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Content-Analysis of the Basic Normative Legal Documents, Providing Realization of the State Cultural Policy (Federal and Regional Aspects)

Vladimir S. Luzan*

Siberian Federal University

79 Svobodny, Krasnoyarsk, 660041 Russia¹

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During recent years, content-analysis has been enriched by modern technical and software techniques, and it has given it an opportunity to be based on all the vast spectrum of knowledge of the formalized statistic analysis. Moreover, the article underlines that in the modern situation one can observe a certain tendency of content-analysis application as one of the main methods of philosophical-culturological researches. It indicates to a special significance of the results, which have been obtained in the course of this method application.

To the mind of the author of the article and from the position of philosophy of culture, the choice of normative-legal documents of the subjects of the Siberian Federal District as an object of our content-analysis has been caused by the strategic meaning of this administrative-territorial formation for the country in general – it is a region, which has a median position in the Russian Federation, what allows it providing economical, transport and social-cultural connection of the whole territory of the country. It means that population of the Siberian Federal District fulfills a most important geopolitical function – the population keeps territorial integrity of Russia just by the fact of its existence.

In order to reveal not only regional but also federal aspect of the state cultural policy, in the given article we perform a content analysis of Russian Federation Law № 3612-1 dated 09.10.1992 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture».

In conclusion, we come to the following that philosophical-culturological aspects, being included in conceptual documents concerning realization of the state cultural policy, do not correspond the existing terminology and content of the basic normative legal documents as on the regional level, so on the federal one.

Keywords: content-analysis, normative legal documents, cultural processes, organization of culture, cultural policy.

During recent years, content-analysis has been enriched by modern technical and software techniques, and it has given it an opportunity to be based on all the vast spectrum of knowledge of the formalized statistic analysis. Moreover, the article

underlines that in the modern situation one can observe a certain tendency of application of the content-analysis as one of the main methods of philosophical-culturological researches. It indicates to a special significance of the results, which have been obtained in the course

* Corresponding author E-mail address: luzan84@mail.ru

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of this method application. In connection with the mentioned we are to underline the role of the native scientists, who use the techniques of content-analysis for analysis, and first of all for artistic texts¹.

From the position of philosophy of culture, the choice of normative-legal documents of the subjects of the Siberian Federal District as an object of our content-analysis has been caused by the strategic meaning of this administrative-territorial formation for the country in general – it is a region, which has a median position in the Russian Federation, what allows it providing economical, transport and social-cultural connection of the whole territory of the country. It means that population of the Siberian Federal District fulfills a most important geopolitical function – the population keeps the territorial integrity of Russia just by the fact of its existence.

Beside regional laws, we have chosen Federal Law Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture, in order to have a more precise notion of the cultural processes, which take place on the territory of the Russian Federation.

We are to mark, that the notion of «law» is one of the most commonly used not only in jurisprudence, but also in philosophy. This term has a long history, and it has changed its content in the course of its existence.

From the philosophical positions, law can be most generally defined as a connection (relation) between phenomena, processes, which is²:

a) objective, as far as it is typical to the real world, sensual-objective human activity, which expresses the real relations to things;

b) essential, concrete-general. Being a reflection of the essential in the movement of the Universe, any law is characteristic to all the processes of the given class, of a certain type without exceptions, and it operates always and

everywhere, where there are corresponding processes and conditions;

c) inevitable, as far as, being in close connection with the essence, the law operates and is realized under the corresponding conditions;

d) internal, as far as it reflects the deepest ties and dependencies of the given subjective sphere in the integrity of all its moments and relations within the frames of a certain entire system;

e) repeatable, steady, as far as a law is a stability in the phenomenon, the identical in the phenomenon. It is an expression of some permanence in a certain process, regularity of its course, similarity of its actions under the equal conditions.

From the positions of jurisprudence, «law (Lat. *lex*; Greek *notos*; Engl. *law*) is all the normative legal acts, any kind of generally-obligatory rules, set by the state. In a proper juridical sense, law is a normative act, which is adopted in a special order by the higher representative organ of the executive power or by the direct will-expresser of population (for example, in accordance with a referendum) and which regulates the most important and steady social relations»³.

It is used to single out the main features of law:

a) law is a juridical will expression of people in the result of coordination of various social interests. In civilized countries, laws are adopted by the representative organs, which are formed by means of democratic elections. The process of lawmaking is wide open, it involves parties, movements, and social groups; projected laws are published and discussed in mass media;

b) law is issued only by the organ of executive power or adopted by means of referendum;

c) law regulates the most important relations in the state and the society, provides an orderly development of economical, political and social spheres;

d) law possesses the highest (after constitution) juridical power among other legal acts; supremacy of law means its normative orientation and that other acts are subordinate to it, that they are possible to be canceled, to undergone amendments, and become invalid because of the law;

e) law possesses the highest normative concentration and is meant to give subordinates the right to a large choice of behavioral variants, to an unlimited number of cases of application;

f) law is accepted within the frames of a special legislative process and on the basis of fixed procedures;

g) law is characterized by the highest stability of its norms, prolonged time length of its existence and action.

