

ABSTRACTS

Session: Youth Studies

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Abstract title: “Perception of bullying by students of 8-9 grades from different educational conditions (based on the example taken from 3 schools in Saint-Petersburg)”

This research studies the secondary school students’ perception of the bullying phenomenon with regard to three Saint Petersburg secondary schools cases of different welfare and educational level. We have considered a series of the information sources existed in Scientific Research Discourse related to our topic. Based on the literature review and in the terms of different qualitative analysis methods, we are answering the question of “How do secondary school pstudents perceive, explain and understand the school phenomenon - bullying in terms of their personal experience?”

With the aim of answering the abovementioned Research question, such Qualitative Data Collection Methods as in-depth interviews and autobiographies (questions in questionnaires formulated as the topics of essays) were applied (we will resort to the last method a little bit later). Although we have also used auto ethnography, cognitive mapping, visual ethnography, analysis of Web-autobiographies, etc. in the framework of such academic discipline as “Qualitative methods”, they won’t figure in the present research. The selection of respondents contains 12 students: 4 students of each sex in the age of 14-16 from 3 schools (The gymnasium #74, the school #78, the school #639).The approximately frequency of in-depth interviews is 7 minutes. The interviews were conducted by beforehand planned guide and enabled us to receive precise data, which is beneficial for obtaining the rhetoric used by pupils for explaining the bullying phenomenon. Also, it enables us to elucidate the synonymies and definitions, used by students for substitution of the term “bullying”.

The method of autobiographies implicates presenting topics to students, which will be asked to write explicit essay on. These essays are suggested to contain the information about students’ personal experience, which is related to bullying and its assessment. The analysis of the autobiographies, which will be made with the use of Discourse analysis method (allegedly) might help us to educe the way, how investigated phenomenon is perceived, interpreted and assessed by the students. The obtained results might be an answer on the Research question. We have already received some results from the analysis of interview. We have concluded, that the frequently used synonyms of the word "bullying" in students' rhetoric are: mockery, persecution, to offend, calling names. Even more, we found out that students from different schools have discrepant explanations, while defying bullying. In the school #78 students have described this phenomenon applying to the verbal terms, which have rather direct and insulting undertone. Meanwhile, two other categories of students from other schools used quite diverse pool of descriptive terms-nouns (ex. Domination, humiliation)

Expected results from essays (autobiographies).

We suppose to receive self-descriptive essays from about 140 students. Expected results might be the next:

1. The majority of students have experienced bullying (directly or indirectly), but have not reflexed their emotions and feelings or they interpret them in different from scientific terms/categories.
2. Perception of bullying situation and its evaluation depends on the role of the student in this process.

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Abstract title: “Specifics of Russian youth over-consumption practices with reliance on consumption rates of Apple products”

Research question: how widely over-consumption is being practiced among Russian youngsters?
Theoretical Framework:

- 1) Theory of Demonstrative Consumption (By Thorstein Veblen);
- 2) Weberian Social Action Theory;
- 3) Jean Baudrillard's Concept of Symbolic Consumption;
- 4) Harvey Leibenstein's Snob Effect concept.

Two methodological techniques were used during the research:

- 1) Online poll. Over a hundred of young people participated in the poll aimed at discovering their consumption trends.
- 2) Analysis of official statistics and content-analysis of documentation such as articles and books regarding Russian youth's consumption issues.

SPSS was used to interpret the results of the poll, correlation and regression analysis was performed.

Not only demonstrative consumption is a popular consumption strategy among Russian youth, but also demonstrative refusal to consume is also spread widely enough. Russian youth is involved in over-consumption practices, however, they have limited funds, which forces them into snobbish attitude towards consumption practices on the one hand, and sacrificing their life quality in favor of purchasing various means of entertainment, which is one of the most meaningful type of the goods consumed.

