

Vol. 11, no. 1, 2025

eISSN 2414-1143

PEER-REVIEWED THEORETICAL AND SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL JOURNAL

Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries

Social and Political Philosophy / Philosophical Anthropology, Philosophy
of Culture / Religious Studies / Theory and History of Culture /
Scientific Life / Heritage of the Past: Caucasus Study



www.science-almanac.ru

DOI: 10.23947/2414-1143



Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries

Peer-reviewed theoretical and scientific-practical journal

eISSN 2414–1143

Published since 2015

Periodicity – 4 issues per year

DOI: 10.23947/2414-1143

Founder and Publisher – Don State Technical University (DSTU), Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

The journal is included in the list of peer-reviewed scientific publications, in which the main scientific results of dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Science (Ph.D.), for the degree of Doctor of Science (Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate)) (List of State Commission for Academic Degrees and Titles) in the following scientific specialties should be published:

- Social philosophy (philosophical sciences)
- Philosophical anthropology, philosophy of culture (philosophical sciences)
- Philosophy of religion and religious studies (philosophical sciences)
- Theory and history of culture (culturology)

Registration:

Mass media registration certificate ЭЛ № ФС 77 – 61316 dated April 7, 2015 issued by the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Media

Indexing and Archiving:

RSCI, CyberLeninka, Indexed by international databases: EBSCO (Academic Search Ultimate Magazines and Journal, OAJI, ISI, ULRICHSWEB Global Serials Directory, Advanced Science Index (ASI), Turkish Education Index. Edition data available in scientific information catalogs: Google Scholar, OCLC WorldCat, Socionet, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE), Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR), Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE), Research Papers in Economics (RePEc), EBSCO A-to-Z

Website:

<http://science-almanac.ru>

Address

1, Gagarin sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation

of the Editorial Office:

E-mail:

science-almanac@mail.ru

Telephone:

+7(863) 273–86–63

Date of publication

31.03.2025

No. 1, 2025:





Научный альманах стран Причерноморья

Рецензируемый теоретический и научно-практический журнал

eISSN 2414–1143

Издается с 2015 года

Периодичность – 4 выпуска в год

DOI: 10.23947/2414-1143

Учредитель и издатель – Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Донской государственный технический университет» (ДГТУ), г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

Журнал включен в перечень рецензируемых научных изданий, в котором должны быть опубликованы основные научные результаты диссертаций на соискание ученой степени кандидата наук, на соискание ученой степени доктора наук (Перечень ВАК) по следующим научным специальностям:

5.7.7 – Социальная философия (философские науки)

5.7.8 – Философская антропология, философия культуры (философские науки)

5.7.9 – Философия религии и религиоведение (философские науки)

5.10.1 – Теория и история культуры (культурология)

Регистрация:

Свидетельство о регистрации средства массовой информации ЭЛ № ФС 77 –61316 от 07 апреля 2015 г., выдано Федеральной службой по надзору в сфере связи, информационных технологий и массовых коммуникаций

Индексация и архивация:

РИНЦ, CyberLeninka, EBSCO (Academic Search Ultimate Magazines and Journal, OAJI, ISI, ULRICHSWEB Global Serials Directory, Advanced Science Index (ASI), Turkish Education Index. Данные об издании доступны в каталогах научной информации: Google Scholar, OCLC WorldCat, Socionet, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE), Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR), Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE), Research Papers in Economics (RePEc), EBSCO A-to-Z

Сайт:

<http://science-almanac.ru>

Адрес редакции:

344003, Российская Федерация, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1

E-mail:

science-almanac@mail.ru

Телефон:

+ 7 (908) 506–19–06

Дата выхода

31.03.2025

№ 1, 2025 в свет:



Editorial board

Meskhi Besarion Chokhovich, chief editor, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Engineering, professor, chair, department of Health and Safety and Environment Protection, rector of Don State Technical University (DSTU);

Andy Pusca, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Economics, rector of Danubius University Galati, Romania;

Burian Alexander Dmitrievich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Law, professor, president of Moldavian International Law Association;

Kvesitadze Giorgi, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Biology, professor, academician of Georgian National Academy of Sciences, president of Georgian National Academy of Sciences;

Matishov Gennady Grigorievich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Biology, professor, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, chairman of the South Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences;

Metreveli Roin Viktorovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in History, professor, academician of Georgian National Academy of Sciences, vice-president of Georgian National Academy of Sciences;

Nesmeyanov Evgeny Efimovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor, chair, department of Philosophy and World Religions of Don State Technical University, first deputy chief editor;

Uznarodov Igor Mironovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in History, professor, chair, department of World Politics and Globalization of Rostov State University of Economics (RSUE);

Yablokov Igor Nikolaevich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor, chair, department of Philosophy of Religion and Religious Studies of philosophical faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University.

Editorial board

Akaev Vakhit Khumidovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor, principal researcher of Kh. Ibragimov Complex Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences;

Amonashvili Shalva Alexandrovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor, chair of Innovative Pedagogics Testing Laboratory of Moscow City Pedagogical University, honored teacher of Russia;

Balabanov Victor Ivanovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Engineering, professor, chair, department of Technology and Machines in Planting of Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy;

Goncharov Vadim Nikolaevich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor of Philosophy department of Humanitarian Institute of the North Caucasian Federal University;

Gulyukin Mikhail Ivanovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Veterinary, professor, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, director of the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Veterinary of Ya. R. Kovalenko;

Gurieva Lira Konstantinovna, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Economics, professor of Management department of Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation (Vladikavkaz branch);

Dudayti Albert Konstantinovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in History, professor of General History and Historical Political Science department of the North Ossetian State University after K. L. Khetagurov;

Ivanov Alexander Gavrilovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in History, professor, chair, department of General History and the International Relations department of Kuban State University, Krasnodar;

Kamalova Olga Nikolaevna, Ph.D. in Philosophy, associate professor of Philosophy department of Rostov State Medical University, deputy chief editor;

Kozhevnikov Sergey Borisovich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor of the department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of Moscow City University;

Mustafaeva Maida Ganifaevna, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor of Socio-Humanistic Disciplines department of Dagestan State Pedagogical University, Makhachkala;

Nikandrov Nikolai Dmitriyevich, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Pedagogics, professor, academician of Russian Academy of Education;

Olenich Tamara Stanislavovna, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, professor of Orthodox Culture and Theology department of Don State Technical University;

Silagadze Avtandil, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Economics, professor, academician of Georgian National Academy of Sciences of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University;

Sklyarova Elena Konstantinovna, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in History, Professor of Institute of History and International Relations Southern Federal University;

Tikhomirova Ekaterina Grigoryevna, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in Philosophy, associate professor of Philosophy and World Religions department of Don State Technical University;

Elbuzdukayeva Tamara Umarovna, Ph.D. (Advanced Doctorate) in History, professor of History department of Chechen State Pedagogical University, Grozny.

Редакционный совет

Месхи Бесарион Чохоевич, главный редактор, доктор технических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой безопасности жизнедеятельности и защиты окружающей среды. Ректор Донского государственного технического университета (ДГТУ);

Анди Пушкэ, доктор экономических наук, ректор Университета «Данубиус» в г. Галац, Румыния;

Буриан Александр Дмитриевич, доктор юридических наук, профессор, президент Ассоциации международного права республики Молдовы;

Квеситадзе Георгий, доктор биологических наук, профессор, академик Национальной академии наук Грузии, президент Национальной академии наук Грузии;

Матишов Геннадий Григорьевич, доктор биологических наук, профессор, академик Российской академии наук, председатель Южного научного центра Российской Академии Наук;

Метревели Роин Викторович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик Национальной Академии наук Грузии, вице-президент Национальной академии наук Грузии;

Несмеянов Евгений Ефимович, доктор философских наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой философии и мировых религий Донского государственного технического университета, первый заместитель главного редактора;

Узнародов Игорь Миронович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой мировой политики и глобализации Ростовского государственного экономического университета (РИНХ);

Яблоков Игорь Николаевич, доктор философских наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой философии религии и религиоведения философского факультета Московского государственного университета им. М. В. Ломоносова.

Редакционная коллегия

Акаев Вахит Хумидович, доктор философских наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Комплексного научно-исследовательского института им. Х. И. Ибрагимова РАН;

Амонашвили Шалва Александрович, доктор психологических наук, профессор, заведующий экспериментальной лабораторией инновационной педагогики Московского городского педагогического университета, заслуженный учитель России;

Балабанов Виктор Иванович, доктор технических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой технологий и машин в растениеводстве Российского государственного аграрного университета – МСХА им. К. А. Тимирязева;

Гончаров Вадим Николаевич, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры философии Гуманитарного института Северо-Кавказского федерального университета;

Гулюкин Михаил Иванович, доктор ветеринарных наук, профессор, академик Российской академии наук, директор Всероссийского научно-исследовательского института экспериментальной ветеринарии им. Я. Р. Коваленко;

Гуриева Лира Константиновна, доктор экономических наук, профессор кафедры менеджмента Финансового университета при Правительстве Российской Федерации (Владикавказский филиал);

Дудайти Альберт Константинович, доктор исторических наук, профессор кафедры всеобщей истории и исторической политологии Северо-Осетинского государственного университета имени К. Л. Хетагурова;

Иванов Александр Гаврилович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой всеобщей истории и международных отношений Кубанского государственного университета, г. Краснодар;

Камалова Ольга Николаевна, кандидат философских наук, доцент кафедры философии Ростовского государственного медицинского университета, заместитель главного редактора;

Кожевников Сергей Борисович, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры философии и социальных наук Московского городского педагогического университета;

Мустафаева Маида Ганифаевна, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры социогуманитарных дисциплин Дагестанского государственного педагогического университета, г. Махачкала;

Никандров Николай Дмитриевич, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, академик РАО. Российская академия образования;

Оленич Тамара Станиславовна, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры православной культуры и теологии Донского государственного технического университета;

Силагадзе Автандил, доктор экономических наук, профессор, академик Национальной академии наук Грузии. Тбилисский государственный университет им. Иванэ Джавахишвили;

Склярова Елена Константиновна, доктор исторических наук, профессор Института истории и международных отношений Южного федерального университета;

Тихомирова Екатерина Григорьевна, доктор философских наук, доцент кафедры философии и мировых религий Донского государственного технического университета;

Эльбуздукаева Тамара Умаровна, доктор исторических наук, профессор кафедры истории Чеченского государственного педагогического университета, г. Грозный.

Contents

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

- Spatial Development of the Russian Black Sea Region in New Conditions** 7
A.A. Kuzubov
- Diagnostics of Socio-Demographic Security of the Region** 13
L.S. Medvedeva, N.S. Zemlyakova
- The People's Community in the Context of Racially Determined Nazi Social Policy** 22
E.A. Palamarchuk, S.V. Studenikina, O.G. Kazantseva

PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE

- Main Directions of AR- and VR-Technologies Development in the Sphere of Culture** 28
D.A. Korol, S.S. Ermolina
- Mass Culture as a Means of Moral Degradation and Formation of Children's Deviant Spirituality in Refraction of Criticism by K.I. Chukovsky** 33
K.A. Lukyanenko
- Fostering Patriotism in the Process of Teaching a Foreign Language** 40
A.A. Zakharova, N.S. Manuilova, T.G. Kopaneva
- Ecological Paradigm of Print Product Design** 47
T.O. Berdnik, I.V. Dorokhina

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

- Anthropology of Love in Texts of the New Testament in the Light of the Modern Age** 53
T.S. Olenich, T.I. Eroshenko

THEORY AND HISTORY OF CULTURE

- Deportations and compensatory migrations in the Azov-Black Sea region during the Great Patriotic War (on the materials of the Don, Kuban and Stavropol)** 59
N.V. Shihova, V.A. Bondarev

Содержание

СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ФИЛОСОФИЯ

- Пространственное развитие Российского Причерноморья
в новых условиях** 7
А.А. Кузубов
- Диагностика социально-демографической безопасности региона** 13
Л.С. Медведева, Н.С. Землякова
- Народное сообщество в контексте расово обусловленной
нацистской социальной политики** 22
А.П. Паламарчук, С.В. Студеникина, О.Г. Казанцева

ФИЛОСОФСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ, ФИЛОСОФИЯ КУЛЬТУРЫ

- Основные направления развития AR- и VR- технологий в сфере культуры** 28
Д.А. Король, С.С. Ермолина
- Критика массовой культуры К.И. Чуковским как антропологическая
проблема** 33
К.А. Лукьяненко
- Воспитание патриотизма в процессе обучения иностранному языку** 40
А.А. Захарова, Н.С. Мануйлова, Т.Г. Копанева
- Экологическая парадигма дизайна полиграфической продукции** 47
Т.О. Бердник, И.В. Дорохина

РЕЛИГИОВЕДЕНИЕ

- Антропология любви в текстах Нового Завета в свете современной эпохи** ... 53
Т.С. Оленич, Т.И. Ерошенко

ТЕОРИЯ И ИСТОРИЯ КУЛЬТУРЫ

- Депортации и компенсаторные миграции в Азово-Черноморском регионе
в годы Великой Отечественной войны (на материалах Дона, Кубани
и Ставрополя)** 59
Н.В. Шишова, В.А. Бондарев

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY



UDC 327

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-7-12>

Spatial Development of the Russian Black Sea Region in New Conditions

Alexey A. Kuzubov 

Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ alexceyk@gmail.com



Abstract

Introduction. The system of Russia's long-term economic interests in the Black Sea basin, which are realised on the basis of mobilising the maritime potential of the Russian Black Sea region, necessitates the creation of a system of strategic partnership to ensure regional security in the Black Sea basin based on the implementation of the Russian foreign policy concept and activation of international organisations with Russia's participation, BSEC, etc., which determines the relevance of this study. The aim of this work is to substantiate the theoretical foundations and practical recommendations to ensure national economic interests in the context of the foreign policy, as well as to determine the measures necessary for strategically initial positioning of the Russian Black Sea region in the system of sustainable strategic partnership. According to the aim of the research the tasks were defined to study the systematisation of theoretical approaches and methodological foundations for ensuring national economic interests in the context of the foreign policy concept.