Thus, law is a significant text, which defines state policy and norms of society's behavior in this or that sphere of socio-economical relations. Moreover, law possesses a row of peculiarities, which are quite important for content-analysis carriage.

Firstly, it is a material, which has been considered from all the points of view, and which has been created by dozens of specialists in various spheres, and which has been checked and read through dozens of times. Consequently, we may suppose, that there are no spontaneous words in a law, and there are no spontaneous senses as well, i.e. senses which fail to reflect the given situation or content.

Secondly, the text of a law is a thoroughly-considered semantic structure, where all the elements have a contextual and logical substantiation. Thereat, law includes a vast semantic field, subordinating to several dominants (tasks), and which is called a basic content. That is what can be easily seen and what is first of all intuitionally analyzed. But, there is the second and still the third semantic row, which can be

revealed only with the help of special methods, in particular with the help of content-analysis.

Thirdly, the text of law reflexes the main idea, the content of what the powers have been going to get across to the readers, thereat, not only across to the narrow strata of the ruling elite, but to wide social circles. Law is an intellectual material, and that is its primary virtue. The text of law is clear to educated people and, first of all, to intelligentsia. And it is one more of its virtues – to manage to express the main senses by means of simple, clear and, at the same time, significant language.

Thus, we may suppose that the chosen laws quite fully reflect the modern state ideology and the state policy in the sphere of culture.

Law is an official document. It is drawn in accordance with the logics and reflects the official position of those social circles, which wield the power in the country at present time and which will govern in the nearest future. It is important from that point of view, that every day of their functioning, powers can form the foundation of the future of the country, its main principles and postulates, can define the ideology of the country in its most wide sense, especially in a transitional period, in the period of becoming of new social-economical and political relations, of becoming of political, economical and social stability of the society, and correspondingly, of steadiness and stability of the powers themselves.

Understanding of what kind of principals of their functioning and preservation are used by the powers in the course of realization of the cultural policy, and what sense and ideology they stick to – all these will finally determine this way or another the content of the activity of the whole society and of its separate strata and groups not only for the nearest future, but for a long period of time.

Thus, in order to understand philosophical-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy,

the following normative legal acts, which provide its realization, have undergone our content-analysis⁴:

– **Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 dated 09.10.1992 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture»** (in edition of Federal Laws dated 23.06.1999 № 115-ФЗ, dated 22.08.2004 № 122-ФЗ, dated 31.12.2005 № 199-ФЗ, dated 03.11.2006 № 175-ФЗ, dated 29.12.2006 № 258-ФЗ, dated 23.07.2008 № 160-ФЗ, dated 21.12.2009 № 335-ФЗ, amendments, made by Federal Laws dated 27.12.2000 № 150-ФЗ, dated 30.12.2001 № 194-ФЗ, dated 24.12.2002 № 176-ФЗ, dated 23.12.2003 № 186-ФЗ);

– **Law of the Altai Republic № 20-55 dated 15.02.2001 «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Laws of the Republic of Altai dated 12.09.2001 № 24-63, dated 11.12.2003 № 17-14, dated 17.11.2006 № 84-РЗ, dated 14.05.2007 № 26-РЗ);

– **Law of the Buryat Republic № 246-I dated 01.02.1996 «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Laws of the Buryat Republic dated 29.12.2003 № 622-III, dated 27.12.2004 № 994-III, dated 07.03.2006 № 1521-III, dated 04.05.2006 № 1619-III, dated 08.10.2007 № 2519-III, dated 07.10.2009 № 1045-IV, amendments, made by Laws of the Buryat Republic dated 27.12.2001 № 897-II, dated 09.01.2003 № 184-III, dated 08.01.2004 № 592-III, dated 28.12.2006 № 2057-III, dated 09.11.2007 № 2625-III, dated 22.11.2008 № 624-IV, dated 16.03.2009 № 738-IV, by the decision of the Supreme Court of BR dated 14.08.2003);

– **Law of the Tuva Republic № 261 dated 03.04.1995 «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Laws of the Tuva Republic dated 12.02.2001 № 879, dated 10.07.2003 № 272 BX-1, dated 12.05.2004 № 725 BX-1, dated 17.12.2004 № 946 BX-1, dated 13.07.2006 № 1897 BX-1, dated 18.06.2007 № 193 BX-2, amendments, made

by Laws of the Tuva Republic dated 20.02.2004 № 604 BX-1);