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Abstract title: "Self -reflection in the "field": positive and negative aspects of pairwork"

In this report we pay attention to "research debut" and peculiarities of coworking in the "field" with a more experienced researcher. The "field" totally changes its nature when there are two or more researchers. Moreover, during the reflection, you start to realize that you've been studying not only informants, but a workmate as well. So, it's possible to speak about the existence of several parallel "fields" during one research. According to Garifzyanova A. the presence of two or more persons in the "field", on the one hand, it gives support, and on the other, the presence of colleagues in the "field" could cause negative emotions, especially when there is a misunderstanding in the study process. This tension is most strongly felt when there are researchers with different experience in one field. The researchers' routines are mixed with positive as well as with negative emotions. However, sometimes you really feel how important your workmate's experience and that you depend on it (Garifzyanov A. R. – candidate of philosophical Sciences, a member of regional sociology center "Region"), but at the same time you understand the importance of being responsible for both of you and your collective work. Moreover, the fact your workmate in the "field" is your university teacher and scientific tutor rises a lot of questions from the viewpoint of methodology. How organize the relationships under such conditions? One has to agree with the words of H. Pilkington, that once you've entered and left the study context, it is impossible to remain the same man you've been before starting this study. Maybe being in "the field" force you to go against yours principles or rethink your views and left "the field" as a new person.

The discourse draws on autoethnographic material received during a pilot testing within the "Creative Fields of Interethnic Interaction and Youth Cultural Scenes of the Russian Cities" realized by research centre in HSE, acting as a part of overt observation. According to Gottlieb, when the private life details belong to the studied question, the main object of study in autoethnography becomes the self-knowledge of researcher. One of the way to represent the reality is to keep a diary. The researcher describes not only his thoughts, feelings, but also self-reflects over everything what he has heard or has seen. In this case the researcher becomes a "witness" of all events and all changes, and first of all, in his own inner world. Moreover, when the researcher actualizes memories, fixes his thoughts, he can find answers for many questions as many things become visible. To sum up, autoethnography allows coordinating external emotions and internal experiences of the researcher. As a result, the method of overt observation in autoethnography transformes into self-observation and self-analysis.

After a pilot testing phase it's became clear that it is impossible to keep formal relationships with your workmate being in a "field". But it is necessary to keep in mind what kind of relations were between researchers before the "field". That's why during the research the character of relations can vary the connection of "the teacher – the student" and vice versa, and it's caused by proficiency which one has and the other only on his way to it. So, we should note that during the "field " these borders between eternal and external are erased. Equal work conditions, , same routines , impressions and experience, bring researches, workmates together. Of course, it has influenced on the research results and self-reflection. However it should be noted that in this report have been revealed conclusions of young researcher for whom this report's "field" was a debut. What internal difficulties more skilled researcher had, having worked with the less experienced one ,studying the youth? It is a question of further methodological research.

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Abstract title: “Professional identity and satisfaction/dissatisfaction of labor conditions of young doctors”

For the last decade there has been a growing interest research of professional identity in medicine among young physicians. However there is a little empirical research in young physicians’ professional identity in the context of everyday practices and everyday interactions. This study is in line with some sorts of approach to the professional identification studies. These approaches are dialectic paradigm to professional identification studies and individual (qualitative) approach to the professional identity, satisfaction of working conditions and everyday life of young physicians. Empirical basis of the study is 15 interviews with young physicians and statistical analysis of satisfaction of labor conditions Saint-Petersburg Outpatient Surgery Center. The satisfaction of physicians of their employment and working conditions is also the problem of interactions with colleagues and patients. We identified that young doctors are the most dissatisfied group, subject to all of the structural social change. The aim of the study is to analyze the satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of young doctors of different aspect of professional life. The research question is how the professional identity of young doctors formed in terms of satisfaction/dissatisfaction of various labor aspects.