Materials and Methods. The following research methods were used to obtain the results: theoretical analysis and generalisation; induction and deduction; analysis and synthesis, graphic visualisation of the results of identification of the main directions and tasks of formation of a descriptive model of development of interregional and international cooperation of the Black Sea region.

Results. Methodological and practical issues of formation and realisation of economic and other interests of interregional and cross-border cooperation of Russian regions in the context of foreign policy concept are discussed. The descriptive model of development of interregional and international cooperation of the Russian Black Sea region is presented, which is based on the main interests and tasks of intensification of interregional cooperation of the regions, as well as basic targets for the development of interregional cooperation of the regions of the Russian Black Sea region in the context of the foreign policy concept.

Discussion and Conclusion. A basic model of the formation of regional interests in new geopolitical conditions has been developed using the example of the Russian Black Sea region. The significance of the Russian Black Sea region in the system of international economic relations and national security of the Russian Federation, which is primarily due to its geographical location, is considered. Russia's interests in the Black Sea basin are considered in several dimensions - geopolitical, geoeconomic, environmental and military-defense.

Keywords: National interests, Russian Black Sea coast, interregional co-operation

For Citation. Kuzubov A.A. Spatial development of the Russian Black Sea region in new conditions. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):7–12. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-7-12>

Оригинальное теоретическое исследование

Пространственное развитие Российского Причерноморья в новых условиях

А.А. Кузубов 

Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

✉ alexceyk@gmail.com

Аннотация

Введение. Система долгосрочных экономических интересов России в Черноморском бассейне, которые реализуются на основе мобилизации морского потенциала Российского Причерноморья, с необходимостью предполагает

создание системы стратегического партнерства для обеспечения региональной безопасности в бассейне Черного моря на основе реализации концепции внешней политики России и активизации деятельности международных организаций с участием России, ОЧЭС и др., что и обуславливает актуальность данного исследования. Целью данной работы является обоснование теоретических основ и практических рекомендаций по обеспечению национальных экономических интересов в контексте концепции внешней политики, а также определение мер, необходимых для стратегически исходного позиционирования Российского Причерноморья в системе устойчивого стратегического партнерства. Согласно цели исследования определены задачи – изучить систематизацию теоретических подходов и методологических основ обеспечения национальных экономических интересов в условиях концепции внешней политики.

Материалы и методы. Для получения результатов использованы методы теоретического анализа и обобщения; индукции и дедукции; анализа и синтеза, графической визуализации результатов идентификации основных направлений и задач формирования дескриптивной модели развития межрегионального и международного сотрудничества Причерноморского региона.

Результаты исследования. Обсуждены методологические и практические вопросы формирования и реализации экономических и других интересов межрегионального и трансграничного сотрудничества регионов России в контексте концепции внешней политики. Представлена дескриптивная модель развития межрегионального и международного сотрудничества Российского Причерноморья, в основу которой положены основные интересы и задачи интенсификации межрегионального сотрудничества регионов, а также базовые целевые установки по развитию межрегионального сотрудничества регионов Российского Причерноморья в контексте концепции внешней политики.

Обсуждение и заключение. Разработана базисная модель формирования региональных интересов в новых геополитических условиях на примере Российского Причерноморья. Рассмотрено значение Российского Причерноморья в системе международных экономических отношений и национальной безопасности РФ, что обусловлено прежде всего его географическим положением. Рассмотрены интересы России в Черноморском бассейне в нескольких измерениях – геополитическом, геоэкономическом, экологическом и военно-оборонном.

Ключевые слова: Национальные интересы, Российское Причерноморье, межрегиональное сотрудничество

Для цитирования. Кузубов А.А. Пространственное развитие Российского Причерноморья в новых условиях. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):7–12. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-7-12>

Introduction. Both latent and open processes (special military operation) are taking place in the Russian Black Sea region, which hinders the implementation of spatial development of regional projects. Some parts of the Greater Black Sea region belong to different economic, political and military groupings, which causes aggravation of contradictions.

In the new geopolitical conditions, Russia's regional and national interests are not sufficiently comprehended in the context of the concept of the state's foreign policy. This fully concerns the Russian Black Sea region, the strategic interests of which are conditioned both by the current trends of strengthening and aggravation of contradictions in the Black Sea basin and by the needs of increasing the synergy of interregional cooperation within the framework of the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) [1].

Despite numerous obstacles in the implementation of spatial development of regions, we must strive to maximize the use of the enormous number of benefits from cooperation, the implementation of mutual agreements and the construction of effective models of progressive and democratic transformations.

With the progressive integration of Russia's economy into the world economy, the problems of regional projects development become more and more relevant, because they increasingly influence the parameters of the national economy development. Based on the trends of strengthening the spatial development of the Russian Black Sea region and the presence of sufficiently favourable prerequisites for effective cooperation with the BSEC member states, this study aims to consider some of the most relevant issues of forming a system of goal-setting related to the implementation of the interests of the Russian Black Sea region in the context of the foreign policy concept.

Materials and Methods. In the process of research such methods and approaches as logical generalisation and synthesis for the formation of the main conclusions and proposals of the study; graphic meaning visualisation of the results of identification of the main directions and tasks of formation of descriptive model of development of interregional and international cooperation of the Black Sea region were used.

Results. The development of the basic model of regional interest formation in the context of foreign policy implementation is considered on the example of the Russian Black Sea coast. This coast occupies a special place in the system of international economic relations and national security of Russia due to its special (maritime) economic and

geographical position and significant influence on foreign policy processes. Its high importance in strengthening the processes of Russia's foreign policy is predetermined by its border position and access to the Black Sea-Mediterranean Sea and the world ocean, which provides the region's advantages in transport and transit opportunities.

Today in the Russian Black Sea region there are confrontational processes associated with contradictory economic, social, political and other interests of various subjects of economic activity, regional and international politics.

In this context we consider it necessary to pay special attention to such problems:

1) insufficient formation of a scientifically substantiated system of Russia's regional and national interests in the Black Sea basin and neighbouring basins: the Mediterranean and the Caspian;

2) In the system of national target-setting for the realisation of a set of regional and national interests of Russia, it is necessary to take into account new factors when, on the one hand, NATO countries build up their military presence and conduct military exercises in the Black Sea region, and, on the other hand, Ukrainian armed forces in Odessa and near the borders of Crimea build up and intensify [2].

In light of the above, let us consider some of the most pressing issues of formation and protection of regional and national interests of Russia, in particular the interests of the Russian Black Sea region.

The problem of defence of national interests is defined today as one of the most urgent at the current stage of Russia's formation, including in connection with external aggressive actions.

In a broad sense, the national interests of Russia can be summarised in the following provisions [3; 4]:

- 1) creation of civil society, increasing the effectiveness of public authorities, including local self-government;
- 2) development of democratic institutions to ensure human rights and freedoms;
- 3) achieving national harmony, political and social stability, guaranteeing equal rights to citizens regardless of their ethnicity;
- 4) ensuring state sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders;
- 5) creation of a sustainable socially oriented economy;
- 6) ensuring environmental and technological safety in the system of life and society;
- 7) preservation and enhancement of the scientific and technical potential of the country;
- 8) improving the life of the Russian people, its physical health and intellectual potential;
- 9) achievement of equal and mutually beneficial relations with all states integrated into international systems.

In addition to the outlined system of national interests, we emphasise the following: the fundamental basis for the formation of national interests is the national idea, which according to E.V. Kilimnik [5, P. 13] is considered as a formalised and formed national dream, which has become the property of the majority of peoples; one of the most important components of 'national interests' are national and universal values.

Below we will dwell on the issues of formation of modern interests of Russian regions on the example of the Russian Black Sea region.

Russia's regional, national and international interests in the Black Sea basin are determined primarily by three extraordinary strategic tasks:

1) mobilisation of the maritime potential of the Russian Black Sea coast to solve economic problems of the coastal regions and the state, as well as to protect national interests in the Black Sea basin and other areas of the World Ocean;

2) strengthening Russia's geo-economic and geostrategic interests in the Black and Azov Seas and related basins as a maritime power;

3) effective use of the above-mentioned potential and geopolitical positions to realise Russia's foreign policy potential on favourable terms.

The system of long-term (strategic) economic interests of Russia in the Black Sea basin, realised on the basis of mobilisation of the maritime potential of the Russian Black Sea region, can be reduced to the following group of interests:

- 1) transport development of sea, river and other communications;
- 2) development of natural resources of the marine environment and coastal zone (bioresources, industrial mariculture, resort and recreational and other resources);
- 3) development of energy potential (oil and gas production on the shelf, development of unconventional energy on the coast, etc.);
- 4) creation of a system of sustainable strategic partnership to ensure regional security in the Black Sea basin based on the implementation of foreign policy strategy and intensification of activities of international organisations with the participation of Russia, BSEC and others.

Taking into account official documents and different points of view [6–9], it is possible to formulate a system of interests of interregional and international cooperation of the Russian Black Sea regions.

This system presented in the form of a descriptive model of multidimensional cooperation development of the Russian Black Sea region, shown in Fig. 1. This model is based on the triad of basic directions of interregional cooperation, namely:

- 1) main interests of interregional and international co-operation of the Russian Black Sea regions;
- 2) main tasks of intensification of interregional co-operation of the Russian Black Sea regions;
- 3) basic targets (target setting) for the development of interregional cooperation of the Russian Black Sea regions and partnerships.

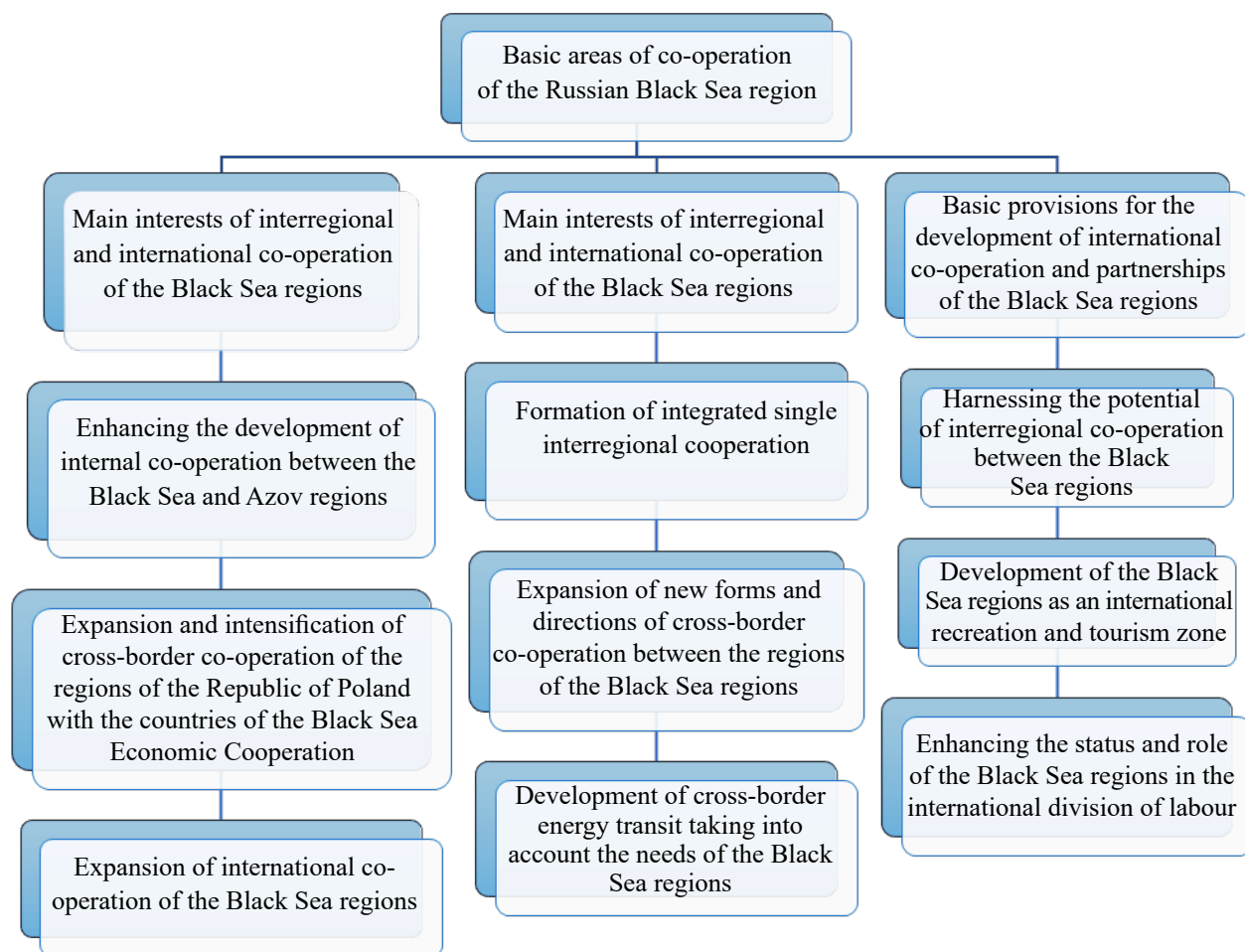


Fig. 1. Descriptive model of the development of interregional and international cooperation of the Russian Black Sea region (BSR) in the context of the foreign policy concept

We consider it necessary to add that Russia's interests in the Black Sea basin have a multifaceted dimension: geopolitical, geo-economic, military-defence, environmental and others.