– **Law of the Republic of Khakassia dated 28.06.2006 № 30-3PX «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Laws of the Republic of Khakassia dated 01.11.2007 № 66-3PX, dated 09.06.2009 № 49-3PX, dated 15.02.2010 № 2-3PX);

– **Law of the Zabaikalye Territory № 154-33K dated 01.04.2009 «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Law of the Zabaikalye Territory dated 29.03.2010 № 347-33K);

– **Law of the Krasnoyarsk Region № 2-190 dated 28.06.2007 «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Laws of the Krasnoyarsk Region dated 26.06.2008 № 6-1867, dated 18.11.2008 № 7-2430, dated 07.07.2009 № 8-3612, dated 24.12.2009 № 9-4243);

– **Law of the Irkutsk Region № 154-03 dated 29.12.2007 «Concerning State Support of Culture in the Irkutsk Region»** (in edition of Law of the Irkutsk Region dated 05.03.2010 № 9-03);

– **Law of the Kemerovo Region № 26-O3 dated 14.02.2005 «Concerning Culture»** (in edition of Laws of the Kemerovo Region dated 04.06.2007 № 62-O3, dated 27.12.2007 № 200-O3, dated 29.12.2008 № 135-O3);

– **Law of the Novosibirsk Region № 124-O3 dated 07.07.2007 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region»** (in edition of Laws of the Novosibirsk Region dated 02.07.2008 № 250-O3, dated 04.12.2008 № 286-O3);

– **Law of the Tomsk Region № 112-O3 dated 13.06.2007 «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the Territory of the Tomsk Region»** (in edition of Laws of the Tomsk Region dated 17.12.2007 № 267-O3, dated 24.11.2009 № 253-O3, dated 24.11.2009 № 254-O3).

We are to notice that two subjects of the Siberian Federal District (the Altai and the Omsk Regions) have not yet accepted laws,

which would regulate developments of the state cultural policy, in spite of the fact that they still have laws concerning separate directions of the leisure-cultural activity, in particular concerning the librarian and museum spheres. Thus, only 10 regional and one federal law on culture in the current edition has undergone the content-analysis.

In order to reveal philosophic-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy of the Russian Federation, we are to consider a fundamental concept, on which basis we build the content-analysis of the mentioned documents. It is the notion of «culture», and its derivative (cultures, by culture, to culture and so on.), and also all the semantic expressions, which are in the nearest surrounding.

We should notice that from the very beginning there is only one document out of those being analyzed, which mentions culture in its title as one of the types of the state policy (the law «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the territory of the Tomsk Region»). In the rest of the cases, the titles of the laws, including the basic one – the federal law, have failed to imply not only the state policy, but also any kind of mentioning of state's philosophic-culturological vision of what culture generally is: the ideal-formative side of human life, cultural branch, cultural sphere and so on. In connection with this fact, 91 % of considered laws have one common title «Concerning Culture», which do not at all reflect understanding of culture as one of the leading types of the state policy.

As for today, the basic document, which defines the development of the state cultural policy over all the territory of this country, is **Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture»**, which is dated 9 October, 1992, it means it was admitted almost twenty years ago. Consequently, we should mark

the fact that in spite of numerous amendments (the latest was done in 2009), the given law is morally outdated and demands its complete reviewing.

We need to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural activity; cultural values; cultural goods; creative activity; creative specialist; cultural property of peoples and national groups; cultural heritage of peoples of the Russian Federation; cultural property of peoples of the Russian Federation; cultural aspects of the program of development; state cultural policy (policy of the state in the sphere of cultural development). All in all, there is 10 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

- the number of words in the document is 5595;
- the number of use of words «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 146, that is 2.6 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 123, that is 2.1 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are the following: cultural activity (29), cultural values (24), cultural heritage (20), cultural property (8), cultural policy (4), cultural development (3), and cultural collaboration (2).

In the result of comparison of the basic notions, which have been denoted by the authors in the Law, and the most popular word-combinations, we have found out that the notion of «cultural policy» is actually met 4 times in the text, what makes up 3 % from all the word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur». It let us come to the conclusion that the law-maker understands culture not as a separate kind of state policy, but as a certain sphere, reducing the state approach to a narrow

Table 1. Statistic analysis of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Russian Federation «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
1	2	3
	In the sphere	38
	Organization(s)	38
	Development	8
	Institution(s)	5
	Are referred to	4
	Object(s)	3
	Doers	2
	Russian	2
	Sphere	2
	National	2
	Peoples'	2
	Statistics	2
	Enterprises	2
	Specialists	2

sectorial one. It is also proved by the fact that the expression «cultural organizations» is on the second place according to its usage. Consequently, we may suppose that the basic instrument of functioning of the sphere of «culture» is concrete organizations, as governmental, so non-governmental ones, but not any concrete cultural doers, as far as this expression is met in the Law only twice (Table 1).