The research rooted in qualitative methodology. The study employs a number of biographical interviews. The semi-structured interviews help to reconstruct the professional identity formation process of oneself. Also semi-structured interviews help to understand the reflection of individuals concerning the identity building process. The purpose of the interviews is to gain background information about the young physicians and to collect their perceptions concerning the professional identity building process. The interviews was at semi-structured protocol and cover the “orienting concepts”. The orienting concepts for the professional identity of young doctor’s constructions are communications and interactions at work environment, work community. These personal stories are thus not only acts of telling someone about one’s life and life-world but also a means by which identities can be fashioned , the self is inseparable from the narrative or life-story it constructs for itself. Narratives are also an important aspect of individual’s professional identity formations: how people talk of self, and about the conversations and relationships. How this conversations are affected by how they see themselves positioned in relation to others. As social aspects of identity form my area of interest, the focus of the interviews is very much on self-in-world rather than simply self and, in this way, the

interviews act as a means to facilitate reflection on professional identity. Data Sources: 15 semi-structured interviews, and statistical analysis of satisfaction of labor conditions Saint-Petersburg Outpatient Surgery Center.

Statistical analysis has shown low proportion of young doctors in Outpatient Surgery Center St. Petersburg (6.1%). At the same time work in medicine, has hedonistic sense for the youngest doctor in spite of the changing socio-economic situation and the structural problems in the health system. An important element of their sense of professional identity serves professional communication. Feeling oneself as a member of professional community, it is a key element in the determination of the individual, as a doctor. As the analysis of interviews with young doctors shown, young doctors often have to choose between working in medical professions and close to medicine professions, but not related to the work with patients, or transition and private practice. To summarize our analysis, it should be noted that, despite a General context of dissatisfaction with such factors as low salaries, lack of career advancement and promotion initiatives, physicians have a strong sense of self-esteem in the context of their profession and to define themselves in the context of medicine, therefore, one of the important criteria, in addition to addressing organizational issues, increasing salaries and creating opportunities for new initiatives is the creation of communities.

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Abstract title: "West" in the Russian provinces"

The research purpose is to determine the level of "Pro-Western" among the Russian youth in a province (for example, the youth of Yelabuga town). The fact that this phenomenon was carried out, mostly in Metropolitan areas and big cities, skipping provincial towns, makes this research more essential. So, it's possible to say that the perception of "Western" in the provincial area can vary from the data obtained in the researches of urban youth's perception.

The choice of Yelabuga town, based on several factors:

1. As the research's purpose was to study the provincial youth, Yelabuga was considered as the ideal place for this: the population is 73 thousand people and, moreover, in a sufficient distance from big cities (Kazan 230 km, for instance).
2. Ethnic composition of the town was also very rich and it may indicate how young people hold themselves out in relation to the Western world. In Yelabuga mainly live two nationalities: Russian and Tatar (51,7% to 42.6%).
3. The status of "academic" student's town. Here is a branch of the Federal University (K(P)FU). The university undoubtedly affects young people and their values and views. Young people are less dependent on the imposed worldview, as they have higher level of criticality and education. The object of this research is youth of a provincial town (in the context of Yelabuga). The subject is determination of "Pro-Western's level" among youth in provincial town.

The research of such phenomena as:

- western view's orientation among Russian provincial youth;
- adoption of "western"- tendencies in daily routines;
- the membership of subcultures with West's origins;

The main method of this research was semi-formalized interview. According to A. Gotlib such kind of interviews are comparable and suitable for classification and mathematical processing. It does them comparable with quantitative data. On the other hand, the semi-formalized interview is rather flexible and sensitive "to write down unforeseen, but interesting aspects of particular subject", it appeals to the natural train of respondents' thoughts, giving them the opportunity to speak freely in "their so-called language".

The hypothesis is that the "Pro-Western" level among the Russian provincial (Yelabuga) youth is rather high.

This may be explained due to the following reasons:

1. The western models of behavior and lifestyle have been entered in daily youth's routines for a long time and they don't cause any reflection as this models are already considered as ordinary;
2. The fact that in Yelabuga town lives two nationalities which are almost equal on number, leave its mark on people, so there is nothing unusual in cross-cultural interaction.
3. The town has the status of "academic" for its university which increases the educational level of town's youth, molding active public position and a "positive" view to the western culture.
4. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, Russian society has chosen the "Western" path of development in all spheres of life. Moreover, the cooperation with East and Asia's countries has been practically brought to naught.

