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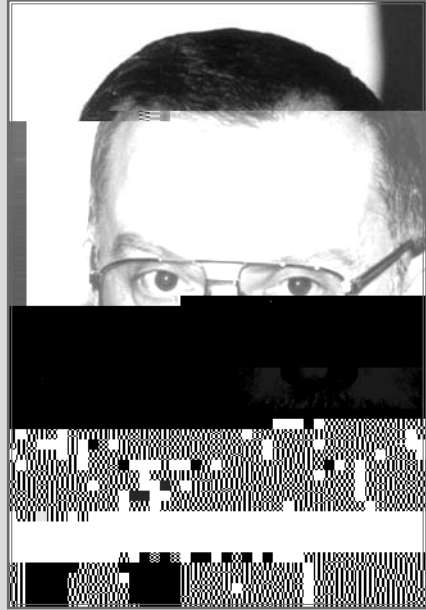
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*Senior Fellow at the Georgian Foundation
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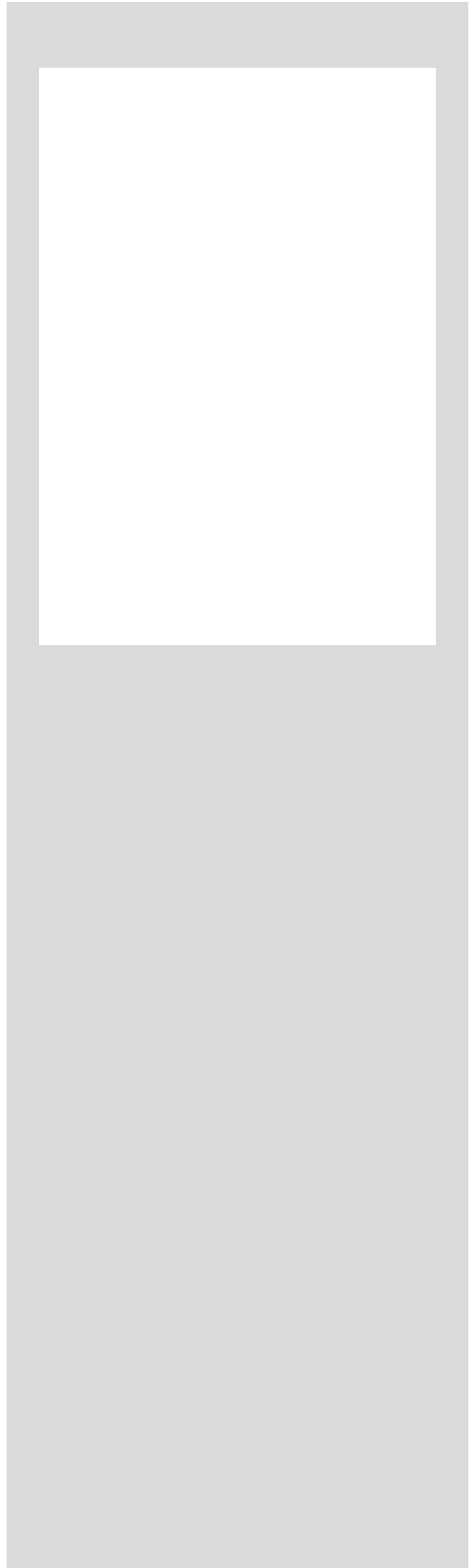
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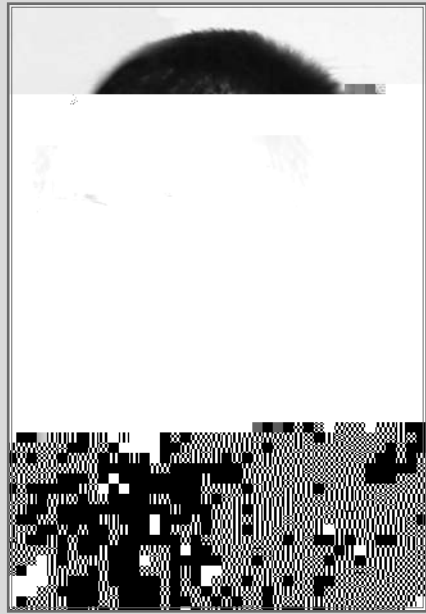