The geopolitical dimension of Russia's national interests in this region is related to the assessment of the system of opportunities for access to marine biological and mineral (primarily energy) resources; the formation of conditions for equal co-operation between the BSEC member states and other international institutional systems; the cessation of geopolitical tension of confrontational tendencies in the Black Sea basin, and other regions of the world.

The geo-economic dimension of Russia's national interests should be considered in terms of integration of the Russian Black Sea region, first of all, into the world economic system on the basis of active participation of the Black Sea regions in interregional and international economic relations.

The military-defensive dimension of Russia's national interests in the Black Sea basin is related to the tasks of effective implementation of the state's defence strategy in the southern borders, participation in the creation of a system of common regional security and prevention of military conflicts in this region [10; 11].

The economic dimension of Russia's national interests in the Black Sea basin should be seen primarily as an assessment of the possibilities for rationalising the use of natural resources, ensuring the natural reproduction of biological resources and preserving the biodiversity of the Black Sea. This assessment should form the basis for the organisation of integrated management of nature use and environmental protection in the region.

Discussion and Conclusion. The Russian Black Sea coast occupies a significant place in the system of regional and international economic relations due to its special maritime status for Russia, availability of resource potential and its

exclusive role in the realisation and protection of Russia's national interests. This potential and opportunities should have a multilateral dimension – geopolitical, geo-economic – environmental and military-defence. At present, the Russian Black Sea coast is experiencing a period of crisis social and economic phenomena, which are provoked by internal and external factors. Geopolitical tension requires constant monitoring, forecasting and appropriate adequate management actions, including preventive ones. One of the primary strategic interests of the Russian Black Sea region, related to its economic revival, is the urgent implementation of the foreign policy strategy. In doing so, it is important to take into account, control and forecast possible dangers associated with the current trends of militarisation of the Black Sea basin. Russia should make every effort to find strategies of behaviour in this region that are beneficial for the state and the Russian Black Sea region and implement them in the interests of sustainable economic development of the littoral regions and ensuring national security.

References

1. Druzhinin A.G. Rossiyskoye Prichernomorye v sovremennoy Yevrazii: geopoliticheskiye i morekho-zyaystvennyye faktory regionalnoy dinamiki = Russian Black Sea region in modern Eurasia: geopolitical and maritime economic factors of regional dynamics. *Nauchnaya mysl Kavkaza*. 2020;103(3):5–15 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.18522/2072-0181-2020-103-3-5-15>
2. Stepanenko E.I. Problemy i tendentsii razvitiya regionalnoy ekonomicheskoy politiki = Problems and trends in the development of regional economic policy. *Ekonomicheskkiye i gumanitarnyye nauki*. 2022;370(11):90–95 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.33979/2073-7424-2022-370-11-90-95>
3. Tukaev I.A., Sitdikov R.I., Khomich A.S. Natsional'nyye interesy Rossii i ikh zashchita v pogranichnom prostranstve = National interests of Russia and their protection in the border area. *Studencheskiy forum*. 2020;111(2):78–80 (In Russ.)
4. Melkumov R.A., Alpidovskaya M.L. Natsionalnyye ekonomicheskkiye interesy Rossii v novykh realiyakh = National economic interests of Russia in new realities. *Vestnik Severo-Osetinskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni K.L. Khetagurova*. 2022;4: 242–252 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.29025/1994-7720-2022-4-242-252>
5. Kilimnik E.V. Natsionalnaya ideya i ideologicheskaya bezopasnost v sovremennoy Rossii = National idea and ideological security in modern Russia. *Russian Journal of Management*. 2020;6(4):11–15 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.29039/2409-6024-2020-8-4-11-15>
6. Panchenko T.M., Fedosina A.V., Kabanova E.E., Vetrova E.A. Selskokhozyaystvennyy potentsial novykh regionov Rossii = Agricultural potential of new regions of Russia. *Regionalnaya ekonomika. Yug Rossii*. 2023;11(1):146–156 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.15688/re.volsu.2023.1.14>
7. Gorochnaya V.V. Samoorganizatsionnyye protsessy v sotsialno-ekonomicheskom razvitii Rossiyskogo Prichernomorya: podkhody k modelirovaniyu = Self-organizing processes in the socio-economic development of the Russian Black Sea region: approaches to modeling. *Ekonomika. Informatika*. 2023;50(1):18–37 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.52575/2687-0932-2023-50-1-18-37>
8. Nikityuk N.N. Mezhhregionalnoye vzaimodeystviye kak instrument dostizheniya strategicheskikh tseley sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya regiona = Interregional interaction as a tool for achieving strategic goals of socio-economic development of the region. *Vestnik yevraziyskoy nauki*. 2023;15(3) (In Russ.)
9. Baklanov P.Ya. Geopoliticheskiye faktory v regionalnom razvitii = Geopolitical factors in regional development. *Tamozhennaya politika Rossii na Dalnem Vostoke*. 2020;93(4):75–83 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.24866/1815-0683/2020-4/75-83>
10. Gapizov Z.R. “Krymskiy vopros” v kontekste obespecheniya natsionalnykh interesov i natsionalnoy bezopasnosti sovremennoy Rossii = “The Crimean Question” in the Context of Ensuring National Interests and National Security of Modern Russia. *Gosudarstvennoye upravleniye. Elektronnyy vestnik*. 2020;82:270–289 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.24411/2070-1381-2020-10101>
11. Druzhinin A.G., Volkhin D.A., Shmytkova A.V. Sovremennoye Rossiyskoye Prichernomorye: podkhody k delimitatsii i strukturirovaniyu = Modern Russian Black Sea region: approaches to delimitation and structuring. *Regionalnye issledovaniya*. 2022;78(4):14–25 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.5922/1994-5280-2022-4-2>

About the Author:

Kuzubov Alexey Alekseevich, Cand. Sci. (Economics), Associate Professor, Don State Technical University, End-to-end Technologies Institute (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), alexceyk@gmail.com

Conflict of Interest Statement: the author declares no conflict of interest.

The author has read and approved the final version of manuscript.

Об авторе:

Кузубов Алексей Алексеевич, кандидат экономических наук, доцент, Донской государственный технический университет, Институт сквозных технологий (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), alexseyk@gmail.com

Конфликт интересов: автор заявляет об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Автор прочитал и одобрил окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 12.10.2024

Reviewed / Поступила после рецензирования 25.12.2024

Accepted / Принята к публикации 28.12.2024

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY



UDC 332.05

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-13-21>



Diagnostics of Socio-Demographic Security of the Region

Lyudmila S. Medvedeva , Natalya S. Zemlyakova 

Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ milla1988@mail.ru

Abstract

Introduction. Socio-demographic security of the region is a dominant national security trend. In this regard, there is a need for its systematic diagnostics based on the use of indicators that adequately reflect the dominant processes occurring in regional economic systems. The purpose of the article is to clarify a number of definitions and supplement the existing indicators for diagnosing socio-demographic security of the region with new ones reflecting additional trends in the regional economy in the context of modern economic realities.

Materials and Methods. The complexity of the methods used in the study, namely, comparison, grouping, generalization and analysis, is explained by the problems of work that combine sociology, labor economics and regional economics. Classic tools for collecting and processing information (official statistical indicators), methods of grouping data (compiling tables and calculating absolute deviation and growth rates in order to determine dynamic changes according to the grouped data), visualization (graphs) were used.

Results. Approaches to determining socio-demographic security are systematized, the author's definition of socio-demographic security is given in the context of its relationship with extended reproduction of population and the human potential development index. The composition of units and indicators included in them is proposed in order to characterize socio-demographic security of the region reflecting modern trends in the labor market.

Discussion and Conclusion. Four units of indicators characterize socio-democratic security of the region and, along with traditional ones, include such as “the number of socially vulnerable categories of population”, “the number of persons of intellectual work”, “the number of employees in platform employment format”. The proposed approach to the comprehensive characterization of socio-demographic security of the Russian region allows taking into account all the trends that are currently characteristic of the dynamics of regional socio-economic systems.

Keywords: diagnostics, labor market, socio-demographic security, units, indicators, intellectual work

For Citation. Medvedeva L.S., Zemlyakova N.S. Diagnostics of Socio-Demographic Security of the Region. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):13–21. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-13-21>

Оригинальное теоретическое исследование

Диагностика социально-демографической безопасности региона

Л.С. Медведева , Н.С. Землякова 

Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

✉ milla1988@mail.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Социально-демографическая безопасность рынка является доминантным трендом национальной безопасности. В этой связи возникает необходимость ее систематической диагностики на основе использования показателей, адекватно отражающих доминантные процессы, происходящие в региональных экономических системах. Цель статьи – уточнение ряда дефиниций и дополнение уже сложившихся показателей диагностики социально-демографической безопасности региона новыми, отражающими дополнительные тренды региональной экономики в условиях современных экономических реалий.

Материалы и методы. Комплексность использованных в исследовании методов, а именно, сопоставления, группировки, обобщения и анализа, объясняется проблематикой работы, объединяющей социологию, экономику труда и региональную экономику. Используются классические инструменты сбора и обработки информации (официальные статистические показатели), способы группировки данных (составление таблиц и расчет абсолютного отклонения и темпов роста с целью определения динамических изменений по сгруппированным данным), визуализации (графики).

Результаты исследования. Систематизированы подходы к определению социальной и демографической безопасности, приведено авторское определение социально-демографической безопасности в контексте его взаимосвязи с расширенным воспроизводством населения и индексом развития человеческого потенциала. Предложен состав блоков и входящих в них показателей для характеристики социально-демографической безопасности региона, отражающих современные тенденции рынка труда.

Обсуждение и заключение. Четыре блока показателей характеризуют социально-демократическую безопасность региона и наряду с традиционными включают такие, как «численность социально уязвимых категорий населения», «численность лиц умственного труда», «численность работников в формате платформенной занятости». Предлагаемый подход к комплексной характеристике социально-демографической безопасности российского региона позволяет учесть все тенденции, характерные в настоящее время для динамики региональных социально-экономических систем.

Ключевые слова: диагностика, рынок труда, социально-демографическая безопасность, блоки, показатели, интеллектуальный труд

Для цитирования. Медведева Л.С., Землякова Н.С. Диагностика социально-демографической безопасности региона. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):13–21. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-13-21>

Introduction. Socio-demographic security is a structural element of the country's general national security system and has as its ultimate result ensuring security of the state from the impact of the complex of factors of the external and internal environment that cause various threats. In this regard, there is an objective need for its systematic diagnostics based on the use of indicators that adequately reflect the dominant processes occurring in regional economic systems.

The dynamics of Russian regions development are currently determined by the most important trends: strengthening technological sovereignty, outstripping the growth of manufacturing industries within the framework of technological paradigm 4.0 and preparation for work in the conditions of the sixth technological paradigm; digitalization of regional economy as part of the all-Russian global digital transition; development of various forms of spatial economy and business ecosystems; carrying out targeted work to reduce poverty and inequality, increase real incomes of residents of the regions; protection of motherhood and childhood; modernization of healthcare.

These areas of the regional economy modernization generate a multiplier effect in the context of their impact on socio-demographic security of the region, which determines the need to reflect them in the system of indicators. The approaches currently proposed in economic studies to diagnose socio-demographic security of the territory do not sufficiently take into account these trajectories and contain mainly only instructions that such research should be carried out.

Taking into account modern theoretical study of problems of diagnosing socio-demographic security of the region, the purpose of this article is to clarify a number of definitions (the concept of socio-demographic security, its place in the country's national security system) and to supplement the existing indicators of diagnosing socio-demographic security of the region with new ones reflecting additional trends of the regional economy in the context of modern economic realities.

Materials and Methods. Scientific publications are used to diagnose socio-demographic security of the region. Classic tools for collecting and processing information (official statistical indicators), methods of grouping data (compiling tables and calculating absolute deviation and growth rates in order to determine dynamic changes according to the grouped data), visualization (graphs) are used. Based on the analysis, the flow chart for diagnosing socio-demographic security of the region is conceptually integrated into the system for increasing the indicators of sustainable development of the region and takes into account the features of socio-economic transformations at the state level.

Results. The basic concept in the studied issue is such as “security”, the essential content of which is different among domestic authors. It is characteristic that it is studied in various sciences (biology, economics, psychology, sociology).

A number of articles carry out the historical genesis of the formation of this concept starting from the Middle Ages and ending with the current legislation in this area [3, 4, 12]. All authors conclude that despite the consistent formation and development of security legislation, the question of its essential content remains open. Nevertheless, the understanding of security as the ability (properties, qualities) of a certain system to resist encroachments or such a state of the object, which is characterized by protection from danger or the absence of the possibility of destructive impact, is firmly entrenched in business circulation and can be accepted as basic in this scientific study.

The problem field of the study of the security phenomenon also includes its various types, identified according to various criteria, the most common of which is such as a security object (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Security types according to security object criterion

As for the category of socio-demographic security of the region, in this formulation it was defined by I.V. Tatarkin as the state of the region and its development trends, which ensures the stability of its functioning and the stable nature of the population reproduction processes, as well as decent living and personal development conditions [18]. Definition close to this was proposed by E. Nekrasova as a state of social protection of the material and spiritual needs of residents of the territory of the municipality from threats [11]. In the future, there is a separate consideration of the categories of demographic and social security. At the same time, in the overwhelming majority of definitions, demographic security is interpreted as one of the factors for maintaining economic security of the region which consists in maintaining a decent standard of living for population, as well as its stable socio-economic situation [16, 17, 9, p. 259]. In turn, social security is characterized as an indicator of the high quality of social relations that characterize the ability of each member of modern Russian society to realize their internal potential, while being outside the field of threat of economic and physical degradation, even in a situation of a decrease in the level and quality of life [2, p. 435].