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Altai Republic, is **Law of the Altai Republic № 20-55 dated 15.02.2001 «Concerning Culture»**.

We need to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural activity; cultural values; cultural goods; cultural organizations. In total, we have 4 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

– the number of words in the document is 2695;

– the number of use of words «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 92, that is 3.4 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 37, i.e. 1.3 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are the following: cultural activity (12), cultural values (5), cultural policy (4), cultural heritage (4), and cultural space (2).

«Cultural policy» is on the third place according to the frequency of usage, as far as the analysis of the most-widely used word-combinations shows. Though, there is not any definition of this notion in the Law, and it let us suppose that the authors sooner use this word-combination as a synonym of the expression «politics in the sphere of culture» (Table 2), what does not correspond to its original meaning.

Table 2. Statistic analysis of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Altai Republic «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	Organization(s)	55
	In the sphere	10
	Sphere	5
	Development	4
	Institution(s)	4
	Specialists	4
	National	2

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Buryat Republic, is **Law of the Buryat Republic № 246-I dated 01.02.1996 «Concerning Culture»**.

We need to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural activity; cultural values; cultural goods; creative activity; creative specialist; cultural property of peoples and national groups; cultural heritage of peoples of the Buryat Republic; cultural property of peoples of the Buryat Republic; state cultural support; national (ethnic) culture; state cultural policy (policy of the state in the sphere of cultural development); organization of culture. In total, we have 12 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

– the number of words in the document is 4480;

– the number of use f words «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 114, that is 2.5 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 77, i.e. 1.7 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are the following: cultural activity (18), cultural values (17), cultural heritage (13), cultural property (8), cultural exchanges (6), and cultural policy (2).

The same, as it is in the case of the Federal Law, it is rather interesting that the notion of «cultural policy» is actually mentioned only twice in the text, that is only 2.5 % of all the expressions, which contain the adjective with the root «cultur». It let us come to the conclusion that the legislator percepts culture not as a separate type of the state policy, but as a certain sphere, thus reducing the state approach to a narrow branch. It is also proved by the fact that the expression «cultural organizations» is on the first place according to the number of its applications. Consequently, we may suppose that the basic instrument of functioning of the sphere of «culture» is concrete organizations, as governmental, so non-governmental ones, but not any concrete cultural doers, as far as this expression is met only thrice in the Law (Table 3).

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Tuva Republic, is **Law of the Tuva Republic № 261, dated 03.04.1995 «Concerning Culture»**.

Table 3. Statistic analysis of the words, surrounding the concept «culture» in the Law of the Buryat Republic «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	Organization(s)	35
	In the sphere	21
	Development	13
	Support	5
	In the sphere	4
	National	3
	Peoples'	3
	Doers	3
	Specialists	3
	Institution(s)	2

We are to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural values; cultural goods; creative activity; creative specialist; cultural property of peoples and national groups; historical-cultural heritage; cultural heritage of peoples of the Tuva Republic; cultural aspects of the development program; state cultural policy (policy of the state in the sphere of cultural development). That is totally, we have 10 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

- the number of words in the document is 5009;
- the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 126, that is 2.5 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 93, i.e. 1.8 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are the following: cultural activity (24), cultural values (21), cultural heritage (11), cultural

property (6), cultural policy (4), cultural originality (5), and cultural funds (3).

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Republic of Khakassia, is **Law of the Republic of Khakassia № 30-3PX dated 28.06.2006 «Concerning Culture»**.

We should specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural organizations; protection and preservation of the cultural heritage objects of national significance; national artistic crafts; young specialist. In general, there are 4 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

- the number of words in the document is 3345;
- the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 113, that is 3.3 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 52, i.e. 1.5 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur»,

Table 4. Statistic analysis of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Tuva Republic «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	Organization(s)	34
	In the region	32
	Development	8
	Peoples'	5
	National	5
	Institution(s)	4
	Enterprises	2
	In the sphere	2
	Specialists	2
	World-wide	2

Table 5. Statistic analysis of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Republic of Khakassia «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	Organization(s)	34
	In the region	26
	In the sphere	13
	Institution(s)	6
	Specialists	6
	National	2
	Development	2

are the following: cultural activity (17), cultural heritage (10), cultural values (9), cultural policy (2), and cultural collaboration (2).

The same as with the case of the Law of the Altai Republic, analysis of the most popular word-combinations shows that «cultural policy» takes the fourth place according to the frequency of its usage. Though, the Law does not give any definitions of the notion, and it allows us supposing that the authors use this expression sooner as a synonym of the word-combination «politics in the sphere of culture», what does not correspond to its original meaning. It also

brings to a narrow understanding of culture and is proved by the fact that the expression «cultural organizations» is on the first place (Table 5).