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Abstract title: “The role of different social environments in students cultural values transformation (qualitative analysis)”

For the last decade there has been a growing interest research of cultural values among youth. However there is a little empirical research in student’s cultural values the students, are fluid social group that have certain attitudes, motives and interests. Different external factors significantly influence on young people’s patterns and values. For example, migration, new social climate and environment strongly affect to the students cultural values. This study is in line with a socio-demographic group approach (S. Eisenstadt), culturological direction approach (A. Schutz, Berger and T. Lukman, Pierre Bourdieu) (Ivanovna, 2015) (Schutz, 2007) (Goldthorpe, 2007) (Bourdieu, 2003) (Lareau, 2003) (Eisenstadt, 1964) The key goals of the study are to conceptualize the theoretical approaches to the study of cultural values and its transformations in the sociology of youth, to identify the way of cultural values transformations among university, to study how different social groups at university influences (peer groups, university professors, friends e. t.c) to students cultural values, to study how different environments influences (city environment, university, dormitory environment, e.t.c) to students cultural values. (Katsillis, 1990) The object of the study is students; subject of the study is the cultural values of students. Research question: What is the role of different environments in students’ cultural values transformations? The purpose of the research is to study the roles of different social environments in students’ cultural values transformations.

The study employs qualitative methods. The purpose why we use these methods is that only qualitative methods (depth interview) will help to understand different transformations of student’s cultural values in the context of individual level. We use the naturalistic approach. Qualitative research methods will be use in this study because the purpose of the study in to analyze the transformation of students cultural values in different social environments. Qualitative research can be defined as inquiry that examines how observers interpret the world around them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000). Also qualitative research will help to understand different individual meanings of the cultural values concept. (Rossman & Rallis, 2003). Qualitative research will help to understand individuals, emotional construction of students cultural values in different social environments. (Gall, Borg, & Gall, 1996, p. 29).

The interview guide will include the following blocks:

- Introductory block (information about informant)
- Family background and family cultural values
- Childhood cultural values
- School and context of the school in cultural values formation process
- Cultural values before university
- Moving to another city (transformation/non transformation of cultural values)
- University environment and the cultural values of individual

- Peer- group environment and the cultural values of individual
- Dormitory environment and the cultural values of individual
- Individual understandings of the transformation/non transformation of cultural values

The sample will consist of university students 20-22 years old. Both boys and girls will take part in my research, about 6 people (3 - female, 3 - male).

Key finding of the study will contribute to the sociology of education and cultural sociology as well as the youth studies. One of the most important finding of this study will be the context of cultural values transformations in different social contexts. We classify social environments of students: University environment, Peer- group environment, city environment and dormitory environment. These three environments are the key environments where the student cultural values transform. The moving to a new location, new university environment and new friends, have an impact on the cultural values and cultural consumption. Literature review showed the importance of emotions/ individual preferences and different social context in the process of cultural values transformations. We take into account that the cultural values also cannot transform. In this context we study the influences of different environments and its role in maintaining the previous cultural values of students. Our working hypothesis is that after the students cultural values transform because the new social environment influence to the previous cultural values formed in the school and the family. Personal emotions, individual consumption are very important factors in understanding the transformation of cultural values that is why we use qualitative methods in the research. We expected to find transformation of cultural values among the students during our research, but the cases where the transformation did not occur are also important for our study.

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Polina Krutskikh
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Abstract title: “Skateboard Scene of Saint- Petersburg: the sociological analysis of subcultural capital in skateboarding”

The culture of skateboarding is a unique phenomena studied under the sociology of youth and the sociology of sports, because in addition to physical practice it includes a huge layer of cultural superstructures, collective habitus and emotional - positive positioning of themselves. The focus of the research is analysis of skateboarding in the framework of the post - subcultural approach to identify the values, practices and moral categories that structure the scene of modern skateboarding and compound the subcultural capital of skateboarding and main features that distinguish one group of people from another.

