

## Summaries

### *Galina Karpova* **Public management and social priorities in cultural policy of Russia**

The article opens up a debate about the cultural policy in Russia. Under the conditions of market economy and democracy cultural policy can no longer be treated as the prerogative of government. Modern cultural policy is an area of interaction between different actors, whose efforts form and implement various strategies in the field of cultural activities. The latest changes require creating new concepts and mechanisms of implementation of cultural policy including development of methodology of research, conceptualizing mechanisms for conservation and development of the cultural heritage of the country and ensuring the continuity of the development of Russian culture, along with support for the diversity of cultural life and cultural innovations.

### *Guzel Makarova* **In search of the New Model of Ethnocultural Policy of the Federal Center and Regions of Russia (with special reference to the Tatarstan Republic)**

The purpose of the article is to consider the formation of new models of the ethnocultural policy of the Center and regions of Russia with a special reference to the Republic of Tatarstan. Soviet policy acknowledged ethnic variety strongly controlled by the Center. In the 1990s this model was replaced by the policy of preservation and development of languages and ethnic cultures in the regions and recognition of ethnocultural distinctions at the level of the Federal Center. In 2000s the issues of governing the differences as well as identity consolidation were articulated. The author shows that Russian «multicultural» project has its own origin and specification, connected with historical and political past, traditions of centralized state regulation and control of ethnocultural development.

### *Larisa Shpakovskaya* **The Soviet education policy: social engineering and class struggle**

The article deals with the analysis of Soviet education policy at the different stages of socialist history. Analyzing official discourse the author shows in what way Soviet education policy took part in the processes of social class structure formation since 1917. The rise of Soviet intelligentsia was an important result of this policy. The intelligentsia was defined by Soviet ideologists as a stratum of qualified workers with higher education diplomas. The article traces the development of education policy as reflecting intelligentsia's interests in (re)production of its status and privileges.

### *Oliver Bennett* **Cultural Policy in the United Kingdom: Collapsing Rationales and the End of a Tradition**

The article suggests that debate about the arts in the United Kingdom has been characterised by a «discourse of beleaguering». It then proceeds to investigate why

this is so. It gives a brief historical overview of government interventions in the arts and goes on to examine the rationales for these interventions. It is argued that a tradition of government support for the arts has developed through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, based on national prestige; economic importance; a mission to «civilize»; the need for market correction; post-war reconstruction and the welfare state. The article concludes that, from the 1970s, this tradition began to break down and the old arguments for arts and cultural policies ceased to be convincing. Two contradictory tendencies are now working themselves out in practice. The first is the construction of a new vision for cultural policy, built on more rigorous theoretical foundations; the second is the abandonment of the idea of cultural policy altogether, leaving the arts to the judgement of the market.

*Eleonora Belfiore* **The methodological challenge of cross-national research: comparing cultural policy in Britain and Italy**

This paper explores methodological issues that need to be considered when embarking in cross-national cultural policy research. The first part offers a discussion of the limitations of much of the currently available comparative research in the field, and particularly work that relies heavily on comparison of cultural statistics. By drawing on an extensive discussion of the case study of Britain and Italy, the second part of the paper attempts to put forward a number of suggestions with a view to developing a more appropriate and more holistic comparative research methodology for the field of cultural policy studies. To this end, inspiration is drawn from the contribution of a number of disciplines in the field of social sciences – as well as public policy studies – where comparative research, and related problems of methodology, have long been discussed and theorized. In particular, the concept of contextualization will be shown to be extremely useful when comparing notions of culture and policies across nations.

*Nobuko Kawashima* **Theorizing Decentralisation in Cultural Policy: Concepts, Values and Strategies**

Decentralisation has assumed the status of a norm in cultural policy in many nations. For any government of today, it is difficult to ignore the ideal of «culture for all», which is stated, albeit in ambiguous terms, in the chapters and principles on which cultural policy is based. The aim of this paper is to explore the theoretical dimension of «decentralization» by examining concepts and theories related to decentralization from various angles. The paper consists of three parts: the first part will attempt to clarify the multiplicities of the concept of decentralisation. It will sort out various definitions and usage of the them, which so far have remained confused. The second part will question why decentralization is regarded as an issue at all. Finally, the third part will review the strategies of decentralization in cultural policy. It is hoped that the paper will provide us with a panoramic view of the whole discourse on decentralisation, which will facilitate our understanding of the policy implemented in different countries.