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**SOCIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS FOR MAINTAINING
SOCIAL STABILITY IN PRC: SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

Abstract for dissertation
degree of candidate of sociological sciences

by specialty 5.4.7. Management sociology

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The relevance of the research topic is determined by the fact that at present the imperative of social instability has a direct impact on the development strategy of both individual countries and their associations, as well as on the adoption of critical management decisions by government bodies.

The last decades can be described as a period of turbulence caused by the inconsistency of the model of universal global development with modern realities, which entails crises in all spheres of society. On the one hand, humanity has reached the highest level of development due to scientific and technological progress, the development of high-tech technologies, the expansion of the zone of communicative interactions, which have turned the vector of civilization towards the globalization of world processes and determined the most powerful transformations of all spheres of human life, state and society. On the other hand, the accumulated problems of global social development have actualized the need for new models of regulation of social processes that can ensure not only social stability, but also sustainable socio-economic development. At the same time, it is social stability, its maintenance and strengthening that become the primary task in modern conditions, both for the world scientific community and for employees of the managerial apparatus.

In the context of the obsolescence of previous models of social management, the states of the world and the global community are faced with the task of developing, adopting and implementing models of stability and growth in the new polycentric world. With a worldwide need for social stability, the national-state specificity of its achievement remains. The experience of the PRC convincingly shows that institutional forms of life, enshrined and supported at the state level, are the main condition for social stability. Important is the fact, also arising from the experience of the development of the PRC, that social stability is not a static state of society, but a dynamic process due to the powerful and qualitative imperatives of public administration. The creation of conditions for stability and social harmony allowed the country not only to get out of the political and economic collapse caused by the "zigzags" of historical development, but also to create a

unique and only symbiosis of modernity and traditions in the world, which was called the "Chinese miracle." It is the PRC in the new historical era of the restructuring of the global world order that becomes not only the economic flagship of the world economy, but also one of the new social frontiers for a significant part of humanity. In this regard, it is extremely important to study the experience of social management of this ancient state.

The purpose of the dissertation research is to identify socio-managerial mechanisms for maintaining social stability in the PRC on the basis of a comprehensive sociological analysis and determine the main directions for their improvement.

Tasks of dissertation research:

- to explore the concept of social stability as a category of sociology;
- analyze the formation and development of sociological theories and concepts of social stability research;
- substantiate theoretical approaches to the study of social management mechanisms for maintaining social stability;
- to reveal the influence of social realities on the peculiarity of the formation and development of social stability in the PRC;
- conduct a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the state of social stability of the PRC on the materials of the city of Zhizhao;
- to investigate the institutionalization of public administration as a socio-managerial mechanism for maintaining social stability in the PRC and determine the main directions for its improvement.

The object of dissertation research is the social stability of modern society.

The subject of dissertation research is social and managerial mechanisms for maintaining social stability in the PRC.

Scientific hypothesis of dissertation research.

Social stability in such a large and complex state as China is threatened as an external origin due to the global turbulence of changing eras of human history,

manifested in the transition from a unipolar to a multipolar world order in geopolitics and geoeconomics, and internal origin, manifested in outstripping social expectations of the success of social development, in social inequality, in migration from villages to cities, in interregional differentiation of living standards and in other features of modern Chinese society.

If the impact of external threats to the social stability of a society like China can be mitigated only partially due to their objective independence, then internal threats can be more quickly and completely eliminated by domestic institutional socio-management mechanisms through their improvement and modernization. It must be based on traditional millennial values in order to maintain social stability in the process of continuously continuing development. To strengthen these mechanisms, it is necessary to integrate modern management practices with traditional cultural values.

Theoretical and methodological basis of dissertation research.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation is based on the theories and concepts of scientists engaged in the study of social stability, in particular:

- the theory of social solidarity (E. Durkheim), within the framework of which various options for rallying representatives of social groups are considered:
 - structural-functional approach (G. Spencer, A. Radcliffe-Brown, B. Malinovsky, R. Merton, T. Parsons) in which society is considered as a system with a specific structure and functionality inherent in it that allows it to develop;
 - conflictological approach (K. Marx, F. Engels, G. Simmel, R. Darendorf, L. Coser) revealing the nature of social dynamics as a result of social conflicts that have both a destructive, destructive nature and a positive nature that ensures the transition of the social system to a new quality.
- institutional approach (P. Bourdieu, T. Veblen, J.R. Commons, W.K. Mitchell) in which the social system is considered as a set of institutions, social groups and individuals performing a specific functional and having a certain social role and status in the social hierarchy.

The results of empirical sociological studies were processed using the SPSS for Windows 29 package. Interpretation of the results was carried out using linear frequency distributions, construction of conjugacy tables.

Empirical basis of the study.

