

Research (What is it about?)	<b>Social technologies: between science and practice</b>
UNN authors	<i>Kasavin I.</i>
We find (The result)	Social technologies have no own theoretical basis but depending of target function they present the set of social practices that are generated by the social sciences and humanities
Abstract	<p>The organization of human activity is a problem, which throughout most of history has been solved on a more spontaneous basis. One's public and private life was dominated by traditions, customs, rituals, and other practices that also prevailed in politics, production, and culture. The democratization of public life, rising standards of living, and education have made the rationalization of human activity and communication not only desirable but possible. Now more than ever it is clear that culture is the main mediator of human interaction and rational nonviolent organization.</p> <p>Social technologies are the communicative appearance of social subjects on the level of organization and administrative planning in the context of reality construction. Although all social technologies are related to a variety of theoretical positions in the social sciences, their primary content is still determined by an empirical understanding of the functioning of social systems. Even if a unified theory of social technologies were created, its structure would still contain a number of necessary and significant limitations. Regarding social technologies specifically, we are concerned not so much with a single general theory but rather a network of special theories, varying in subject and method. Thus, the pluralistic status of social technologies theory is not temporary; this theory is essentially complex.</p> <p>The concept of social technologies has not yet reached theoretical maturity. This sets up the important task of building constructive and projective concepts through a series of definitions, typologies, case studies, risky hypotheses, and test categorizations. This is an area of interdisciplinary research and organizational planning that combines the social sciences and humanities regardless of their methodological differences and levels of generality. To what extent this project will take into account the sociocultural and political environment, the challenges of which social technologies seek to remedy, time will tell.</p>

Representative articles 2017-2018, quartiles	1. <i>Kasavin I.T.</i> Social technologies: between science and practice. Guest editor's introduction. Russian studies in philosophy. <b>55</b> (1), 1–9 (2017).	Q4
	2. <i>Kasavin I.T.</i> The formation of social technologies: stages and examples. Russian studies in philosophy. <b>55</b> (1), 10–25 (2017).	Q4
Q-index (Qi) for the result		<b>1</b>
<b>high green</b>		
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Scientific concept,



social technologies



and social practices.