The methodology of research includes semi-structured interviews with skateboarders and its analysis based on the “grounded theory” and unincorporated observations. The theoretical part of the research is based on the publications about different aspects of skateboarding by Beacky Beal, Joe Penny, Michelle Donnelly and conception of skateboarding as a post- subculture and its subcultural capital by Belinda Wheaton.

The relevance of the research is based on the lack of studies of skateboarding in the theoretical frame of a post-subculture and lack of the skateboarding researches in Russia in particular. As well, nowadays we can see a new wave of interest in the trend of skateboard - culture due to the inclusion of the skateboarding into the Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo in 2020.

After analyzing the results of unincorporated observation and semi-structured interviews we see that subcultural capital of modern skateboard- scene can be defined by the most important characteristic features that are shown below.

Skateboarding is a protest to the socially – approved behavior and classic sports as well. One of the main categories of skateboarding is freedom, which is defined as an ability to think outside of the system of social conditioning. It also includes the possibility of choice.

Skateboarding is very diverse. It is a huge field of opportunities to express personality through art. In skateboarding there are a lot of creative people, who eventually begin to draw the design for the boards, designs clothes.

Skateboarding is quite aggressive and masculine sport. Skateboarders ride without a sense of self-preservation, doing stunts, falling, beating boards of the ramp, repeat it again and again to learn how to do new tricks.

Skateboarding is a community with rigid gender boundaries which pushes women out. Skateboarders have a negative attitude to the girls on the spot, skateboarding is a men – dominated social field.

Skateboarders have very strong social networks, as well as a high degree of prevalence and commitment to cultural practices and values, reaching sometimes up to obsession.

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Abstract title: “Online - staying syndrome or how gadgets and modern online-practices influence on everyday life.”

Nowadays we can say that practically in any social «field» or network society it's possible to simulate any product or space, creating the illusion of a hyperreality and that fact causes many consequences. So, firstly, in this report we try to identify how using gadgets and social networks have changed our routines. Special attention is also given to the social consequences caused by the nomophobia or online - staying syndrome. Secondly, we'll distinguish how young people have adapted to a network society, and what influence hyperreality with its visual content has on their daily practices. Thirdly, as many scientists claim that there're differences in everyday practices of using gadgets among students of the universities in a big city in comparison with country town's students, we'll try to find out the real situation. As generally the dependence on gadgets is studied on the example of a big city's students we'll study young people of a country town and compare the data. The questions of social systems and virtual reality in people's routines were also revealed by many research centers and such modern scientists as Manuel Kastels, Kimberly S. Young Manovich. L., Daniel Kimberly, Nell Hines, Sinyuan Vang, Elisabetta Costa, A. Vozyanov.

As a research method was chosen the social experiment, with semi-structured interview. As for the consideration the daily practices of informants we have to change the conditions of their everyday routines, creating a stressful situation for them. Informants allowed us to collect information about the experiences and changes in daily practices in the course of the experiment. The interview allowed to collect information on impressions and changes in informants' routines during the experiment. The research consisted of 3 stages. First stage was the conversation with

informants, speaking over the conditions and rules. The second stage - the experiment which lasted for a week when two informants (E. and G., girls, 20 y.o.) didn't use their profiles in social networks and also kept in touch only by means of calls. The third stage consisted of realization the semi-structured interview with summing up an experiment.

The received data helped to confirm that the online-staying syndrome is still an urgent social phenomenon. We've revealed that the source gadgets' dependence is a kind of addiction to visual content in social networks which recreates the true reality and people cease understanding where the reality and where only its visual copy, an image. Besides, the results of an experiment showed that, in principle, there is no difference between students from a big city or from province one. The network structure of the modern society downplays the boundaries. The world, thanks to gadgets, have become more open and mobile, giving to different social and age groups access to a certain content, thereby ruin boundaries, connecting us in a single live communications system.