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of Zabaikalye, is **Law of the Zabaikalye Territory № 154-33K dated 01.04.2009 «Concerning Culture»**.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

– the number of words in the document is 1354;

Table 6. Statistics of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Zabaikalye Territory «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
1	Organization(s)	14
2	In the sphere	10
3	Institution(s)	4

– the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 41, that is 3 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 4, i.e. 0.02 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are the following: cultural heritage (3), cultural property (1).

We are to underline that the authors of the Law have not denoted the basic notions. Consequently, we come to a supposition that the text of the Law does not clarify what the legislator understands concerning the philosophic-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy. We may suppose that it is connected with the fact that the territory of Zabaikalye is a young subject of the Russian Federation. And that is why its normative legal base is being formed in a rather active way, and in the result of it the legislator does not take into account the basic notions. This peculiarity, in its turn, increases the variability of the law rendering, as far as it does not contain even the most-widely used expressions, for example cultural organizations (Table 6). Moreover, complexity of revelation of philosophic-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy on the territory of Zabaikalye region proves that the territory does not have most of special sectorial laws, which the most part of the subjects of the Siberian Federal District has.

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Region, is **Law of the Krasnoyarsk Region № 2-190 dated 28.06.2007 «Concerning Culture»**.

We need to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural organizations; cultural heritage of the Region; public register of especially valuable objects of cultural heritage of the Krasnoyarsk Region; creative specialist; national artistic collectives; folklore of the native small-numbered peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Region; folklore carrier; socio-cultural project; creative heritage. In total, there are 9 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

– the number of words in the document is 4015;

– the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 130, that is 3.2 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 50, i.e. 1.2 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are the following: cultural heritage (17), cultural values (10), cultural activity (5), cultural originality (5), cultural heritage (3), and cultural exchanges (4).

Table 7. Statistics of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in Law of the Krasnoyarsk Region «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	In the region	44
	Institution(s)	30
	Organization(s)	18
	Specialists	13
	National	7
	In the sphere	6
	Development	5
	Doers	2

Table 8. Statistics of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Irkutsk Region «Concerning State Support of Culture in the Irkutsk Region»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	In the region	15
	Organization(s)	10
	Support	5
	Institution(s)	3
	Specialists	3

Analysis of the basic notions, being defined by the authors of the Law; words, surrounding the concept of «culture»; and word-combinations, containing an adjective with the root «cultur», has shown that the notion of «cultural policy» is not at all used in the text of the Law. In a certain way, it contradicts that fact that the Regional Government of the Krasnoyarsk Region has worked out and approved the main directions of the Krasnoyarsk Region cultural policy for the period of 2009 – 2020 years (Appendix 1). Consequently, those philosophic-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy, being meant in the conceptual document, do not correspond the existing terminology and content of the fundamental legislative act.

The basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Irkutsk Region, is **Law of the Irkutsk Region № 154- 03 dated 29.12.2007 «Concerning State Support of Culture in the Irkutsk Region»**.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

- the number of words in the document is 1118;
- the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 34, that is 3 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 1, i.e. 0.0008 % from the total number of words in the text.

Table 9. Statistics of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Kemerovo Region «Concerning Culture»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	Organization(s)	24
	In the sphere	12
	In the region	6
	Institution(s)	6
	Development	2
	Specialists	2

The most popular word-combination, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», is «cultural events» (1).

We have to remark, that the authors of the given Law have not defined any basic notions in the text of the Law. Consequently, we may suppose, that the text of the Law does not clarify what the legislator understands concerning the philosophic-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy, and the fact is proved by the absence of the notion of «cultural policy» in the text.

Basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Kemerovo Region, is **Law of the Kemerovo Region №26-O3 dated 14.02.2005 «Concerning Culture»**.

We need to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural activity; cultural organizations; and artistic national crafts. So, there are 3 notions.

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

- the number of words in the document is 1962;
- the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 61, that is 3.1 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 31, i.e. 1.5 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are: cultural property (9), cultural activity (7), cultural heritage (7), cultural values (5), and cultural unions (2).

Analysis of the basic notions, which have been denoted by the authors of the Law; words, surrounding the concept of «culture»; and word-combinations, containing an adjective with the root «cultur», has shown, that the notion of «cultural policy» is not at all used in the text of the Law. It speaks of the fact that the legislator understands culture in a narrow way, and it is also proved by the fact that the expression «cultural organizations» is on the first place according to its frequency of usage (Table 9).

Basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Novosibirsk Region, is **Law of the Novosibirsk Region №124-O3 dated 07.07.2007 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region»**.