Taking into account the approaches of various researchers of the analyzed problems, as well as the current state of socio-demographic sphere of the Russian regions, it is proposed to understand socio-demographic security of the region as such a state of the regional socio-economic system which ensures expanded reproduction of the region's labor resources and maintaining their living standards within the minimum permissible boundaries of the human development index.

Such a definition of socio-demographic security of the region is due to important circumstances:

1. In Russia, there is a steady decline in the number of working-age population, that is, people with physical and intellectual abilities to work. In other words, this is both a real and potentially suitable population for the labor process. According to various forecasts, the decline in working-age population until 2030 will amount from 11 to 13 million people, which in the future can create huge difficulties within the Russian labor market [13, p. 361].

2. The country is characterized by an increase in working-age population due to migrants, but the pandemic has led to an active process of returning a certain part of migrants to their homeland. For this reason, domestic companies that were engaged in hiring labor migrants experienced an acute shortage of labor in the second half of 2020.

3. The natural aging of population and the reduction in the share of young people in the labor force have led to the reduction in supply in the domestic labor market.

These trends have clearly manifested themselves in the Rostov region (Table 1 and Fig. 2) [16].

Table 1

Main demographic indicators of the Rostov region for 2005–2022

Indicators	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	Growth rate, 2022 vs 2005, %
1. Population of working age, thousand people	61.6	60.8	57.3	56.5	57.8	57.4	–6.8
2. Population, thousand people	4432.4	4275.2	4253.7	4216.6	4192.3	4164.5	–6.0
3. Population over working age, thousand people	22.6	24.1	26.2	26.6	25.3	25.7	13.7
4. Demographic burden ratios (per 1000 working-age people are of unemployable age)	623.0	648.0	747.0	771.0	729.0	742.0	19.1
5. Total fertility rates (number of births per 1000 people of population)	9.1	10.9	12.1	8.7	8.6	7.8	–14.3
6. Natural growth rates per 1000 people of population	–6.7	–3.8	–1.8	6.8	–10.3	–6.6	–1.5

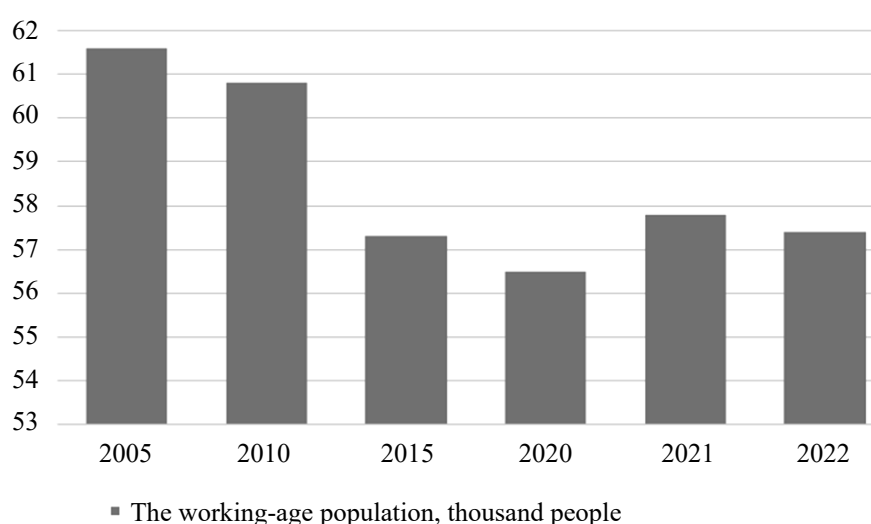


Fig. 2. The working-age population in the Rostov region for 2005–2020

According to the calculations, population of the Rostov region in 2005–2020 decreased by 6.0%, and working-age population by 6.8%. A decrease in the number of labor resources poses a serious threat to the economic security of the labor market and may lead to non-fulfillment of strategic indicators of its development. At the same time, there was an increase in population over working age by 13.7%, which led to an increase in the demographic burden coefficient by 19.1%.

Along with these trends in the labor market of the Rostov region, the indicators characterizing migration processes in the region showed positive dynamics (Table 2) [15].

The number of arrivals in the Rostov region from outside Russia increased over the analyzed period by 18.8%. These are mainly migrants from the CIS countries who carry out their activities in Russia, mainly in the service sector.

The number of those who left the Rostov region over the same period (as a percentage of total number of those who left) increased by 17.2%, mainly qualified personnel who hope to find high-paying jobs abroad are leaving.

Thus, the main conclusion can be drawn that in order to eliminate the tendency to reduce the number of labor resources, it is necessary to improve the entire system of labor relations in the country and its regions, primarily in the field of wages, protection of mothers and children, and an increase in the overall level of social protection of population.

Table 2

Indicators of migration processes in the Rostov region for 2005–2022

Indicators	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022 to 2005, growth rate
1. The number of arrivals within the region (as a percentage of total arrivals)	55.9	53.7	52.7	43.7	44.9	43.4	–12.5
2. The number of arrivals from other regions of Russia (as a percentage of total number of arrivals)	36.6	39.9	36.3	33.2	31.2	30.3	–6.3
3. The number of arrivals from outside Russia, (as a percentage of total number of arrivals)	7.5	6.4	11.0	23.1	23.9	26.3	18.8
4. The number of departures within a region (as a percentage of total departures)	53.8	55.1	53.5	49.5	51.8	43.4	–10.4
5. The number of departures to other regions of Russia, (as a percentage of total number of departures)	42.9	43.5	43.2	38.9	39.8	36.1	–6.8
6. The number of departures outside Russia, (as a percentage of total number of departures)	3.3	1.4	3.3	11.6	8.4	20.5	17.2

The relationship between socio-demographic security and the Human Development Index (HDI) is explained by the fact that it uses very significant social indicators [8, p. 55]:

- incomes of population;
- the share of incomes of population that is used to purchase food and essential goods;
- population health indicators;
- indicators of accessibility and quality of education;
- level of environmental pollution.

According to the DHI value, Russia is in 52nd place out of 189 countries with an indicator of 0.824 (available data for 2019) [5]. Moreover, there are regional differences in this indicator, for the Rostov region it is 0.850 [6]. As a guideline for a decent value of the DHI, you can use its value in Moscow – 0.940 (the maximum value in the country).

In order to develop and implement in the practice of Russian regions justified initiatives to improve their socio-demographic security, it is necessary to systematically diagnose this process. At the same time, the diagnosis of socio-economic security of the region is understood as a set of methods and techniques that ensure the prevention and neutralization of factors that undermine the stability of the regional socio-economic system.

Currently, researchers are proposing various approaches, primarily to assess it.

1. Calculation of a set of interrelated indicators of demographic and social security, for which standardized values are calculated, allowing to calculate the degree of risk of loss of stability of the regional socio-economic system [1].

2. Determination of individual indicators of demographic and social security and, on their basis, integral indicators of the corresponding content [10].

3. Identification of units of indicators of socio-demographic security of the region.

The proposed option is based on the allocation of four units of socio-demographic security of the region with the inclusion of indicators in each of them that adequately reflect the current state of the Russian regions, in the context of its economic and social situation, taking into account the innovative directions of their development (Fig. 3).

The traditional indicators include those presented in the official Collections of the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics (Goskomstat) and its territorial branches, as well as the modification of these indicators proposed by various researchers.

The inclusion in the demographic unit of such an indicator as the number of socially vulnerable categories of population is due to the fact that in the context of a shortage of labor resources in the country, they represent a real additional source of active workers in the regions of the country.

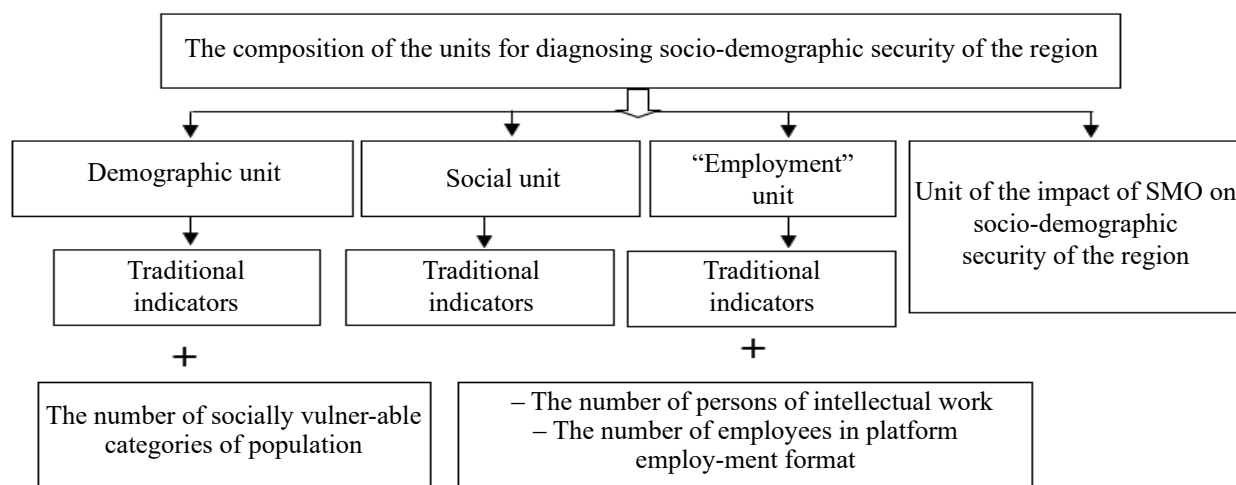


Fig. 3. The composition of the units for diagnosing socio-demographic security of the region

The legislation of the Russian Federation does not have a single definition of such a category as “socially unprotected citizens (groups of population)” in certain regulations. These categories of citizens are indicated in relation to certain regulated relationships. The main categories of socially vulnerable categories of citizens are:

- disabled people;
- orphans, children who were left without parental care;
- pensioners;
- single mothers;
- a graduate of orphanages under the age of 23;
- refugees and internal refugees;
- persons without a certain place of residence and occupation.

To ensure the employment of these categories, the Russian legislation provides for the creation of social enterprises [15], which can produce products for them, sell such products, i.e. participate in the saturation of the regional market with goods and services. The number of these categories of citizens is presented in various sources: official collections of the State Statistics Committee and its territorial branches, social passports of the regions, as well as in reports of specialized organizations (for example, in the report of the Rostov regional organization of the All-Russian Society of Disabled People).

In the unit “Demography” they should be fully presented and can be the basis for assessing their impact on socio-demographic security of the region. For example, data on the number of pensioners and their value per 100 people are presented in Table 3.

Table 3

The number of pensioners in the Rostov region for 2005–2022

Indicators	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022 to 2005, growth rate
Pensioners (thousand people)	1238	1236	1294	1265	1127	1209	–2.3
Number of pensioners per 100 people	285.7	28.1	305.5	302.5	295.3	290.3	1.6

The number of pensioners in the Rostov region for 2005–2022 decreased by 2.3%, but their number per 100 people increased by 1.6%, which implies systematic work with this category of citizens to involve them in labor activity taking into account their age.

Such a trend as an increase in the number of single mothers is clearly manifested. In recent decades, the share of single-parent families in Russia has almost doubled: from 21 in 2002 to 38.5 in 2021, every third child is in single-parent families. In almost every third family unit (this is 4.85 million people), care for minor children rests on the shoulders of single women, and in 7.3% of situations (this is 1.13 million people) single fathers are engaged in raising children [19].

One of the main reasons for this sad situation is the increase in the number of divorces (Table 4).

Table 4

The total marriage and divorce rates per 1000 people in the Rostov region for 2005–2022

Indicators	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022 to 2005, growth rate
Total marriage rates per 1,000 population	7.1	8.0	7.8	5.0	6.2	7.0	–1.4
Total divorce rates per 1,000 population	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.8	14.3

The total marriage rate in the calculation of 1000 people of population for the analyzed period decreased by 1.4%, and the total divorce rate also in the calculation of 1000 people of population increased by 14.3%, which should be recognized as a rather significant value and the threat of growth of single-parent families if couples, who had children in marriage, are divorced.

Taking into account the current trends in the labor market, the unit “Employment”, in addition to traditional indicators, should be supplemented, in our opinion, with such as “the number of people of intellectual work” and “the number of employees in platform employment format”.

The problems of labor intellectualization are currently being actively studied on the pages of the economic press, it is emphasized that it is a set of socio-economic processes that are associated with an increase in the share of intellectual work in the process of social reproduction [7, p. 53].

In most cases, intellectual work is considered as a synonym for mental work, which is understood as work that is carried out with a predominance of mental energy, largely associated with the processing of information and the formation of new knowledge, the implementation of high-tech production.

In the official collections of Federal Service of State Statistics and its territorial branches, there is not such an indicator which leads to various options for its calculation. The study showed that the largest part of researchers in the number of intellectual workers includes the following indicators: the number of workers with higher and secondary vocational education; the number employed in science and scientific services; performing the functions of management and scientific and pedagogical workers, as well as workers employed in the scientific departments of enterprises and organizations.

The dynamics of the number of intellectual workers will be the basis for conducting an analysis for its impact on the development of a modern innovative economy and the development of sound management decisions on its current and strategic improvement, especially in terms of the digital economy.

The so-called platform employment has great dynamism in the modern labor market, although as an official indicator it has not yet been presented anywhere, with the exception of sample studies. So far, in Russian legislation, there is no exact definition of platform employment, but most often it is understood as such labor relations that are carried out on the basis of the use of online resources as an intermediary between the employer and the employee.

All platforms in Russia are divided into two types:

– aggregates that promote freelance-based employment (such as bookkeeping) when a person does the job remotely and then hands in;

– platform resources that bring together the customer and the contractor (for example, a taxi driver).