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Abstract title: “Cyber sportsman profession: myths and reality”

The World Network is a popular entertainment venue for young people and not only. With the proliferation of the Internet and its active implementation in everyday life of modern man rapidly around the world began to develop the gaming industry, offering users a new way of leisure, and more recently, and working time. Initially, the developers presented the program designed exclusively for single player, however, towards the end of the XX century. Gaming market considerably enriched, players have the opportunity to interact online. According to recent reports, these days' fans only gets more online games, and is increasingly becoming professionals. Due to the growing popularity of games of different genres in the 1990s. the vast network of the notion that no one ever met before, then first talked about e-sports.

What are the prerequisites for the e-sports as a social phenomenon? What are the similarities and what differences doe's computer sports and traditional sports disciplines? Is e-Sports official profession? What is now the state of e-Sports industry and what are the future prospects of its development? On these and many other questions, we try to answer in our scientific article.

When writing a research work leading techniques, which were comparative analytical and systematic method, were used. System method allows us to consider society as a complex system, part of which has recently become e-Sports. Through comparative analytical method, we were able to identify similarities and differences inherent to the computer and traditional sports. We carried out a thorough analysis of the literature on the topic over the past 10 years, both domestic and foreign studies.

E-Sports - a future that has come today. Today, the sport is growing rapidly in Russia and in the world, the process is carried out regular sports training, are specialized structures are held at various levels of competition, are public organizations, conducted the performance ratings of athletes, increasing viewership and more. Dynamic distribution of e-Sports makes itself felt. Numerous tournaments with impressive wins, sponsors, promising salaries not only for athletes but also for coaches, psychologists, managers, technicians and journalists are attracting more people are recognizing that the computer sport, contrary to popular belief, has ceased to be the only entertainment. However, this sphere of cyber workers do not plan to stop there, on the contrary, experts argue that the development of intellectual sports only just begun. E-Sports is gaining momentum in popularity today ahead of a number of traditional sports.

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Abstract title: “National Buryat identity of youth”

Modern Buryat culture, which is forming Buryat identity, now could be influenced by many factors. There are some factors, such as moving from villages to cities, knowledge of the Buryat language, following to traditions and customs, identity and self-awareness as buriat. Modernity imposes new installations, which are forming a new Buryat identity.

The object of this work is the identity of the national Buryat youth. The subject are manifestations and contexts of updating the national identity of the Buryat youth. The purpose of this study - to examine the contexts and forms of actualization of the national identity of the Buryat youth.

This research belong to identify the role of knowledge and use of the Buryat language and following the Buryat traditions and customs in the formation of the Buryat national identity; differences in substantive content and methods of construction of the Buryat national identity in different types of settlements and moved to other regions of Russia, such as Novosibirsk; and it was detected image representative of the Buryat nationality. It was based on interviews with Buryat students from Ulan-Ude and Novosibirsk city.

In this study we used qualitative methods to the study, such as semi-formalized interviews with representatives of the national youth.The empirical object - student Buryat youth. This empirical study is conducted in two stages. In the first phase were interviewed young people who live in the city of Ulan-Ude, and the second stage - young people living in the city of Novosibirsk.

Criteria for selection:

- Belonging to a Buryat nationality
- Students of 3-4 courses.

Volume of sample - 41 people. 21 people were interviewed in the city of Ulan-Ude and 20 students of the city of Novosibirsk

Results of the study suggest that the Buryat national identity of today's youth is composed of special contexts update: place of birth and socialization (urban or rural), place of study, higher education, the manifestation of the identity of the Buryat family.

The difference was found in the forms of manifestation of identity among the Buryat, depending

on the data context updating of national identity. The differences in the content and methods of construction Buryat identity depending on the type of the settlement lies in the fact that the use of the Buryat language, knowledge of customs and traditions among those born in the village, gets a big role in the actualization of the Buryat identity. However, for those who were born in the city, but does not know the Buryat language, knowledge of customs and traditions is a necessary competence for the actualization of the Buryat identity. Depending on whether, where a representative of the Buryat youth living and studying (in the home country or abroad), - self-awareness Buryat occurs in different ways. Also, knowledge of the Buryat language, as well as knowledge of the traditions and customs depends on the characteristics of socialization in the family. However, many Buryats, whose families had no display Buryat identity through language and (or) the tradition, experienced discomfort and pointed to the desire for data forms of the Buryat national identity.