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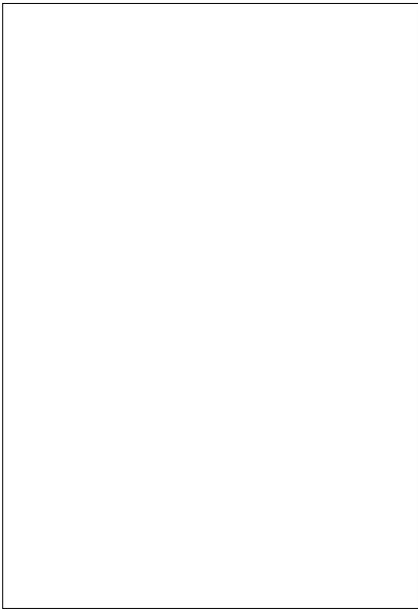
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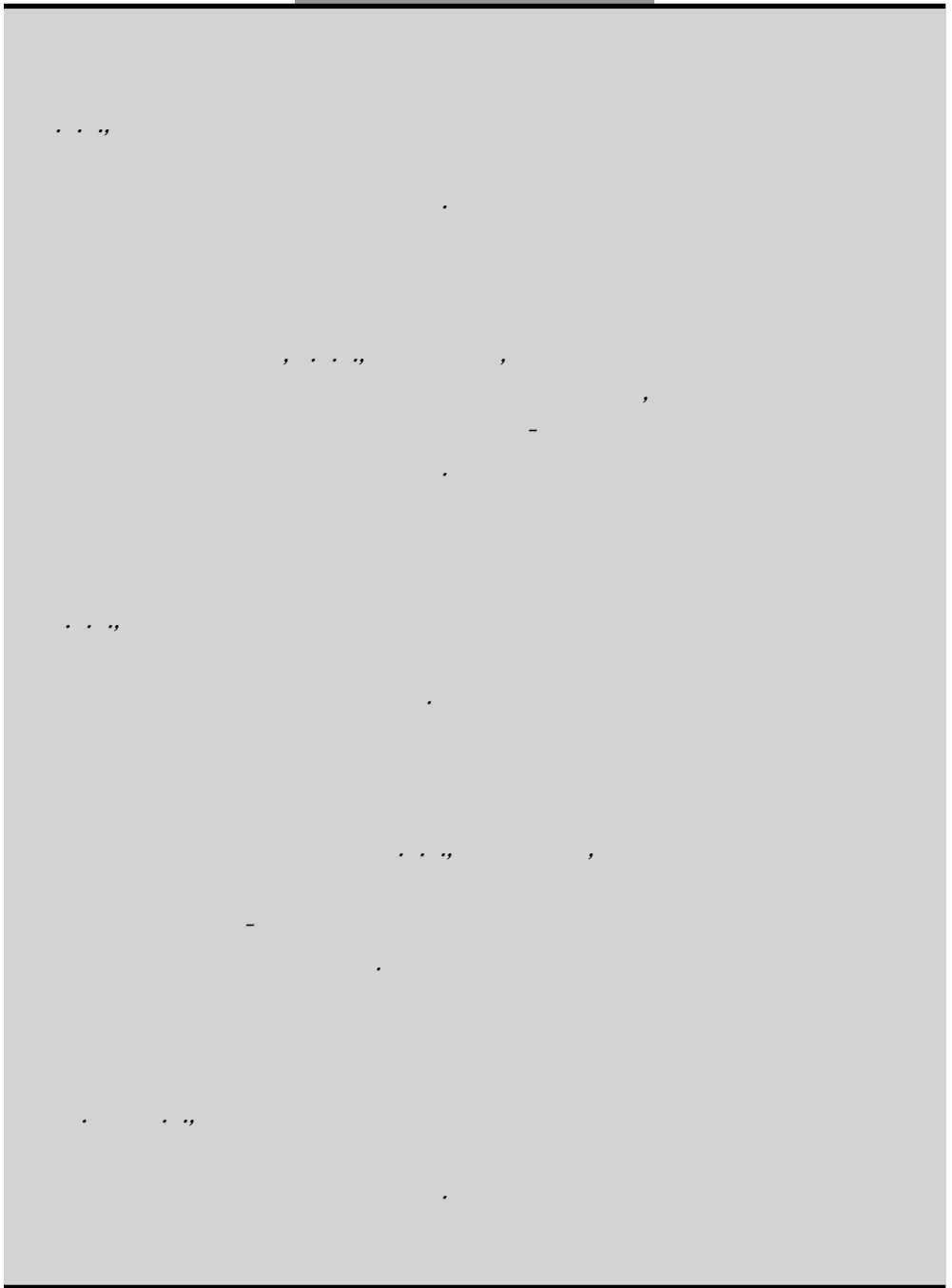
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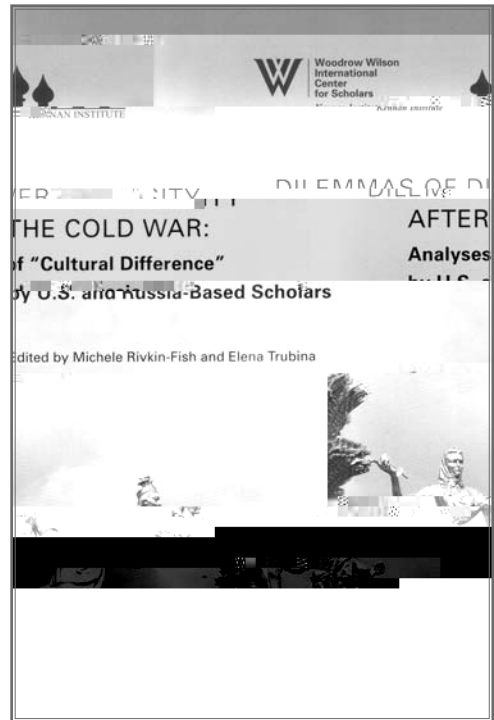
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Summaries