We need to specify the notions, which have been defined by the authors of the given Law as the basic ones and which meanings are revealed in the text: cultural activity; cultural organizations; cultural institution; national artistic crafts; and cultural specialist. In total, we have 5 notions.

Table 10. Statistics of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Novosibirsk Region №124-O3 dated 07.07.2007 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
1	2	3
	In the sphere	32
	Organization(s)	21
	In the region	19
	Institution(s)	16
	Specialists	8
	National	4
	Development	3
	Doers	2

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

– the number of words in the document is 2963;

– the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 106, that is 3.5 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 24, i.e. 0.8 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are: cultural activity (8), cultural values (5), and cultural heritage (4).

The same as in the case with the Law of the Kemerovo Region «Concerning Culture», analysis of the basic notions, having been specified by the authors of the Law; words, surrounding the concept of «culture»; and word-combinations, containing an adjective with the root «cultur», has shown, that the notion of «cultural policy» is not used at all. It speaks of the fact that the legislator understands culture in a narrow way. And it is also proved by the fact that the expression «cultural organizations» is on the second place according to its frequency of usage» (Table 10).

Basic document, which defines development of the state cultural policy on the territory of the Tomsk Region, is **Law of the Tomsk Region №112-O3 dated 13.06.2007 «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the Territory of the Tomsk Region».**

Statistic analysis of the text of the Law shows the following:

– the number of words in the document is 2236;

– the number of use of the word «culture» and its derivatives in various cases is 69, that is 3 % from the total number of words in the text.

The number of adjectives with the root «cultur» is 18, i.e. 0.8 % from the total number of words in the text.

The most popular word-combinations, consisting of an adjective with the root «cultur», are: cultural activity (8), cultural values (5), and cultural heritage (2).

It is necessary to underline that the authors of the given law have not defined its basic notions. In the result, we may suppose, that the text of the law does not clarify what the legislator thinks about the philosophical-cultural aspects of the state cultural policy.

Table 11. Statistics of the words, surrounding the concept of «culture» in the Law of the Tomsk Region «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the Territory of the Tomsk Region»

№	The words, surrounding the concept «culture», and its derivatives having been used more than once	The number of usage
	Institution(s)	30
	In the sphere	27
	Specialists	6
	In the region	3

Table 12. Comparative Statistics of Usage of the Word «Culture» and its Derivatives in the Normative Legal Acts

№	The title of the Law	Total number words	% of Usage of the Word «Culture» and its Derivatives
1	2	3	4
	Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture»	5595	2,6
	Law of the Republic of Altai № 20-55 «Concerning Culture»	2695	3,4
	Law of the Buryat Republic № 246-I «Concerning Culture»	4480	2,5
	Law of the Republic of Tuva № 261 «Concerning Culture»	5009	2,5
	Law of the Republic of Khakassia № 30-3PX «Concerning Culture»	3345	3,3
	Law of the Zabaikalye Territory № 154-33K «Concerning Culture»	1354	3
	Law of the Krasnoyarsk Region № 2-190 «Concerning Culture»	4015	3,2
	Law of the Irkutsk Region № 154-03 «Concerning State Support of Culture in the Irkutsk Region»	1118	3
	Law of the Kemerovo Region № 26-03 «Concerning Culture»	1962	3,1
	Law of the Novosibirsk Region № 124-03 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region»	2963	3,5
	Law of the Tomsk Region № 112-03 «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the Territory of the Tomsk Region»	2236	3

Moreover, it is proved by the fact that, there is a minimal number of word-combinations, constituting of adjectives with the root «cultur» in the text of the law, – that is only 0.8 % from the total number words. What is also typical of the given text is a narrow-sectorial understanding of culture, which is proved by that, that the expression «cultural organizations» is on the first place according to the frequency of its usage (Table 11).

As it is seen from the Table 12, Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture» contains the biggest number of the word «culture» and its derivatives, and it is absolutely reasonable, as far as it is the basic law, which regulates the development of the cultural policy of all the territory of the Russian Federation. Consequently, the text of the Law contains the biggest number of articles and

theoretically it must mention all the positions, which are connected to realization of the state cultural policy. Moreover, basing on this Law, they have developed special normative legal acts, which regulate separate kinds of social-cultural activity.

Thus, proceeding from the quantitative analysis, we can suppose that the Laws concerning culture of 4 of the subjects of the Russian Federation (the Zabaikalye Territory, the Irkutsk Region, the Kemerovo Region, and the Tomsk Region) reflect the logics of development of the territorial cultural policy least of all others, as far as the number of words in those laws is more than twice as little than in the Federal Law.

The per cent of usage of the word «culture» and its derivatives differs from 2.5 % to 3.5 % from the total number of words in the texts of the normative legal acts. Thereat, the least per cent is observed in Law of the Buryat Republic № 246-I «Concerning Culture», which takes the third place according to the total number of words in the text.