The principles of working in the platform employment format are quite simple. They are the following:

– an aggregator company develops software and then integrates it into an Internet page;

– the customer enters the software through a browser or mobile application and leaves their request;

– the performer finds an offer suitable for them on the appropriate platform and books it.

At the same time, in the application, the customer indicates the composition of the order, the amount of payment and deadlines.

Before confirming the application, the customer transfers a cash contribution to the aggregator’s account which will be a guarantee of payment for the work done.

According to a number of experts, nowadays about two million people work in Russia in the legal sector of platform employment and about five million illegally. The uncertainty of the current valuation of platform employment is also the reason for a wide range of valuations of its dynamics in the future: from 6-8 million people to 15 million people by 2030. The growth of platform employment is predicted in sectors such as e-commerce, courier delivery, and personal services. In other words, in 5–6 years, platform employment will be even more significant, this is why it must be reflected in the “Employment” unit [14].

The fourth unit “The impact of SMO on socio-demographic security of the region” can be formed after the publication of official data, as long as the available publications contain a qualitative analysis of the events taking place in this regard.

Discussion and Conclusion. Currently, there are dramatic changes in regional labor markets in Russia under the influence of the technological paradigm 4.0 and the prospects for the sixth technological paradigm. In this regard, the content of the concept of “socio-demographic security” is changing, which is proposed to be considered in the context of expanded reproduction of population and the human development index. The proposed four units of indicators characterizing socio-demographic security of the region, along with traditional ones, include such as “the number of socially vulnerable categories of population”, “the number of persons of intellectual work”, “the number of employees in platform employment format”. Theoretical provisions are accompanied by the analysis of indicators for the Rostov region.

The proposed approach to the comprehensive characterization of socio-demographic security of the Russian region allows taking into account all the trends that are currently characteristic of the dynamics of regional socio-economic systems.

References

1. Abramova O.S. Issledovaniye demograficheskikh tendentsiy v regionalnom aspekte = Study of demographic trends in the regional aspect. *Economic science of modern Russia*. 2023;103(4):39–51 (In Russ.)
2. Gorkovenko E.V., Platonova I.V. Sotsialnaya bezopasnost regiona i napravleniya yeye obespecheniya = Social security of the region and areas of its provision. *VSUIT Bulletin*. 2021;83(1):435–442 (In Russ.)
3. Grinyayev S.N., Mareev P.L., Medvedev D.A. *Natsionalnaya bezopasnost Rossii; sushchnost, vidy, ponyatiynnyy apparat* = *National Security of Russia; essence, types, conceptual questions*. Russian State University of Oil and Gas (NRU) named after I.M. Gubkin. Moscow: ANO USOiP; 2021. 172 p. (In Russ.)
4. Dump I.A. Podkhody k opredeleniyu bezopasnosti v zakonodatelstve Rossiyskoy Federatsii = Approaches to determining security in the legislation of the Russian Federation. *Legal sciences and practice*. 2019;15(1):48–54 (in Russ.)
5. *Human development report 2020 “The Next Frontier: Human development and anthropology”*. URL: <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/hdr2020overviewrussian.pdf> (accessed: 20.07.2024)
6. *Indeks chelovecheskogo razvitiya v Rossii: regionalnyye razlichiya (analiticheskaya zapiska)* = *The human development index in Russia: regional differences (analytical note)*. 2024 (In Russ.)
7. Krasova E.V. Intellektualizatsiya truda, kak sotsialnyy fenomen sovremennogo kapitalizma = Intellectualization of labor as a social phenomenon of modern capitalism. *Sociological research*. 2022;7:53–62 (In Russ.)
8. Kuznetsova L.M., Pilyugina P.M. Indeks razvitiya chelovecheskogo potentsiala kak osnovnoy strategicheskoy instrument kontseptsii razvitiya cheloveka = The human development index as the main strategic tool of the concept of human development. *Economic environment*. 2019;28(2):54–60 (In Russ.)
9. Lysenko A.N., Sergutina T.E. Rol demograficheskoy sostavlyayushchey v obespechenii ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti regiona = The role of the demographic component in ensuring the economic security of the region. *Bulletin of TNI PU. Socio-economic sciences*. 2022;2:257–269 (In Russ.)
10. *Methods for measuring demographic security*. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/demograficheskaya-bezopasnost-teoriya-metodologiya-otsenka> (accessed: 20.07.2024)
11. Nekrasova E. Diagnostika sotsialno-demograficheskoy bezopasnosti munitsipalnogo obrazovaniya v usloviyakh mezhterritorial'noy integratsii = Diagnostics of socio-demographic security of the municipality in the context of interterritorial integration. *City government*. 2012;9:13–19 (In Russ.)
12. Odinkova E.Yu., Zorina E.A. Ponyatiye natsionalnoy bezopasnosti i pravovyye mery po yeye obespecheniyu = The concept of national security and legal measures to ensure it. *Sociology and law*. 2019;46(4):72–78 (In Russ.)
13. Oleinik E.B. Otsenka defitsita trudovykh resursov v Rossii na fone pandemii = Assessment of the shortage of labor resources in Russia against the backdrop of a pandemic. *Economic sciences*. 2020;193(12):361–366 (In Russ.)
14. Sinyavskaya O.V., Biryukova S.S., Gorvat E.S., and others. *Platformennaya za-nyatost v Rossii: masshtaby, motivy i baryery uchastiya: analiticheskyy doklad* = *Platform employment in Russia: scale, motives and barriers to participation: analytical report*. Moscow: NRU HSE; 2022 (In Russ.)
15. Prikaz Ministerstva ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Rossiyskoy Federatsii ot 27 dekabrya 2019 g. № 57022 “Ob Utverzhdenii poryadka priznaniya subyekta malogo i srednego predprinimatelstva sotsialnym predpriyatiem i poryadka formirovaniya perechnya subyektov malogo i srednego predprinimatelstva, imeyushchikh status sotsialnogo predpriyatiya” = Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation of December 27, 2019 No. 57022 “On approval of the procedure for recognizing a small and medium-sized business entity as a social enterprise and the procedure for forming a list of small and medium-sized businesses with the status of a social enterprise”. *LW “Consultant Plus”* (In Russ.)
16. Regiony Rossii. Sotsialno-ekonomicheskiye pokazateli = Regions of Russia. Socioeconomic indicators. *Rosstat*. Moscow; 2023. 1126 pp (In Russ.)
17. Silchenkova S.V. Demograficheskaya bezopasnost regiona v kontekste ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti = Demographic security of the region in the context of economic security. *Economic journal*. 2018;52(4):22–38 (In Russ.)

18. Tatarkin A.I., Kuklin A.A., Cherepanova A.V. Sotsial'no-demograficheskaya bezopasnost regionov Rossii: tekushcheye sostoyaniye i problemy diagnostiki = Social and demographic security of Russian regions: current state and diagnostic problems. *Economy of the region*. 2008;4(3) (In Russ.)

19. Experts at the Ministry of Labor described a “portrait” of an incomplete family in Russia. URL: <https://www.rbc.ru/economics/11/04/2024/661677bc9a794770abfbb1f5?ysclid=m7dmotk0sc875504546661677bc9a794770abfbb1f5> (accessed: 20.07.2024)

About the Authors:

Medvedeva Lyudmila Sergeevna, Cand. Sci. (Economics), Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Management, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), milla1988@mail.ru

Zemlyakova Natalya Sergeevna, Cand. Sci. (Economics), Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Management, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [Spin-code](#), natali10.03@yandex.ru

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Медведева Людмила Сергеевна, кандидат экономических наук, доцент кафедры экономики и менеджмента. Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [Спин-код](#), milla1988@mail.ru

Землякова Наталья Сергеевна, кандидат экономических наук, доцент кафедры экономики и менеджмента. Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), natali10.03@yandex.ru

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 20.12.2024

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 10.01.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 12.01.2025

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY



UDC 94(430); 316.334.3

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-22-27>



The People's Community in the Context of Racially Determined Nazi Social Policy

Evgeny A. Palamarchuk , Svetlana V. Studenikina , Olga G. Kazantseva 

Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ epalamar@mail.ru

Abstract

Introduction. The article is devoted to the study of Nazi social policy as a tool for eliminating class conflicts through the creation of a racially homogeneous people's community, designed to become a pillar of the regime. The purpose of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the racial aspects of Nazi social policy.

Materials and Methods. The authors relied mainly on publications in periodicals of the Third Reich; issues of the Imperial Legislative Gazette; documents published abroad; works of foreign scientists which are not translated into Russian, with the exception of Evans' monograph. The article is based on an interdisciplinary approach; theoretically, the authors are guided by the theory of totalitarianism, which retains significant potential when addressing Nazi issues. A special role in solving the problem was played by the method of system analysis, which made it possible to reveal the essential aspects and the priority role of a racially oriented social policy designed to unite the German population of the Third Reich in the ranks of the people's community.

Results. The racial aspect of Nazi social policy was its basic element. The social security system and socially oriented programs were designed exclusively for racially "full-fledged" compatriots. "The people's community" included "the production community", corporate organizations of the small and middle urban bourgeoisie, "the Imperial Food Estate", and the bureaucratic corps. The exclusion of the Jewish population from the number of recipients of state social support, along with other forms of discrimination, was a prelude to "the final solution of the Jewish question".

Discussion and Conclusion. Without being implemented in practice, the thesis about the people's community had a serious propaganda effect. In the pre-war years, the Nazis attempted to create a specific version of a totalitarian-social state in which the principle of racial discrimination acted as one of the fundamental ones. Systemic social policy based on racial theory allowed the Nazis to create an effective mechanism for preventing social conflicts and achieve consolidation around the regime of most of German society.

Keywords: social policy, the people's community, nazism, propaganda, charity, discrimination

For Citation. Palamarchuk E.A., Studenikina S.V., Kazantseva O.G. The People's Community in the Context of Racially Determined Nazi Social Policy. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):22–27. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-22-27>

Оригинальное теоретическое исследование

Народное сообщество в контексте расово обусловленной нацистской социальной политики

Е.А. Паламарчук , С.В. Студеникина , О.Г. Казанцева 

Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

✉ epalamar@mail.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Статья посвящена изучению нацистской социальной политики как инструмента устранения классовых конфликтов посредством создания расово однородного народного сообщества, призванного стать опорой режима. Цель исследования состоит в проведении комплексного анализа расовых аспектов нацистской социальной политики.

Материалы и методы. Авторы опираются в основном на публикации в периодических изданиях Третьего рейха; выпуски Имперского законодательного вестника; документы, опубликованные за рубежом; работы зарубежных ученых, не переведенные на русский язык, за исключением монографии Эванса. В основу статьи положен междисциплинарный подход, в теоретическом плане авторы руководствуются теорией тоталитаризма, сохраняющей значительный потенциал при обращении к нацистской проблематике. Особую роль в раскрытии проблемы сыграл метод системного анализа.

Результаты исследования. Расовый аспект нацистской социальной политики являлся ее базовым элементом. Система социального обеспечения и социально ориентированные программы были рассчитаны исключительно на расово «полноценных» соотечественников. В «народное сообщество» включались «производственное сообщество», корпоративные организации мелкой и средней городской буржуазии, «Имперское продовольственное сословие», чиновничий корпус. Исключение еврейского населения из числа получателей государственной социальной поддержки, наряду с другими формами дискриминации, стало прелюдией к «окончательному решению еврейского вопроса».

Обсуждение и заключение. Не будучи реализован на практике, тезис о народном сообществе имел серьезный пропагандистский эффект. Уже в 90-е гг. XX в. нацистами была предпринята попытка создания специфического варианта тоталитарно-социального государства, в котором в качестве одного из основополагающих действовал принцип расовой дискриминации. Носившая системный характер и основанная на расовой теории социальная политика позволила нацистам создать эффективный механизм предотвращения социальных конфликтов и добиться консолидации вокруг режима большей части немецкого общества.

Ключевые слова: социальная политика, народное сообщество, нацизм, пропаганда, благотворительность, дискриминация

Для цитирования. Паламарчук Е.А., Студеникина С.В., Казанцева О.Г. Народное сообщество в контексте расово обусловленной нацистской социальной политики. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):22–27. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-22-27>

Introduction. Despite decades of intensive research on various aspects of Hitler Germany's domestic and foreign policy, this area of scientific research has not lost its relevance yet. On the contrary, in modern conditions, the latter has only increased, which is most directly due to the current events in Ukraine, resulting from the formation of a neo-Nazi regime here with the support of the United States of America and its Western allies as well as a noticeable increase in the influence of right-wing political parties and organizations in a number of countries of the European Union as a reaction to the inability of their state leadership to propose effective ways to solve the economic, social and other problems associated with increased immigration flows, anti-Russian sanctions and the provision of weapons to Kyiv. The purpose of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the essence and significance of the racial aspects of Nazi social policy.

Materials and Methods. The article is based on an interdisciplinary approach; theoretically, the authors are guided by the theory of totalitarianism, which retains significant potential when addressing Nazi issues. A special role in solving the problem was played by the method of system analysis, which made it possible to reveal the essential aspects and the priority role of a racially oriented social policy designed to unite the German population of the Third Reich in the ranks of the people's community.

Results. In the context of this, the analysis of factors which contributed to the strengthening of the Hitler regime, which managed to unite the bulk of German society around itself in a short time (1933–1939) including those who had previously followed the Communists and Social Democrats, is of particular interest. Among these factors, along with propaganda and terror, one of the main ones was the social policy pursued by the National Socialists. Moreover, if the main directions of the latter found coverage in the research literature [1], then the problem, which this article is devoted to, has not been subjected to special research. Meanwhile, the racial aspect of Nazi social policy was one of its basic elements. The social security system and numerous socially oriented programs implemented in the Third Reich were designed exclusively for racially “full-fledged” compatriots.