Vladimer Papava

Economic Achievements in Post-Revolutionary Georgia: Myths and Reality

The author attempts to show what actual achievements have resulted from economic reforms carried out in Georgia since the 2003 “Rose Revolution,” and to debunk some fundamental myths surrounding these reforms. This analysis leads him to conclude that Georgia can be regarded as a symbiosis of neo-liberalism and neo-bolshevism rather than as a country of liberal reforms. Georgia is not free from corruption; it has developed new and more complex forms of elite corruption. Georgia is not oriented exclusively toward a European model: the country’s leadership has officially declared as one of its goals a “Singaporisation” of the national economy; the government is artificially impeding attempts to establish free trade with the EU. After the war of August 2008, Georgia maintained its economic ties with Russia, including trade relations.

Andrei Kazantsev

The Multi-Vector Nature of Foreign Policies and Geopolitical Uncertainty in Central Asia

Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, Central Asia has existed as an international region comprising Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and by extension as a specific regional subsystem of international relations. Nevertheless the region continues to be characterized by a high degree of “geopolitical uncertainty”, especially with regard to forming a regional identity, determining borders, and identifying international institutions of the corresponding regional subsystem. This kind of uncertainty is one of the most important features of the geopolitical rivalry between key international players fighting for influence in the region since the collapse of the USSR. The author traces the interconnection between geopolitical uncertainty and the multi-vector policies of Central Asian states.

Sergei Prostakov

Ukraine: The Fight for Memory versus National Unity

Since the collapse of the Soviet state, the young national republics have been faced with the task of constructing their own national identities. Appealing to the people’s historical memory is one of the most important tools of national policy. The author believes that in Ukraine the acuteness of issues relating to historical memory and the impact they have on the political process are above average for the post-Soviet space. The paradox of historical myth has revealed itself more distinctly here than in other NIS countries. It was created as a means to national unification of territories with different histories, though in practice it led to the breaking up, rather than the strengthening of the common political space.

Ella Pamfilova

The Current State of Civil Society as a Reflection of the Paradoxes of Modern-Day Russia

Analysis of the fundamental contradictions in contemporary Russia and of the state of its civil society leads the author to conclude that during 2010 the country experienced rapidly growing qualitative changes in the development of its social processes. According to Ella Pamfilova, people are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity

for self-organization and civil solidarity in solving social, ecological, housing and other problems. There is growing resistance in Russia to manipulations practiced by political technologists and imitation of political activity. Political rights and freedoms, as well as the need to defend them, are gaining in importance. For now, the seedlings of such activities are quite fragile and need to be supported, but the author believes that in the near future civil society in Russia will become strong enough to seriously influence the country's political processes.

Vyacheslav Popkov

Russian-Speaking Areas Abroad: Specifics of Formation and Fundamental Characteristics

The mass exodus of emigrants from the Russian Empire after 1917, from the Soviet Union, and subsequently from Russia, led to the emergence of large Russian-speaking communities on the territories of a variety of states. The author argues that at present there are two types of communities in which "Russian compatriots" live abroad. One type is populated by emigrants of the first and second waves, the other – by emigrants of the third and fourth waves. These communities are based not on the ethnicity or citizenship of their members, but on different systems of thought and behavioral orientation underlying the socialization of individuals. Russian language remains virtually the only common feature uniting the two types of community, though it cannot serve as the main integrator, since the other characteristics of these communities do not coincide.

Can Russia Succeed in Building a Legal State?

Presentations by **Georgy Satarov, Lev Ivanov, Igor Klyamkin, Lev Gudkov, Emil Pain, Vladimir Krzhevov and Andrei Medushevsky** at the Seventh Starovoitova Readings

It took several centuries for the West to create the legal state. At the end of the 20th century Russia, by contrast, was faced with the need to accomplish the same feat in a historically short period of time. Some progress was made, including revolutionary changes in legislation and the rise of the human rights movement. Twenty years on, however, progress appears to be insignificant or else nonexistent. Basic elements of the Soviet legal system are still preserved in modern Russian life. The deep roots of old legal concepts and practices, on the one hand, and the poor acclimatization of new varieties on the other, constitute one of the central issues of contemporary Russian social thought. The search for answers to this question was the leitmotif of the Seventh Starovoitova Readings, which took place in November 2010.

Problems of Securing Ethnic Harmony in Russia

Presentations by **Leokadia Drobizheva, Victor Shnirelman, Emil Pain, Yurik Arutyunyan, Irina Semenenko, Vladimir Mukomel', Maria Mchedlova, Igor Kuznetsov and Ivan Sukhov** at the round table in the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences

The events that occurred in Moscow's Manezhnaya Square in December 2010, which exposed the build-up of ethnic tensions in Russia, have received wide publicity. How does the academic community evaluate the state of interethnic relations in the country and efforts undertaken by the Russian authorities to harmonize them? What form, in the opinion of Russian scholars, should ethnic policy in Russia take? These questions were discussed at a round table that took place in March 2011.

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