THE IDEA OF JUSTICE IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Dianna V. Davtyan1, Maksim V. Selyukov1, Kirill A. Khripkov1, Natalya P. Shalygina1, Svetlana, L. Lesovaya2, Dariya A. Nikolaenko2, Ruslan V. Lesovik2, Irina M. Dobrydina 3
1Belgorod State University. 85 Pobedy St. Belgorod 308015 Russia
e-mail: davtyan@bsu.edu.ru
2Belgorod State Technological University named after V.G. Shukhov. 46 Kostyukova St. Belgorod 308012
e-mail: irdepart@mail.ru
3Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev". 95 Komsomolskaya St. Orel 302010 Russia

ABSTRACT
The article considers the one of the fundamental values of modern Russian society – the social justice. The potential of justice in relation to self-organization of the population as well as its role in civilian control over the performance of authorities has been explored. Empirical data relating to insights of Russian people into social justice as a value of social life were analyzed.

Keywords: justice, consolidation, self-organization, civilian control.

INTRODUCTION
Justice is one of the most significant motivators to essentially civil action due primarily to a sociocultural specificity of Russia where in the absolute majority of cases the controlling exposure historically was based on the appeal to the values of justice and not to the act, which is not typical for Western culture. Social justice is a value, i.e. a reality of social and individual life. Social justice as a value includes a gnosiological, regulatory, measurement and ideal components. Being at the critical crossover point between individual and public interests, it is a historically and culturally acceptable measure of equality and liberty of individuals. It is determined that it is justice that in modern social and cultural environment can act as a national idea, which consolidates a society, and which is being discussed by scientists and politicians for a long time (Dylnova 2005: 84).

LITERATURE REVIEW
The discussion on the role of social justice as a basic values of society, has been updated and accentuated in the past few years. The situation has become critical, in the first place because the view of social justice is not articulated, its basic concept is not defined. For example, M.K. Gorshkov and N.E. Tikhonova define justice as "the great Russian dream" (Gorshkov, Tikhonova, 2013: 23), Josef Diskin as "the basic value of Russian society".

M.V Tuluzakova as well as M.Yu. Urnov, emphasizes that justice is: "the leading principle of relationship between people, authorities and the population" (Tuluzakova 2014, 27). In turn V. E Chirkin, defines justice as: "factor of sustainable development of society" (Chirkin 2017, 89).

G.G. Pirogov und G.A. Efimov underline that depending on the socioeconomic structure, on balance of power of classes and political factions, on political culture of the elite, on its political experience and will, in state can dominate the concepts of social justice which are different in very wide range. However, this does not mean that any concept of justice is acceptable. Preferred is the concept that provides a consensus of various sectors of the population, in general does not raise serious objections, and even more outrage of any influential groups, as well as the dissemination of envy among the population" (Pirogov, Efimov 2008: 7).

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It is our understanding, is justice a fundamental principle of society, based on tradition and plays a role of a central integrating element for society. Its essence is to establish proportionality between the act and reward, in conformity with the values and meanings accepted in society. At the same time one of the most important conditions of realization of principle of social justice, existence of technologies of its realization (fight for justice) is that in modern society is practically absent. So V.V. Petukhov, emphasizes: "the aspiration to justice in modern Russia is practically not accompanied in any way by solidarity, readiness to fight for this justice" (Petukhov, 2011: 9). A.L. Andreyev notes that modern society is characterized: "low potential of subsidiarity, backwardness of feeling of community with the people living in the same settlement, in the same area, unavailability to solidarity actions for protection of the group interests" (Andreyev 2013: 97).

**MODEL, DATA AND METHODOLOGY**

Under the project "Diagnostics of consolidation potential of the values of justice in the implementation of civilian control in the practice of local self-government" in 2017 by the team of young scientists of Belgorod national research University Toolkit was developed a toolkit and conducted a massive questionnaire of the population of Belgorod region on these issues (N = 1000) for a representative sample.