“Production Community”. Having come to power in the wake of the global economic crisis, which resulted in an extreme aggravation of the domestic political situation in Germany, the National Socialists proclaimed the establishment of “a class world” in the country as one of their main social goals. In this regard, Nazi propaganda put forward the slogan of the formation in Germany of “the people's community of all Germans”, the equality of which would be determined not by social status, but by the purity of blood, which testified to belonging to “the Nordic race”. Back in 1925, the idea of creating such a community was made by the German specialist in racial theory G. Gunther. Based on “the racial and eugenic way of thinking”, “the Nordic ideal”, he saw in contemporary generations of Germans “a community” responsible for “preserving the Nordic nature of a given people in a greater purity” [2].

Taking into account the primary need to stabilize the situation in the industrial sector of economy, most severely affected by the global economic crisis of 1929–1933, the role of the backbone of “the people's community” was assigned to the production community. According to “the Law on the Regulation of National Labor” of January 20, 1934, the

primary cell of the latter was “the community of the enterprise” represented by its Fuhrer (entrepreneur) and retinue (workers and employees), who were charged with the obligation to carry out conflict-free interaction with each other for the benefit of “the people and the state” [3].

The core of the production, and to a large extent, “the people’s community”, was to become the German Labor Front (DAF), established on May 10, 1933, which replaced the former trade unions of the “classless” corporate organization, whose members were simultaneously “workers of mind and fist” (“blue collars” and employees) as well as employers. In Hitler’s decree of October 24, 1934, as the main task of the DAF, the education of all working Germans was proclaimed “in the spirit of supporting the national socialist state and instilling in it a nationalist worldview” [4]. The latter was considered to be an important component of the racial worldview. Compliance with the racial criteria of Nazism was a prerequisite for membership in the DAF which was responsible for the implementation of a wide range of social programs. Especially popular among the population were those that were carried out by the organization “Strength through Joy” (KdF) operating under the auspices of the Labor Front. Being founded on November 27, 1933 with a strong financial base provided by membership fees, deductions from wages and salaries, subsidies from DAF funds, it regulated leisure, recreation, entertainment for workers and employees: provided them with subsidized sanatoria and holiday-homes passes, developing tourism as a form of vacation, distributed cheap tickets to theaters and cinemas, cultivated sports in enterprises, and conducted “educational” activities in the spirit of disseminating the ideas of National Socialism [5].

A particular pride of KdF was the fleet, numbering 12 ocean liners by 1938. Propaganda dubbed them “classless” ships, since all the cabins on them, except for the location above or below the waterline, were the same. This, along with the obligatory joint participation in each journey of workers, employees and employers “united” by German origin, was presented by the media as a clear confirmation of the reality of the existence of “the people’s community” in the Third Reich [6]. According to the head of DAF R. Ley, this practice should have contributed to a change in the worldview of both those and others in the National Socialist spirit forcing them to abandon the social stereotypes characteristic of previous eras [7].

It was KdF that took over the practical implementation of Hitler’s favorite idea, inspired by the example of Henry Ford of creation a cheap “people’s car” (“Volkswagen”) in Germany, and also monitored the solution of the blue-collar housing problem. According to “the socio-political point of view” that DAF should have been guided in this matter, it should have ended the housing shortage by clearing the working quarters of large cities of their characteristic “poor shacks” [8]. When creating workers’ settlements, priority, along with veterans of the Nazi Party and large families, was given to married couples whose racial origin and political loyalty were not in doubt [9]. However, the intensification of military preparations led to a sharp reduction in housing expenditure. The implementation of the relevant plans was postponed to the post-war period. However, during the war years, the housing problem in large cities was partly solved at the expense of Jews who were forcibly evicted from apartments which were transferred to German families in need of better living conditions [1].

According to one of the Nazi propaganda publications, the social programs implemented by KdF gave part of the workers a sense of their own “elitism” in relation to the “non-Aryans” as well as the “realization” that belonging to “the people’s community” provided them with the opportunity to use the benefits produced by them, in former times accessible only to representatives of the bourgeoisie and intelligentsia [10]. This contributed to their consolidation around the regime.

Integration of the middle class into “the people’s community”. In addition to workers and employees of industrial enterprises, the urban middle and petty bourgeoisie, peasantry and bureaucracy were to be integrated into “the people’s community”.

In March and April 1933, the Nazis carried out boycott campaigns against Jewish-owned trading enterprises and wealthy artisans of Jewish origin. On May 12, 1933, the corresponding restrictions were enshrined in “The Retail Protection Act” [11]. All this gave rise among the above categories of the urban bourgeoisie hopes for the fulfillment of the requirement contained in the program of the National Socialist German Workers’ Party (NSDAP) to socialize large department stores owned by Jews.

However, in the same year, the Nazi policy towards department stores began to make a turn towards their preservation which was partly dictated by fears of rising unemployment due to the dismissal of their staff. The racial issue was resolved through the aryanization (German: Arisierung) of Jewish property. The new owners of department stores and their branches were large banks which were previously their creditors [12].

In addition, according to the instructions of the authorities of November 12 and 23, 1938, the trade and craft spheres were to be completely cleansed of Jews by December 31 of the same year [11]. However, this process gave nothing to small artisans of “Aryan” origin, forcibly included in the Imperial estate of German craft. With the beginning of the accelerated preparation of Germany for war, craft workshops, which were unable to make the necessary contribution to this process, and small shops were liquidated.

The agricultural sector has also undergone strict social and racial regulation. Over three million peasant farms and about three hundred thousand processing enterprises were included in the Imperial food estate created on September 13, 1933 [13]. In addition to solving economic problems, it was responsible for “preserving and strengthening the German people” [14].

On September 29, 1933, this measure was supplemented by the adoption of "The Law on Inherited Households" (the latter included land holdings ranging from 7.5 to 125 hectares, recognized as the most profitable), which enshrined the principle of racial selection. In accordance with it, the peasant had to be a person of German or related blood who could prove the impeccability of his origin since January 19, 1800 [15]. However, the blood purity factor was not the only one taken into account in this case. As the Nazi expert on racial problems, Loeffler, noted, since it was the peasantry that was to form the core of a healthy German nation in the future, those who suffered from hereditary diseases should be excluded from its ranks [16].

The social ostracization of farmers who were not "Aryans" often turned into a tragic grotesque. As the famous German journalist of Jewish origin Bella Fromm reports in her famous diary, her acquaintance, a Jewish peasant, who usually sold her oil and flowers, told her that his fellow villagers, in accordance with the practice characteristic of small rural settlements, acquired the share of a bull for service. However, the Nazis banned the reproduction of livestock owned by Jews. "I was ... stunned to learn about the existence of such a thing as «a non-Aryan cow»", Fromm admits [17].

The concept of "people's community" was largely the basis of racial extermination carried out in the sphere of public service. "The Law on the Restoration of Professional Bureaucracy" of April 7, 1933 included "the Aryan paragraph" which provided for the professional disqualification of officials of "non-Aryan" origin [4]. As a concession to President Hindenburg, an adherent of the idea of "trench brotherhood", an exception was made for Jewish participants in the First World War. However, in 1935 this "letter of protection" lost its force. According to "The First Prescription to the Law on Imperial Citizenship" of November 14, 1935, all, without exception, Jews who were still in public service were subject to dismissal not later than December 31 of that year. Even earlier, the marriage to a woman of "non-Aryan" origin began to be considered as a legal basis for the resignation of a civil servant [18]. Finally, racial barriers to an official career were fixed by "The Law on German Bureaucracy" of 1937 [19].

Racial dimension of the National Socialist charity system. The same approach, according to zealots to prevent racial pollution of the nation, should have been at the heart of the social welfare system and, above all, charity. Gunter insisted that providing social support to "handicapped" persons threatened to increase the process of "uncontrolled reproduction of flawed... race" and the death of the state [2].

One of the key aspects of Nazi social policy was the creation of nationwide charitable organizations. The largest among them was the National Socialist People's Charity (NSF), created in 1933 under the auspices of NSDAP. From the very beginning, it was focused on fulfilling the task of preserving and increasing the viability of the German people, and therefore, its activities should be guided by a racial-hygienic and hereditary-biological approach [20]. The Reich Minister of Labor also recalled the need to focus on "healthy forces of people" in his address to the leadership of NSF in 1935 [21]. Thus, from the very first days of NSF's functioning, all "non-Aryans" were excluded from its clients.

The organization "Winter Relief of the German People", equated to state institutions, was guided by the same principles. Since 1933, it annually conducted campaigns among the population to collect food, things, money for needy compatriots. Collecting money prevailed and were coercive. At the same time, the bulk of funds was provided at the expense of monthly payroll deductions [22]. According to Hitler, the activities of Winter Relief were designed to demonstrate "national solidarity" of the Germans who performed their sacrificial duty towards "the people's community" [21].

The exclusion of Jews from all categories of recipients of social support from the state and various charitable organizations, along with other restrictions imposed on them following the adoption of the infamous "Nuremberg laws" on September 15, 1935, in the pre-war period, led them to a state of «social death» [23] which became a prelude to "the final solution of the Jewish question".

Discussion and Conclusion. Not fully sharing the position of I. Kershaw, who investigated the state of public opinion in Nazi Germany, who considered that the social and economic policy pursued by the National Socialists was unable to smooth out the social antagonisms characteristic of Weimar Germany, further escalating them [12], we believe that the concept of the ideology of "the people's community", which occupied an important place in Nazi ideology and was widely used by the Nazis in the implementation of socio-political programs, remained an ideal construction taking its place among other National Socialist mythologems, since in practice there was no talk of breaking social barriers.

In the production sphere, the social status of the Fuhrer of the enterprise remained out of reach for "the retinue"; the protectionist demands of the petty and middle bourgeoisie were ultimately ignored by the leaders of the Third Reich, and their corporate values were sacrificed to the economic needs of the regime burying their utopian dreams of a petty bourgeois economy based on the principles of self-government; the beneficiaries of Nazi agrarian policy were not all the peasantry, but junkers and grossbauers (better-off peasants); mainly large business benefited from the aryanization of Jewish property; the activity of charitable organizations was largely based on the principle of self-financing.

Nevertheless, in propaganda terms, the thesis of "the people's community" has proven its effectiveness. In addition to overcoming the consequences of the global economic crisis of 1929–1933, the regime owed this to a very large extent to its implementation of a wide range of social programs designed for various segments of the German population and in the conditions of a one-party system that contributed to the degradation of the class consciousness of most of the latter.

Among other things, social policy in the Third Reich acted as an instrument of racial selection which manifested itself with particular force in the field of social assistance. The exclusion of “non-Aryan” and “racially inferior” population from the ranks of “the people’s community” and, automatically, from the circle of patronized by the Nazi charitable organizations, allowed the German authorities, on the one hand, to reduce the corresponding costs, and, on the other, to instill compatriots who fell into the circle of the “chosen”, a complex of their own elitism.

As a result, in our opinion, in the pre-war years, the Nazis attempted to create a specific version of a totalitarian-social state which was based on the principle of racial discrimination. Along with the suppression of any manifestations of ideological dissension and total propaganda, it was precisely the systemic racially oriented social policy, designed exclusively for members of “the people’s community”, that allowed the Nazis in the period 1933–1939 to create an effective mechanism for preventing social conflicts and achieve consolidation around the regime of most of German society which on the eve of Germany’s entry into the war seemed especially important to the political leadership of the Third Reich.

References

1. Palamarchuk E.A. *Sotsialnaia politika Tretego reikha i ee zakonodatelnaia osnova (istoriko-pravovoe issledovanie)* = *Social policy of the Third Reich and its legislative basis (historical and legal research)*. Saarbrücken, LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2012, 656 p. (In Russ.)
2. Gunter G.F.K. *Izbrannye raboty po rasologii* = *Selected works on racial theory*. Moscow: Belye alvy, 2002, 480 p. (In Russ.)
3. Gesetz zur Ordnung der nationalen Arbeit. Vom 20. Januar 1934. *Reichsgesetzblatt (RGL)*. 1934;1:45–56.
4. Noakes J., Pridham G. *Documents on Nazism, 1919–1945*. New York: The Viking, Press; 1975. 704 p.
5. Merritt M.A. Strength through Joy: Regimented Leisure in Nazi Germany. In: *Nazism and Common Man: Essays in German History (1929–1939)*. Washington: Universitu Press jf America; Inc., 1981. P. 67–90.
6. Evans R.J. *The Third Reich in Power. 1933–1939*. London: Allen Lane; 2005. 941 p.
7. Schoenbaum D. *Hitler’s social revolution: class and status in Nazi Germany. 1933–1939*. New York: Doubleday and Company Inc.; 1966. 336 p.
8. B.R. Sozialpolitische Chronik. *Volk im Werden*. 1935;8:502–505.
9. Knorr W. Kinderreichenauselese durch das Rassenpolitische Amt der NSDAP in Sachsen. *Vjlk und Rasse*. 1936;7:269–275.
10. Lotz W. *Beauty of Work in Germany*. Berlin: H. Butter; 1941. 60 p.
11. Keller B. *Das Handwerk im faschistischen Deutschland. Zum Problem des Massenbasis*. Koln: Pahl-Rugenstein; 1980. 157 s.
12. Kershaw I. *Popular Opinion and Political Dissent in the Third Reich: Bavaria 1933–1945*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; 1984. 425 p.
13. Grunberger R. *The 12-Year Reich. A Social History of Nazi Germany 1933–1945*. New York: Holt; 1971. 535 p.
14. Lovin C.R. *Agriculture Reorganization in the Third Reich: The Reich Food Corporation (Reichsnährstand), 1933–1936*. *Agriculture History*. 1969;43(4):447–461.
15. Grundmann F. *Agrarpolitik im “Dritten Reich”. Anspruch und Wirklichkeit des Reichserbhofgesetzes*. Hamburg: Hoffmann und Campe; 1979. 233 s.
16. Loeffler L. *Rassen und Siedlungspolitik*. *Reichsplanung*. 1936;10:292–299.
17. Fromm B. *Blood and Banquets. A Berlin Social Diary*. New York; London: Harper and Brothers Publishers; 1942. 332 p.
18. Muhl-Benninghaus S. *Das Beamtentums in der NS-Diktatur bis zum Ausbruch des Zweiten Weltkrieges*. Dusseldorf: Droste, 1996. 212 s.
19. Deutsches Beamtengesetz. Vom 26. Januar 1937. *Reichsgesetzblatt*. 1:41–70.
20. Lampert H. Staatliche Sozialpolitik im Dritten Reich. En: *Bracher K.D., Funke M., Jacobsen H.-A. (Hrsg.). National-Socialistische Diktatur. 1933–1945*. Dusseldorf: Droste Verlag; 1983. S. 177–205.
21. Vorlander H. *Die NSV. Darstellung und Dokumentation einer nationalsozialistischen Organisation*. Boppard am Rhein: Harald Boldt Verlag; 1988. 544 p.
22. Prinz M. *Von neuen Mittelstand zum Volksgenossen. Die Entwicklung des Sozialen Status der Angestellten von der Weimarer Republik bis zum Ende des NS-Zeit*. Munchen: R. Oldenbourg Verlag; 1986. 362 s.
23. Kaplan M.A. *Between Dignity and Despair: Jewish life in Nazi Germany*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1999. 290 p.