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Natalia Romanenko
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Abstract title: “Formal and Informal Rules of a Student Dormitory and their Enforcement Agents”

Research Question: How formal and informal rules influence the student’s life and why in different dormitories there are various rules?

Thesis: I argue that the student dormitory is an extension of the university in terms of setting rules and mode of control. As a consequence, there are differences in the existing rules and the rule enforcement strategies in dormitories belonging to different universities. Among the three student dormitories considered in this research paper, two are closely connected with their universities, while the third dormitory is an inter-university campus, where students from 38 different universities reside. This allows comparing existing formal and informal rules in the three dormitories and discuss which level is more important for the codification of the rules: the university or the dorm.

The study was conducted using qualitative methods of data collection. The narratives collected by means of semi-structured interviews allow to consider in depth all aspects which I am interested in accommodation on campuses on the basis of real-life stories of students. I've assembled an array of 16 of semi-structured interviews with students living in these three dormitories lasting from 32 minutes to 1 hour 50 minutes. Age range of the informants is from 18 through 25 years, the ratio of men to women informants is 8:8. Additionally, the method of participant observation was used in this study: for several months I have collected the data which were documented in the diary, accompanied with photographs.

As a result of this study different systems of formal and informal rules were revealed in each dormitory. Some of them are regulated by the students themselves (the enforcement agents are, thus, the students). Some are regulated on the local managers' level. Still other sets of formal and informal rules are the result of pressure by municipal and federal authorities (including police, firemen, etc.). Local guards can be considered as an independent agent with their own rules. It can be noted that the regulatory authorities are in the greatest extent responsible for certain similarities which can be regarded as an instance of institutional isomorphism. In different dorms, rules differ in structure, the exactness of enforcement, and the degree of control over the private lives of students (contraction / expansion of the students' private sphere). With respect to the latter parameter the dorms can be arranged in a series from most oppressive University of Professional Unions to the least oppressive St. Petersburg State University. The inter-university campus occupying the middle position in the series, occupies the key position in my study, as it is a unique case of co-existence of students from very different universities (as different as, e. g., a paramilitary Academy of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, a classical technical university with Imperial roots, St. Petersburg Electrotechnical University, or a recently established research university with a strong inclination towards social sciences and humanities, the Higher School of Economics) on the same territory. I hope that it would help me to discuss the central question on the balance of structuring power of the university and the dorm itself in setting local formal and informal rules.

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Abstract title: An equestrian sport through the gender lens

I'm going to speak about the theme that is really unknown for Russian people, as equestrian sport is non-developed in Russia at all to some time. This work is designed for 3 year study. Each year provide a chance to explore the problem from the other side. Actually, there are no papers that explain gender differences within horse riders. But such differences are present. Gender patterns have changed from times in different countries in differ ways. We can read about Germany, which is on the top of all equestrian ratings, and is the founder of the classic dressage; we can read about Sweden, England, and even Italy, but no information about Russia. That's why this study is being written. What has led to the change of gender paradigm within equestrian sport? This is the question to be answered. The object is: Riders. There are three types of object in this paper: jumping, dressage rider and triathlete. And subject is gender differences. The problem that is discussed is explored through four theoretical concepts.

1. Concept within the framework of social learning theory
2. Concept under the "male domination" Bourdieu
3. Concept as part of the social situation
4. Concept as part of their social environment.