As it is seen from Table 13, the first place according the frequency of usage belongs to the word «organization», or «institution» (they can be used as synonyms in the given context), surrounding the concept of «culture» and its derivatives.

To our mind, the most optimal definition of this notion has been given in Law of the Novosibirsk Region № 124-O3 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region», according to which «cultural organization is an organization, which has been created for cultural activity realization (theatrical-spectacular and concert organizations, libraries, museums, exhibition halls and centers, planetariums, houses of culture, clubs, centers and houses of national arts and crafts, parks of recreation and leisure, cinemas, movies- and video-rental services and cinema-showing organizations, organizations, being

involved in the sphere of conservation, usage, popularization and state protection of the objects of cultural heritage, and other organizations, which provide services in the sphere of culture), and also educational institutions in the sphere of culture and arts».

Consequently, we may suppose that the main instrument of cultural policy realization is concrete governmental and private organizations. Thereat, the legislators have fully left out of account the doers of culture, as far as this word-combination has failed to be enrolled in the list of the most popular words.

Moreover, we may conclude that almost in all the cases the legislators perceive culture not as a separate kind of state policy, but as a certain sphere, thus reducing the state approach to a sectorial one (Table 13).

As it is seen from the comparison of the main notions, which have been denoted by the authors, and word-combinations (Table 14), the notions of «cultural activity» and «cultural values» are used most often in the texts of the Laws, and their most-often-used definitions are given in Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture». So, «cultural activity is an activity aimed for conservation, creation, popularization and assimilation of cultural values»; «cultural values are moral and esthetic ideals, norms and patterns of behavior, languages, dialects and accents, national traditions and customs, historical toponyms, folklore, artistic arts and crafts, pieces of culture and arts, results and methods of scientific researches of cultural activity, buildings, constructions, subjects and technologies, having historical-cultural significance, historically- and culturally-unique territories and objects».

As we can see, the legislators indirectly admit culture to be the ideal-formative side of human life and activity; though, the activity of ideals formation is entrusted to organizations

Table 13. Statistic Analysis of the Words, surrounding the concept of «Culture» and its Derivatives (we specify three most popular words for each normative legal act)

№	The title of the Law	Words, Surrounding the Concept of «Culture», and its Derivatives	The number of Usage
	Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture»	In the region	38
		Organization(s)	38
		Development	8
	Law of the Republic of Altai № 20-55 «Concerning Culture»	Organization(s)	55
		In the region	10
		In the sphere	5
	Law of the Buryat Republic № 246-I «Concerning Culture»	Organization(s)	35
		In the region	21
		Development	13
	Law of the Republic of Tuva № 261 «Concerning Culture»	Organization(s)	34
		In the region	32
		Development	8
	Law of the Republic of Khakassia № 30-3PX «Concerning Culture»	Organization(s)	34
		In the region	26
		In the sphere	13
	Law of the Zabaikalye Territory № 154-33K «Concerning Culture»	Organization(s)	14
		In the region	10
		Institution(s)	4
	Law of the Krasnoyarsk Region № 2-190 «Concerning Culture»	In the region	44
		Institution(s)	30
		Organization(s)	18
	Law of the Irkutsk Region № 154-03 «Concerning State Support of Culture in the Irkutsk Region»	In the region	15
		Organization(s)	10
		Support	5
	Law of the Kemerovo Region № 26-O3 «Concerning Culture»	Organization(s)	24
		In the sphere	12
		In the region	6
	Law of the Novosibirsk Region № 124-O3 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region»	In the sphere	32
		Organization(s)	21
		In the region	19
	Law of the Tomsk Region № 112-O3 «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the Territory of the Tomsk Region»	Institution(s)	30
		In the sphere	27
		Specialists	6

Table 14. Statistic Analysis of the Most Popular Word-Combinations, Consisting of an Adjective with the Root «Cultur» (we have given two most popular word-combinations for each normative legal act)

№	The Title of the Normative Legal Act	Word-combination	Number of Usage
	Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture»	cultural activity	29
		cultural values	24
	Law of the Republic of Altai № 20-55 «Concerning Culture»	cultural activity	12
		cultural values	5
	Law of the Buryat Republic № 246-I «Concerning Culture»	cultural activity	18
		cultural values	17
	Law of the Republic of Tuva № 261 «Concerning Culture»	cultural activity	24
		cultural values	21
	Law of the Republic of Khakassia № 30-3PX «Concerning Culture»	cultural activity	17
		cultural heritage	10
	Law of the Zabaikalye Territory № 154-33K «Concerning Culture»	cultural heritage	3
		cultural property	1
	Law of the Krasnoyarsk Region № 2-190 «Concerning Culture»	cultural heritage	17
		cultural values	10
	Law of the Irkutsk Region № 154-03 «Concerning State Support of Culture in the Irkutsk Region»	cultural events	1
	Law of the Kemerovo Region № 26-03 «Concerning Culture»	cultural property	9
		cultural activity	7
	Law of the Novosibirsk Region № 124-03 «Concerning Culture in the Novosibirsk Region»	cultural activity	8
		cultural values	5
	Law of the Tomsk Region № 112-03 «Concerning Realization of the State Policy in the Sphere of Culture and Arts on the Territory of the Tomsk Region»	cultural activity	8
		cultural values	3

and cultural institutions, and it contradicts their primary functions, which are to provide cultural services to the population.