About the Authors:

Palamarchuk Evgeny Alexandrovich, PhD (Advanced Doctorate) (History), Associate Professor, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), epalamar@mail.ru
Studenikina Svetlana Viktorovna, Cand. Sci. (Law), Associate Professor, Don State Technical University, (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), stud.svetlana@yandex.ru

Kazantseva Olga Gennadiyevna, Cand. Sci. (Law), Associate Professor, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), kazantseva10@mail.ru

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Паламарчук Евгений Александрович, доктор исторических наук, доцент, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), epalamar@mail.ru

Студеникина Светлана Викторовна, кандидат юридических наук, доцент (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), stud.svetlana@yandex.ru

Казанцева Ольга Геннадьевна, кандидат юридических наук, доцент (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), kazantseva10@mail.ru

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 20.12.2024

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 10.01.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 12.01.2025

PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE



UDC 008:004.946

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-28-32>



Main Directions of AR- and VR-Technologies Development in the Sphere of Culture

Daria A. Korol , Sofia S. Ermolina 

Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation

✉ koroldarya@list.ru

Abstract

Introduction. The cultural sphere is a dynamically developing area, which quickly adapts to emerging economic, political, social and other factors of influence, as well as to the increasing demands of the 'consumer'. With the development of modern technologies, changes are taking place in many spheres of social life, including cultural life. The purpose of this study is to examine how AR and VR-technologies influence the sphere of culture. To achieve the goal, the following tasks were set: to analyse what multimedia technologies are used in socio-cultural projects, to identify and evaluate successful practices of implementing virtual and augmented reality technologies in various cultural areas, and to study the statistics of VR and AR-technologies application in recent years.

Materials and Methods. A comprehensive analysis has been carried out using a variety of research methods. The case study method was used to examine the use of virtual and augmented reality technologies on specific examples. A statistical analysis was conducted to identify the demand for further development of multimedia technologies in culture.

Results confirm the idea of active digitalisation of creative industries and allow us to conclude that the cultural sphere is currently one of the most promising areas for the development of virtual and augmented reality technologies.

Discussion and Conclusion. The case studies analysed in this article can be used by cultural institutions that are at the initial stage of introducing VR and AR technologies into their cultural products. The topic of application of modern technologies in the cultural sphere requires continuous and long-term analysis. Future research may explore the use of artificial intelligence in the cultural sphere.

Keywords: virtual reality, augmented reality, multimedia technologies, cultural sphere, interactive projects, project activity, film industry, theatre, exhibition activity, museum

For Citation. Korol D.A., Ermolina S.S. Main directions of AR- and VR-technologies development in the sphere of culture. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):28–32. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-28-32>

Оригинальное теоретическое исследование

Основные направления развития AR- и VR- технологий в сфере культуры

Д.А. Король , С.С. Ермолина 

Российский университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы, г. Москва, Российская Федерация

✉ koroldarya@list.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Сфера культуры представляет собой динамически развивающуюся область, которая оперативно адаптируется под возникающие экономические, политические, социальные и иные факторы воздействия, а также под возрастающие запросы «потребителя». С развитием современных технологий происходят изменения во многих сферах общественной жизни, в том числе и в культурной. Цель данного исследования – изучить, каким образом AR и VR-технологии влияют на сферу культуры. Для достижения цели были поставлены задачи: проанализиро-

вать, какие мультимедийные технологии применяются в социокультурных проектах, выделить и оценить успешные практики внедрения технологий виртуальной и дополненной реальности в различных культурных областях, а также изучить статистику применения VR и AR-технологий за последние годы.

Материалы и методы. Проведен комплексный анализ с применением различных методов исследования. Использован метод кейс-стади, чтобы на конкретных примерах рассмотреть использование технологий виртуальной и дополненной реальности. С целью выявления спроса на дальнейшее развитие мультимедийных технологий в культуре был проведен статистический анализ.

Результаты исследования подтверждают идею активной цифровизации креативных индустрий и позволяют сделать вывод, что в настоящее время сфера культуры представляется одной из наиболее перспективных областей развития технологий виртуальной и дополненной реальности.

Обсуждение и заключение. Проведенный в статье анализ кейсов может быть использован культурными учреждениями, которые находятся на начальном этапе внедрения VR и AR-технологий в свои культурные продукты. Тема применения современных технологий в культурной сфере требует постоянного и долгосрочного анализа. В дальнейшем может быть изучен вопрос использования искусственного интеллекта в культурной сфере.

Ключевые слова: виртуальная реальность, дополненная реальность, мультимедийные технологии, сфера культуры, интерактивные проекты, проектная деятельность, киноиндустрия, театр, выставочная деятельность, музей

Для цитирования. Король Д.А., Ермолина С.С. Основные направления развития AR- и VR- технологий в сфере культуры. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):28–32. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-28-32>

Introduction. One of the key conditions necessary to maintain a high level of the cultural sphere and its competitiveness in relation to other types of leisure activities is the introduction of new technologies of socio-cultural and cultural and leisure activities in some of its areas, as well as the improvement of existing and successfully used ones.

In recent years, in the sphere of socio-cultural design there is an obvious tendency to use various kinds of multimedia technologies: projections, holograms, 3D-modelling, video mapping, touch panels, tensor holography, etc. Projects using virtual and augmented reality are gaining popularity. The transition to the digital space became especially tangible in 2020, when unforeseen factors changed the usual way of life for more than half a year. The cultural sphere is forced to adapt to the current lockdown situation [1, p. 1]. Let us consider the main trends in the development of these technologies in the cultural sphere.

Materials and Methods. The object of the research article is VR and AR technologies. In order to achieve the set goal, a comprehensive analysis was carried out using various research methods. In order to explore what multimedia technologies are and how they are used in the creative industry, current scientific publications were analysed. In addition, a case study method was used to examine the use of virtual and augmented reality technologies through case studies. A statistical analysis was conducted to find out whether there will be a demand for further development of multimedia technologies in culture.

Results. AR or augmented reality is a technology that involves ‘augmenting’ the real world with virtual objects. It does not replace the space in which the user (viewer) is, but only makes changes to it. The most common use of augmented reality in the cultural sphere is in museum and exhibition activities. Augmented reality adds layers to the real world, i. e. people can still interact with the physical environment, receiving additional information from their devices or augmented reality applications [2, p. 4].

One of the brightest examples of successful integration of AR-technologies into the cultural space in the modern Russian cultural and creative environment can be called Artlife Fest. This is a festival of contemporary art held annually since 2018 by Artlife Academy with the support of the Moscow Department of Culture in the Manezh Central Exhibition Hall.

In addition to the demonstration of works by artists from all over the world, quests, lectures and masterclasses, this project involves active interaction between visitors and the paintings. A significant part of the works presented at Artlife Fest has the possibility of demonstrating an animated addition to the painting using augmented reality. The works with the use of AR-technologies that received the audience’s sympathy are the following paintings: cSuite”, “Tenderness”, “Mother’s Kiss”, “Breakfast in the Grass” by Konstantin Sapronov; “Unison” by Anna Vetrograd”, “Reborn” by Marko Melgrati, “The Box” by Maria Golosnaya and others.

Augmented reality technologies are also becoming widespread in the field of excursions. For example, in the context of urban excursions, they facilitate the work of a tour guide, allowing sightseers to visualise the information received about the object of an exhibition or exposition.

On a global scale, we can say that AR-technologies are gaining popularity not only in the field of excursion activities, but also in the field of cultural tourism in general. In this area, they can be useful not only in terms of perception of cultural objects, but also when choosing the direction of a tour or a trip, the purpose of which is cultural tourism.

An example of the introduction of augmented reality technologies into the sphere of theatre is the AR-performance “ATALANTA” directed by Maxim Didenko. It is a production based on the story of a book by the medieval alchemist Michael Mayer. The project was realised on the world’s first augmented reality theatre platform “Immerse”, created by producer Eugene Mandelstam and the studio “Trinity Monsters”. The route of the performance is laid out in the Kitay-gorod district of Moscow, and its passage takes about an hour, during which the spectator manages to immerse himself in the atmosphere of the action of the treatise “Atalanta Fugiens” (“Atalanta Fleeing”).

AR-technologies in a theatrical sphere are gradually becoming an important component of sets for performances or theatre paraphernalia. An example of this is the creation of ‘masks’ in social networks related to a particular production. For example, the Stanislavsky Electric Theatre in Moscow has a large collection of real masks for performances, which has been transferred to an online format. Their transfer into digital format engages a large number of people through social networks, who become potential spectators of the theatre and can come to a performance or tour to see the masks in person after getting acquainted with the paraphernalia in the online format.

The creation of augmented reality using Motion Capture or motion capture technology is gaining popularity in show performances. This method of animation involves digitising real human movements and transferring them to an augmented reality object, such as an avatar character. Among the popular shows that use this approach to creating augmented reality are Avatar (Russia), Avatar Singe (South Korea), Alter Ego (CIF), and Avadream (South Korea). In November 2023, the first AR Art Summit was held to showcase artists’ achievements in the field of digital art. The main exhibits of the summit were artworks enhanced with AR technologies.

In the context of the development of AR-technologies in the cultural sphere, this event is notable for the fact that it was attended by artists from 192 countries, and the total audience was about 250,000 people around the world. These figures are direct evidence of the increasing popularity of AR-technologies in cultural design.

Augmented reality technologies allow to expand information about this or that cultural object, as a rule, at the expense of the visual component. For socio-cultural projects, the use of augmented reality technology presents the following advantages: increase of audience; expansion of the project space; reduction of costs for scenography, costumes, scenery, equipment, etc.

VR technologies – virtual reality – involve the creation of a virtual space with its own locations, objects and characters. This approach has a number of possibilities of implementation: creation of 3D-graphics within the framework of VR-projecting; possibility to develop various kinds of mobile VR-spaces; creation of browser-based virtual reality available in online mode, etc.

Virtual and augmented reality technologies are currently the most relevant technologies implemented in museums and exhibition centres [3]. For example, the MARS Centre for Contemporary Art, located in Moscow, focuses on the immersive component in its exhibitions.

The Centre is implementing a project fully aimed at demonstrating art in virtual reality format - VR-Gallery. Within the framework of this immersive project, viewers enter one of the virtual worlds and get acquainted with the works of Edvard Munch, Salvador Dali, Claude Monet, Tyrone Wright, Abraham Blumart, Hendrik ter Bruggen, Gerrit Dow, Frans Hals, Meindert Hobbema, Gerrit van Honthorst, Pieter de Hooch, Jan Lievens, Paulus Morel, Michael Suert, Jan Baptiste de Venix, Eman Witte and others. In addition, VR-technologies are used in other projects of the Centre: “Deep Inside”, “Real Space”, “You Only Live Once”, “The Road to Nowhere”, “Psychosis”, “Behind the Glass”.

The creation of virtual theatre performances is technologically more complicated than the realisation of virtual exhibitions, but nevertheless, specialists all over the world are working on the production of VR-performances, and such projects are gradually gaining popularity among audiences. For example, the Royal National Theatre of Great Britain staged a performance “Draw Me Close”, the plot of which is based on the memoirs of the writer and director Jordan Tannahill. Technically, the project is realised through the use of HTC Vive VR headset virtual reality equipment.

The film industry is also keeping up with global cultural trends and is actively introducing VR technologies into its projects. At the Venice Film Festival since 2020 there has been a separate programme for VR cinema – Venice VR Expanded. One of the most successful virtual reality films presented at this film festival is Michelle and Uri Crano’s “The Hangman at Home”, which won the Grand Prix in 2023.

AR- and VR-technologies are also becoming widespread in publishing, as books and other printed publications filled with multimedia content attract the audience’s attention and form a new reading experience.

Currently, the following organisations are engaged in publishing AR-publications in Russia: DEVAR company, “Redkollegiya” publishing house, “Who is Who” figital publishing house, “Russky Ostrov” publishing house and others. Eksmo Publishing House published 6 children’s interactive encyclopaedias in 2021.