This year it is planned that there will be an empiric part with different methods. First of all, I am going to study documents that can open the corner on my questions. That will be the results of Olympic games, that were held in Rio in 2016 and games in United States of America in 1996 . These grandiose events were not chosen at random. In 1996 Russia had won a great amount of awards and had shown our horses on the world arena. Unfortunately, that was just a presentation of our equestrian sport, as we had not won any awards. This time there were only male-riders. In 2016, from the other side, Russia has reached a new level. We have perfectly participated in these games and due to our dressage rider is woman, we are close to the top of world's riders. Our pair: horse and rider – woman, have been awarded of the world's best element in dressage. But this is all about the professional level.

Moreover, it will be interesting to know how is it performed within beginners. Interviews with people under 18, who are in the world of horses, and are amateurs, will show the change in gender patterns. More often girls begin to learn the art of riding, and it's a problem to find boys in horse clubs. This hypothesis is supposed to be proved by observation several horse riding clubs. But then, as I have already mentioned, there is quite the reverse situation, as there are practically no woman on the level of Olympic games. To say more, with the help of interview, I will explore self-representation of riders. Are they represent themselves as more masculine or feminine. What actually do they think of this question?

So, this are some methods, that will show me differences in gender patterns.

As I have said, this work is a three year study, that's why it is too early to say about conclusions. But it is expected that girls-woman on the level of amateur and professional level will represent themselves as more masculine, than should woman be. It is also expected, that woman face more problems through their lives, such as motherhood, searching for decent earnings, censure of society and so on, that can correlate on the amount of men, facing on the professional level of sport. So, the concept of social environment, written by Messner and colleagues, says that every part of society can influence on sportsmen. It is historically made, that woman should has children, spend all time with them. In this case, motherhood really takes up to two years from life, then woman can fully return to the sport. And two years – is a great period within horses. It is needed to work even the same time or more to return on the same level of training. Moreover, it is not a secret, that equestrian sport is one of the most expensive sports. So, spending all money on horses made woman be more masculine, work harder, earn more spending, and change all stereotypes of the woman in family.

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Abstract title: "Solidarity approach in studying youth culture: a case study of the concert hall "Ionoteka"

In this research an analysis of a concert hall "Ionoteka" is presented. The concert hall "Ionoteka" is a bar/club based in the center of Saint-Petersburg. It was founded by Alexander Ionov who initially was involved in the promotion of his parties in other clubs, and in May 2015 created his own place with the slogan "otherworldly Russia is relaxing here".

The main aim of the research is to explore this "otherworldly Russia" in the terms of solidarity. This concept is now broadly used in studying youth cultures. Solidarity is defined "a specific modern form of youth sociality; the core of solidarity is a shared and practiced (directly or indirectly) lifestyle strategy, which overcomes the distinction between employment and leisure activities and goes beyond the areas assigned to them in time". Special attention in this field is given to cultural practices and their role in the formation of connections, loyalties and solidarities that make lives of young people meaningful (Omelchenko, 2013).

The material drawn on in this research comes from semi-structured interviews and non-participatory observations, conducted in or near the concert hall «Ionoteka» during December-January 2016-17. Age of the respondents ranges from 17 to 35 years. Questions are divided into several blocks. First one is about sociodemographic characteristics. The second block includes attitude towards physical and social space of the concert hall "Ionoteka". The third one is about other places of leisure that person has ever visited. The fourth block includes questions about person's cultural capital and his tastes. The last one contains questions about the community of the the concert hall «Ionoteka».

Also content analysis of VK communities devoted to the concert hall «Ionoteka» will be performed. Content analysis is aimed to identify the most popular topics for discussion. In addition, it helps to reveal common practices of the community and it's structure.

The community of "Ionoteka" club is highly connected. The division into "we" and "they" is often mentioned by visitors to emphasize the difference between them and mainstream youth. Ionoteka is considered to be a place for people with unconventional thinking and lifestyle, while people who visit other clubs and bars are "too ordinary" and boring. They also affirm that trust and feeling of belonging are the most important features that make Ionoteka a special place distinct from the others. At the same time, the appearance and style do not influence significantly on one's acceptance in the community. To the contrary, respondents claim that they do not pay attention to other people's style because community includes members of different subcultures and some of the visitors do not associate themselves with any of them.

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