For the solution of research problems of the most expedient there was a quote selection allowing to construct population micromodel – the population of the Belgorod region.

Collection of information is carried out by method of questionnaire of respondents in the Belgorod region on the basis of quote selection. The choice of this selection is defined by existence of statistical data (parameters of the quotas) giving the characteristic of the population from the social and demographic point of view. Act as signs of quoting: the residence (the city – the village), age, education. This selection is representative in relation to the population corresponding to the main proportions of the population of the Belgorod region according to data of the last estimates of demographic indicators.

**EMPIRICAL RESULTS**

The idea of justice continues to be a major in the value system of the Russian society and is one of the three most important values (after the trust and responsibility) necessary for the functioning of society, according to citizens (46.00%). In addition, justice occupies an important place in the dreams of people about the future of the country. So more than 90.00% want to live in a fairly organized society characterized by the presence of equal rights for all, a strong State taking care of its citizens, opportunity for each to reach what he or she is capable of, the presence of guarantees for social unprotected people, equal access to social benefits and resources. In varying degrees, the dream of social justice have respondents of different groups of ages, with regard to level of education and income, the differences between the various groups were small (2.00-5.00%). In general, the idea of justice continue to be a key and consensus idea in the views of all groups of Russians about the society.

It is clear that in the minds of citizens the idea of justice occupies one of leading places, on the other hand, the question of what exactly is justice, is not cleared up so far. That means that almost every person wants to establish the ideals of a just society in the country, but these ideals in humans may be different. The results of the research we carried out allow you to make some policy conclusions about the nature of the understanding of justice. First, the respondents attributed justice to an ideal society, but it is not notable in the real society. Secondly, on the sustainable conservation of the submission of the society injustice, the majority of respondents are convinced that modern society is unjustly, moreover, it affects them personally, and there is no intention of any improvements of the situation. Thirdly, justice is understood by most citizens as a value equal or greater than the legality (56.00% of respondents agree with the statement that "not so important matches anything the law or not, the main thing is that this was justly"). Fourthly, the citizens have a high degree of tolerance to those types of social inequality they considered justly. The citizens do not seek "to take away and share all", there is a request to equal opportunities for all to improvement their life, that allows the existence of inequalities based on an equitable distribution, according to the respondents.
Therefore justice is a major value that can provide a consensus of various sectors of the population, that does not cause serious objections, and the importance of this value (as shown by the results of theoretical and empirical analysis) is understood as by researchers and by citizens. However, we believe the conclude that in the concept of justice is found an idea that can unite the different categories of citizens is somewhat premature.

In the contemporary Russian socioeconomic and sociocultural conditions, there is a clear discrepancy between a normative importance of the values of justice in the mentality of the population and a willingness to fight for justice (Davtyan 2015: 76).

Currently, the potential of subsidiarity is low, the sense of community with people living in the same locality, in the same area is undeveloped, the citizens are not ready for solidarity actions to protect their interests.

With regard to civilian control over the performance of local authorities, according to the majority of respondents (72.00%) it seems to be necessary, in structure of the mentioned reasons of its necessary is clearly visible the perception that civilian control should restore the principle of justice discredited by corruption practices and officialism.

However, high importance of justice solely as a terminal, and nor as a instrumental value does not allow most citizens to formulate a rational responsibility requirement for authorities. One is thus put into a situation of contradiction whereby on the value level remain knowledge and attitudes how is has to be and what should be done, but on the day-to-day level are these attitudes not implemented by citizens in the real-life practice. Citizens primarily remain only spectators to reality, and the idea of civilian control requires active attitude to it.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
In general, in analyzing motives of citizens to participate in the struggle for social justice and readiness for collective actions, several groups might be highlighted: activists (ready to personally and collectively participate in the struggle for justice in various forms); solidarists (support the idea of a just society, but not ready to participate in the struggle for it); conformists (do not support the idea of justice, consider injustice to be indispensable society).

REFERENCES