1. Official, statistical data of regional authorities and territorial bodies of state statistics of Russia and the PRC.
2. Results of all-Russian research.
3. The results of research conducted in the sociological laboratory of the Department of Sociology and Social Technologies of the Central Russian Institute of Administration, a branch of the RANEPA.
4. Studies conducted with direct participation of the author.

Provisions submitted for protection and having scientific novelty.

1. The study of the concept of social stability as a category of sociology within the framework of structural-functional, conflictological and institutional approaches makes it possible to define it as the ability of the social system to evolve by adapting to changes in the paradigm relationship "stability - instability" while maintaining the balance of values, norms, sociocultural characteristics, socio-economic and socio-political ties (6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational Passports of the scientific specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management).

2. It is justified that for the study of the social stability of modern Chinese society, the theory of social solidarity is most relevant, according to which social stability is achieved, on the one hand, through regulatory frameworks, administrative and legal consolidation or a contract (external regulators) with the help of such social institutions as the state, law, economy, and on the other hand, through the value and moral foundations, morality, collegiality (internal regulators), embedded in the person himself with the help of institutions such as religion, family. (6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational Passports of the scientific specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management).

3. It is justified that the institutional approach that provides the most complete and balanced understanding of it allows the most complete disclosure of socio-managerial mechanisms for maintaining social stability. Based on this approach, the concept of "socio-managerial mechanism for maintaining social stability" has been clarified, which, along with the system of administrative and legal norms, includes moral and informal rules, institutions and practices that the state and other social actors use in managing social processes in order to ensure the stability of society. (6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational Passports of the scientific specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management).

4. It has been established that the entire history of the formation and development of the PRC, depending on the socio-managerial aspects and factors of social stability, can be divided into three stages. The first - "socialist" (1949-1979) was accompanied by a change in the power elite and the formation of proletarian culture; social stability was provided predominantly by social identity factors. The second - "socio-economic" (1979-1992), was accompanied by new requirements for managers to improve the efficiency of all types of economic activities; social stability was ensured mainly by factors such as the level of economic growth and the quality of public administration. The third stage - "international openness" (from 1993 to the present), is accompanied by the introduction of market relations that require international, and later global, competencies from managers; social stability is ensured mainly by factors of strengthening national identity, social justice, moral values. (6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational Passports of the scientific specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management).

5. Based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the state of social stability of the PRC, the following features were revealed on the materials of the city of Zhizhao.

On the one hand, the population tends to negatively assess their own material and property status, which indicates a high deprivation that manifests

itself among the Chinese population against the background of an increase in the material development of the region in particular and the country as a whole, negatively affecting social stability. At the same time, gender differentiation was revealed, which consists in the fact that women are more concerned about the state of the socio-cultural sphere, public morality and morality, and men are more inclined than women to personally acquire material benefits. On the other hand, the revival of Confucian values, manifested in concern for the state of morality, morality, spirituality, has a positive effect on social stability, which must be taken into account when developing programs to maintain social stability. (6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational Passports of the scientific specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management).

6. Social and managerial mechanisms for maintaining social stability in the PRC have been developed that integrate Confucian values and the main directions for improving these mechanisms:

- cognitive – involves spreading Confucian values through media and educational institutions. To improve it, it is necessary to scale up targeted media campaigns, educational programs to popularize Confucian values;

- traditional – engages Confucian rituals and traditions that, through symbolism and ceremony, actually fuel a unified cultural identity and institutionalize a distinctive Chinese religion at the state level;

- technological – involves the use of digital services and platforms of its own design to disseminate Confucian ideas. To improve it, it is important to intensify media discourse with the use of gamification in digital services and platforms on topics of social stability and traditional unifying principles, as well as to strengthen analytical and control digital tools. (6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational Passports of the scientific specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management).

Compliance of a thesis to requirements of the passport of specialty VAK.

The topic of the dissertation corresponds to specialty 5.4.7. Sociology of management: p. 6. Mechanisms of social regulation: institutional, socio-stratification, socio-cultural, socio-organizational.

The reliability of the results of the dissertation research is ensured by: a deep detailed analysis of monographs, publications of the periodical press, conference materials affecting issues of social stability research; clear structure of work, logical validity of theoretical, empirical and applied research results; representativeness of conducted sociological empirical research, quantitative and qualitative perspective and adequacy of application of modern technologies of processing and analysis of received information.

Theoretical significance of the study results.

The conclusions contained in the work expand and deepen the theoretical base of research regarding the problems of social stability.

The problems of the phenomenon of social stability, which received a comprehensive and systematic analysis in this study, can be considered as the initial stage of a research program focused on a large-scale study of public and public administration mechanisms that allow for stable and sustainable development, taking into account the conflicts of our time.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The experience of implementing a policy of stability and sustainability reforms can be used in the development of scientific and practical recommendations for improving public administration, both in the PRC and in other countries. The proposed results, which were obtained during the dissertation research, may be in demand in the activities of the internal affairs bodies to build an effective model of interaction between this law enforcement structure and the population.

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