cult of personality and the following "the Thaw" reflects not only in a social scientific and cultural life and also in the USSR positioning in the international relations. The international peace agreements conclusion concluded in 1954 – the Agreement to end the war in Indochina, and in 1955 – the State Treaty for the Restoration of an Independent and Democratic Austria, together with UNESCO's and International Labor Organization (ILO)'s membership has fully unveiled the USSR's growing need for qualified employees, with the knowledge of international economics, law, political science, able to negotiate on a more equal basis with their foreign partners.

Soviet and Russian political scientist A. Galkin, who started 1954 his career in 1954 in the USSR Ministry of foreign affairs' magazine "International life", recalls that the soviet social sciences level of development in the early fifties were far from worldwide because the most eminent and talented scientists had immigrated or had fallen victims to Stalin's repressions. He highlights that under these circumstances the soviet leaders were forced to change the social sciences's development attitude [3, p.260].

The late fifties was the period of structural changes in Soviet political science. On the one hand, AFCRDC was replaced by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship. On the other hand, the establishment of the Soviet Association of Political (State) Sciences (SAP(S)S) was accomplished in 1959. At the end of the sixties, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR releases its Presidium's decision with the statement about the actual availability of the separate field of knowledge aimed at the political issues' investigation in the USSR. Moreover, this document confirms the status of SAP(S)S as a USSR official representative in IPSA, and declares it to be a think tank of the soviet political science [8, p.14].

But according to G. Shakhnazarov, the real activity of the newly established organization had been limited to the opportunity of the small groups of soviet scientists' business trips to the IPSA Congresses and further horizontal reports with the statements of unconditional advantages of Marxist ideology [9, p.197].
Nevertheless, even the opportunity of the professional and cultural exchange has made a significant boost to Soviet political science, first of all, due to the access to international researches. At the first steps of its development, the Soviet political science had a very limited methodology, it was extremely theoretical and built on a Marxist ideology. Meanwhile, the western political breakthroughs might be published only as a critical observation.

A. Galkin confirms this fact and underlines that Soviet political life couldn't become a research subject, at the same time, exploring foreign political science allowed further studies and methodology enhancement [2, p.24].

The establishment of the applied political science such as the Academy of Social Sciences, the Institute of Social Sciences, and the Higher Party School became a symbol of political science's assertion and recognition in the USSR. The mass study of political science, even though the historical materialism ideology, provided a perspective for the further political knowledge's development in the country.

But Y. Playas notices that, regardless of the significant contribution of Soviet political scientists (F. Byrlatsky, Y. Levada, A. Rymyatsev, G. Shakhnazarov, V. Petrenko), the existent ideological monopoly didn't presume scientific freedom, and therefore the true political science development was impossible in the USSR [6, p.5].

M. Ilyin points out two ways of Soviet political science's development. The first one was the establishment of the Institute of Specific Social Studies (ISSS) of the Academy of Sciences at the end of the sixties which on the one hand, was continuing the traditional class approach, but on the other hand, contributed real sociological investigations results into critical analysis and promoted the studies of the classical social sciences authors such as M. Veber and T. Parsons.

ISSS became the base for the first Soviet empirical studies: a list of significant researches of modern political system development analysis of Western Europe and the USA has been held there by A. Galkin and F. Byrlatsky. The results of this research were partly published in 1985 in the book "Modern Leviathan", where the authors had determined formative stages for the social components of political power, the significance, and place of culture in a setting of political self-determination, and the people's role in the capitalistic political process. A. Galkin and F. Byrlatsky also emphasized that the social-political system had qualitative differences from the capitalistic one, and consequently it needed a separate investigation.

The other way of Soviet political studies development and institutionalization was through the Scientific Information Institute for Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1970. As scientific knowledge had developed the traditional criticism of bourgeois theories became measured and considered. Thus, due to Soviet social scientists' studies, there were introduced into scientific parlance in USSR such terms as political leadership and elite, political culture and process.

The Moscow IPSA Congress in 1979 became a turning point in Soviet political science's development. There were numerous heated discussions on this point in the USSR and abroad. In particular, the American Political Science Association had considered the possibility for a Moscow IPSA Congress's boycott, but it was then decided that this meeting might become the logical sequel of implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and could positively influence international cooperation.

Therefore, the history of Soviet political science's development before the Moscow IPSA Congress might be considered as a period of initial conceptional framework and a test. The new milestone of the Soviet political science as a separate scientific knowledge lasted from 1979 until the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The Moscow IPSA Congress not only gained the international status of the Soviet political science but also allowed the Soviet scientists to get acquainted with the abroad colleagues' researches results thanks to the numerous abstracts and translations published before the Congress and to form the understanding of the abroad political science level of development. Also, the Moscow IPSA Congress helped to consolidate the existing USSR regional political scientists' communities through experience-sharing and the all-union scientific community-forming.

The Moscow IPSA Congress preparation needed the Soviet Political Science Association's active cooperation with the leading universities, industry research institutes, and the IPSA Executive Committee. Despite the key challenges like the USSR's visa issues with Israel's and South Korea's scientists (USSR had no diplomatic relations with these two countries), the IPSA's final protocol shows that all the invited international political scientists finally got a visa.

Another undoubted contribution to political science's recognition in the USSR was the official scroll of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev for the Moscow IPSA Congress, which had been read by G. Shakhnazarov in the Pillar Hall of the House of the Unions. This event de facto became an official start of the political science development first in the USSR, and then in Russia.

According to the President of the Political Science Association, academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Y. Pivovarov memory, at the Moscow IPSA Congress Soviet political scientists had not only the possibility of recognizing by the foreign colleagues and the further scientific development impetus but also to meet for the first time with the national political science schools of the USA, France, the United Kingdom, etc. through the published analytical reviews. Also, the Congress showed the progress of political studies of the Scientific Information Institute for Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which had become the center of the social scientific knowledge not only before the Congress but also after [4, p.208].
The final event of the Soviet political science's formation and legalization was the Resolution N386 of the State Committee on Science and Technology of the USSR dated of the 4th November 1988 "About the scientific system of awards". In January 1989 the High Attestation Commission, under the USSR's Council of Ministers resolution N1, implemented this awards system for the attestation of scientific and pedagogical personnel.

To conclude, the Soviet political science development emerged from different scientific schools and theoretical studies. The new, Russian and post-soviet stage of social science's development faced the scientists with the upcoming challenges of the political science's expansion to real political life. Also, it became the start of the applied political science's establishment.

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STATE POLICY OF THE FORMATION OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЦИРКУЛЯРНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ


Summary. The research of the state policy of forming a circular economy is conducted in the article. In particular, a list of measures in the economy of the transition to a circular economy is defined, the implementation of which is supposed to be within the framework of the transition to a circular economy; the specifics of behavior with by-products of production is identified; the conditions for the formation of a circular economy in Ukraine are highlighted. It is emphasized that activities in the economy, the introduction of which is supposed to be within the framework of the transition to a circular economy, are conditionally divided into the following related to the production and consumption cycle: design; industry, distribution and sale; consumption and use; collection and disposal; processing; recovery. It is shown that among the measures to be implemented by enterprises in order to transition to a circular economy, the following ones are defined: the introduction of energy autonomy (provides the production of energy from by-products and the replacement of limited materials (the transition to renewable or more common materials, and,