This way, basing on the content-analysis of the normative legal documents, which guarantee realization of the state cultural policy in the subjects of the Siberian Federal District, and also on the content-analysis of Law of the Russian Federation № 3612-1 «Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture», we conclude the following:

– Only 1 document out of 11 considered mentions culture in its title as one of the kinds of the state policy. In all other cases, the titles of

the laws, including the basic one – the federal law, fail to imply not only the state cultural policy, but also specification concerning governmental philosophic-culturological vision of what culture is. In connection with the fact, 91 % of the considered laws have one common title «Concerning Culture», which does not at all reflect the comprehension of culture as one of the main kinds of the state policy;

– In the texts, they regularly use incorrect synonyms of the notion «cultural policy», which significantly corrupt the role of the state: the branch of «culture», politics in the sphere of culture, sphere of culture;

– Application of such synonyms speaks of the fact that the legislator reduces the state approach to cultural policy realization to a narrow sectorial one;

– The basic instrument of the «cultural» branch functioning is concrete governmental and non-governmental organizations, thereat the role of cultural doers and cultural specialists is almost reduced to zero;

– Texts of some laws do not clarify what precisely the legislator conceives concerning philosophic-culturological aspects of the state cultural policy, as far as the basic notions are not specified in those texts. It results in the following:

the function of the state cultural policy realization becomes vague;

– Being applied in conceptual documents for the state cultural policy realization, philosophic-culturological aspects do not correspond to the existing terminology and content of the basic legislative acts;

– All the existing normative-legal acts, which provide the state cultural policy realization, demand a detail reviewing for the purpose of elaboration of one common terminology and in order to fix the function of the state for the cultural policy realization, but not to affirm a departmental narrow sectorial approach to culture.

¹ The problem of text in linguistics, philology and other humanitarian sciences. Experience of philosophical analysis. [Electronic resource]. URL: [www.i-u.ru/biblio/archive/bahtin %5Fproblema](http://www.i-u.ru/biblio/archive/bahtin/%5Fproblema).

² Philosophy: education book for higher institutions. Edition №13. Rostov-on-Don: Fenix, 2006. – 576 p.

³ The Russian Juridical Encyclopedia. Moscow, 1999. – P. 988.

⁴ Texts of the laws have been taken from the legal reference system «ConsultantPlus».

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**Контент-анализ основных
нормативных правовых документов,
обеспечивающих реализацию
государственной культурной политики
(федеральный и региональный аспекты)**

В.С. Лузан

*Сибирский федеральный университет
660041 Россия, Красноярск, пр. Свободный, 79*

За последние годы контент-анализ обогатился современными техническими и программными средствами, что позволило ему в большей степени основываться на всем богатстве знаний по формализованному статистическому анализу. Кроме того, в статье отмечается, что в современной ситуации наблюдается определенная тенденция применения контент-анализа в качестве одного из основных методов философско-культурологических исследований. Это говорит об особой значимости результатов, полученных при применении данного метода.

По мнению автора статьи, с позиции философии культуры выбор в качестве объекта контент-анализа нормативных правовых документов субъектов Сибирского федерального округа обусловлен стратегическим значением этого административно-территориального образования для страны в целом – это регион, который занимает срединное положение в Российской Федерации, что позволяет ему обеспечивать экономическую, транспортную и социально-культурную связность всей территории страны. Это означает, что население Сибирского федерального округа выполняет важнейшую геополитическую функцию – самим фактом своего проживания удерживает территориальную целостность России.

С целью выявления не только регионального аспекта государственной культурной политики, но и федерального, в статье осуществлен контент-анализ Закона Российской Федерации от 09.10.1992 № 3612-1 «Основы законодательства Российской Федерации о культуре».

В заключение делается вывод о том, что философско-культурологические аспекты, заложенные в концептуальных документах по реализации государственной культурной политики, не соответствуют существующей терминологии и содержанию основных нормативных правовых документов как на региональном уровне, так и федеральном.

Ключевые слова: контент-анализ, нормативные правовые документы, культурные процессы, организации культуры, культурная политика.