Libraries are also gradually introducing new technologies into their activities: their own AR-applications have been developed by the Anna Akhmatova Smart Library and the Kub Library. Anna Akhmatova Smart Library and Kub Library. In addition, virtual and augmented reality technologies are gradually being introduced into the educational process in the cultural sphere, as well as in profile educational organisations and organisations implementing training programmes in the

field of arts. VR-helmets become an excellent addition to lectures, and the creation of a virtual art space helps students studying creative specialities to practice their professional skills.

Despite the large number of areas in which the spread of virtual and augmented reality technologies is gaining momentum, AR and VR remain the most in-demand areas of computer games, which are now an integral part of the creative industries and the cultural sphere as a whole.

According to statistics cited by MarketSplash, a platform specialising in digital marketing and e-commerce, the number of installed virtual reality headsets worldwide has grown to 37 million by 2023, and the number of people interacting with virtual reality is approaching 200 million. Meanwhile, in 2015, there were only 2.9 million VR headsets in use. This dynamic demonstrates the public's growing interest in virtual reality technologies. Today, the global market for augmented reality is growing rapidly at an average annual growth rate of 37.66% (according to CAGR).

According to MarketSplash, the relevance of VR use among surveyed users is distributed as follows:

- games – 64%
- TV and films – 52%
- watching sports – 42%
- social networks – 38%.

Of the correspondents surveyed, 22% have used virtual reality technology to create music, videos or artwork. Analysts predict that the value of the VR technology market will reach \$50.3 billion by 2028.

In addition to these cultural fields, AR and VR technologies are used in architecture, sculpture, photography, street art, video production, immersive and performative practices, as well as for tours and concerts. The increasing popularity of multimedia technologies such as VR and AR is due to their immersive nature. Cultural projects using virtual and augmented reality usually receive a strong emotional response from the audience.

It can be concluded that there is a clear trend in the cultural sphere worldwide towards the use of multimedia technologies, including augmented and virtual reality, in socio-cultural design. In some areas, these technologies are becoming widespread (museum and exhibition activities), while in some areas they remain local (theatre and film industry). This is due to the fact that in the first category AR and VR creators have to work, as a rule, with material objects (exhibits), and in the second category - with stage space and characters. In addition, the introduction of such technologies into stage arts is still problematic due to their high cost and specificity of application.

The most probable way of involving people in multimedia projects in the cultural sphere seems to be the creation of various mobile applications with support for augmented reality functions, allowing to attract the audience regardless of the time and space in which a person is located.

Digitalisation is fundamentally changing the cultural experience not only in terms of access, production and dissemination of new technologies, but also in terms of participation and creativity [1, p. 3]. It can be assumed that augmented and virtual reality technologies, especially AR, will continue to actively develop and spread in the cultural sphere, as today the digitalisation of everyday life of the global community has reached enormous proportions and people everywhere use mobile and computer technologies. These formats of receiving information and emotions seem to be the most understandable and familiar for a modern person.

In addition, the psychological factor plays an important role in the growing popularity of these technologies, i.e. immersive formats help people to get a vivid emotional experience that they want to repeat. It can be assumed that AR- and VR-technologies will also contribute to the development of cultural products and projects at the intersection of two or more types of art. For example, it will be possible to produce books with augmented reality, which will reflect fragments of a play or film based on the plot of a given work.

Discussion and conclusion. The study revealed that there is a trend towards the use of multimedia technologies in many cultural fields. Moreover, the audience's interest in theatre productions, books, films and exhibitions that use VR and AR technologies is increasing. The results of the research proved that the use of virtual and augmented reality technologies creates new opportunities not only for new cultural products, but also for attracting new audiences. The analysis of socio-cultural industry cases can be used by those theatres, publishing houses and other cultural organisations that plan to use VR and AR-technologies in their sphere in the near future.

References

1. Basalaeva O.G. Osnovnyye digital-tendentsii, izmenyayushchiye sferu kultury = The main digital trends changing the sphere of culture. In: *Proceedings of the All-Russian scientific and practical conference (with international participation). National project "Culture" and regional cultural strategies*. 2021. pp. 18–21 (In Russ.)
2. Elesin S.S., Stepanova M.A., Khorshev D.V. Vnedreniye tekhnologiy dopolnennoy real'nosti v muzeynyye ekspozitsii = Implementation of augmented reality technologies in museum expositions. URL: https://dh.tsu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ar_museum.pdf/ (accessed: 18.09.2024) (In Russ.)

3. Maslova E.A. Vnedreniye sovremennykh tekhnologiy virtualnoy i dopolnennoy realnosti v kreativnyye industrii: tendentsii i problemy = Implementation of modern technologies of virtual and augmented reality in creative industries: trends and problems. *Gumanitarnaya informatika*. 2016. pp. 35–46. (In Russ.)
4. Volynov M.M., Kitov A.A., Goryachkin B.S. Virtualnaya realnost: vidy, struktura, osobennosti, perspektivy razvitiya = Virtual reality: types, structure, features, development prospects. *E-Scio*. 2020;44(5):795–812 (In Russ.)
5. Gnezdova Yu.V. Obshchestvo 5.0: tsifrovaya transformatsiya dlya resheniya sotsialnykh problem = Society 5.0: digital transformation for solving social problems. In: *Proceedings of the All-Russian Conference with International Participation. Modern Culture: Problems of History and Development Technology*. 2022. pp. 44–47 (In Russ.)
6. Ivanova A.V. Tekhnologii virtual'noy i dopolnennoy real'nosti: vozmozhnosti i prepyatstviya primeneniya = Virtual and augmented reality technologies: possibilities and obstacles to application. *Strategicheskiye resheniya i risk-menedzhment*. 2018. pp. 88–107 (In Russ.)
7. Khusainova R.Z. Tsifrovaya transformatsiya v sotsialno-kulturnoy deyatelnosti = Digital transformation in socio-cultural activities. In: *Proceedings of the All-Russian scientific and practical conference (with international participation). National project "Culture" and regional cultural strategies*. 2021. pp. 58–64. (In Russ.)
8. Sharkovskaya N.V. Industriya dosuga kak sotsialno-kulturnyy fenomen = Leisure industry as a socio-cultural phenomenon. *Bulletin of the Moscow State University of Culture and Arts*. 2020. pp. 126–134 (In Russ.)
9. Alkhadi N. *Technology is changing how art is made, displayed, and sold. Here's the deal*. URL: <https://itrexgroup.com/blog/art-and-technology-changing-how-art-is-made-displayed-sold/> (дата обращения: 29.09.2024)
10. Bravic L. A Short History of Digital Art: Between New technologies & Innovative Artistic Practices. URL: <https://magazine.artland.com/digital-art/> (accessed: 28.09.2024)
11. Kargas A., Loumos P.G. *Augmented and Virtual Reality Technologies in Cultural Sector: Exploring their usefulness and the perceived ease of use*. URL: https://www.academia.edu/37377479/Augmented_and_Virtual_Reality_Technologies_in_Cultural_Sector_Exploring_their_usefulness_and_the_perceived_ease_of_use (accessed: 19.09.2024)
12. Eckersall P. *The Dark Master; Kuro Tanino. Onsite VR Contemporary Theatre*. URL: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/the-drama-review/article/abs/dark-master-kuro-tanino/38AC2EDADA2BE19C00C444AFD8C41868> (accessed: 30.09.2024)

About the Authors:

Korol Daria Aleksandrovna, master's student, Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (6, Miklukho-Maklay str., Moscow, 117198, Russian Federation), [ORCID](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9151-1010), koroldarya@list.ru

Ermolina Sofia Sergeevna, master's student, Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (6, Miklukho-Maklay str., Moscow, 117198, Russian Federation), [ORCID](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9151-1010), ssermolina19@gmail.com

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Король Дарья Александровна, студентка магистратуры, Российский университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы (Российская Федерация, 117198, г. Москва, ул. Миклухо-Маклая, д. 6), [ORCID](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9151-1010), koroldarya@list.ru

Ермолина Софья Сергеевна, студентка магистратуры, Российский университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы (Российская Федерация, 117198, г. Москва, ул. Миклухо-Маклая, д. 6), [ORCID](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9151-1010), ssermolina19@gmail.com

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 10.12.2024

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 25.12.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 28.12.2025

PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE



UDC 130.2

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-33-39>



Mass Culture as a Means of Moral Degradation and Formation of Children's Deviant Spirituality in Refraction of Criticism by K.I. Chukovsky

Konstantin A. Lukyanenko

Institute of End-to-End Technologies, Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ dakos@inbox.ru

Abstract

Introduction. Cinema, toys, literature for children are not only the source of entertainment but also the most important tool for the formation of moral values. K.I. Chukovsky was convinced that films, cartoons and books should be the bearer of true spiritual wealth, and not the means to satisfy sinister interests and primitive needs. Modern children's publishing, in contrast to the beliefs of the writer and the required standards imposed on it, is oversaturated with hidden deviations, which poses a particular danger to children. The purpose of our work is to continue the study of increasing hidden tendencies of destruction of children's consciousness through the production of mass culture, which were long ago identified by K.I. Chukovsky in his critical works and are included in the basis of the current study of the problem.

Materials and Methods. The basis of this study is the following methods: historical and literary, axiological, formal logic. The main material base was the works of K.I. Chukovsky: "Multi" (1940), "Corruption of children's souls" (1948), "Corruption of American children" (1949), "Education of gangsters" (1949), works of domestic and foreign researchers of the phenomenon of mass culture.

Results. American comics and the work of W. Disney as part of mass culture in the refraction of criticism of the writer are weapons of mass destruction: they morally decompose children, impose a hedonistic and anti-human way of life on them, oppose tradition, blur and neutralize the concepts of good/evil, light/darkness, norm/deviation in the children's consciousness.

Discussion and Conclusion. Critical works of K.I. Chukovsky clearly show that mass culture contains a risky potential that can decompose morality, form deviant spirituality, promote and implant any idea. Research on this issue allows us to respond in a timely manner and take the necessary actions in order to prevent tragic consequences in the issue of raising the younger generation. Especially now, when there is a merciless mental war against our children.

Keywords: mass culture, mass literature, K.I. Chukovsky, children's deviant spirituality, comics, Superman, Walt Disney

For Citation. Lukyanenko K.A. Mass Culture as a Means of Moral Degradation and Formation of Children's Deviant Spirituality in Refraction of Criticism by K.I. Chukovsky. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):33–39. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-33-39>

Оригинальное теоретическое исследование

Массовая культура как средство разложения морали и формирования детской девиантной духовности в преломлении критики К.И. Чуковского

К.А. Лукьяненко

Институт сквозных технологий, Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

✉ dakos@inbox.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Кинематограф, игрушки, литература для детей – это не только источник развлечения, но и важнейший инструмент формирования нравственных ценностей. К.И. Чуковский был убежден, что фильмы, мультфильмы и книги должны быть носителем истинного духовного богатства, а не средством для удовлетворения низменных ин-

тересов и примитивных потребностей. Современная детская издательская деятельность в отличие от убеждений писателя и от предъявляемых ей требуемых нормативов перенасыщена скрытыми девиациями, что представляет особую опасность для детей. Целью нашей работы является продолжение исследования усиливающихся скрытых тенденций деструктивизации детского сознания посредством продукции массовой культуры, которые давно были обозначены К.И. Чуковским в его критических работах и входят в базис актуального изучения проблемы.

Материалы и методы. Основой данного исследования являются следующие методы: историко-литературный, аксиологический, формальной логики. Основной материальной базой послужили работы К.И. Чуковского: «Мульти» (1940), «Растление детских душ» (1948), «Растление американских детей» (1949), «Воспитание гангстеров» (1949), труды отечественных и зарубежных исследователей феномена массовой культуры.

Результаты исследования. Американские комиксы и творчество У. Диснея как часть массовой культуры в преломлении критики писателя являются оружием массового поражения: морально разлагают детей, навязывают им гедонистический и античеловеческий образ жизни, выступают против традиции, размывают и нивелируют в детском сознании понятия добро/зло, свет/тьма, норма/девиация.

Обсуждение и заключение. Критические работы К.И. Чуковского четко показывают, что массовая культура содержит в себе рискогенный потенциал, могущий разлагать мораль, формировать девиантную духовность, продвигать и насаждать любую идею. Исследование этой проблематики позволяет нам своевременно отреагировать и предпринять необходимые действия с целью предотвращения трагических последствий в вопросе воспитания подрастающего поколения. Особенно сейчас, когда идет беспощадная ментальная война против наших детей.

Ключевые слова: массовая культура, массовая литература, К.И. Чуковский, детская девиантная духовность, комиксы, Супермен, Уолт Дисней

Для цитирования. Лукьяненко К.А. Критика массовой культуры К.И. Чуковским как антропологическая проблема. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):33–39. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-33-39>

Introduction. In the context of the modern global Western agenda, actively promoting ideas contrary to traditional values and culture, children's consciousness is especially vulnerable. Over the years, and nowadays with special urgency, there has been a latent formation of deviant spirituality in children through publishing. To understand this disturbing trend, we deliberately turn to the experience of the outstanding literary critic K.I. Chukovsky, as his legacy sheds light on the origins of the growing destruction in the children's publishing industry.

In the article preceding this work, "Criticism of Mass Culture by K.I. Chukovsky as an Anthropological Problem", the subject of research was the text of K.I. Chukovsky "Nat Pinkerton and Modern Literature" (1908). In that text, the writer outlined the main trends in the spiritual and moral decline of man and society at the beginning of the 20th century. The process indicated by the writer was designated by us as an anthropological problem, which is a consequence of the process of secularization, and the article by K.I. Chukovsky a lens, thanks to which it became possible to trace the logic of the writer's subsequent criticism of the comics industry as the leading direction of mass literature.

From that moment until the writing of K.I. Chukovsky of other critical articles 40 years have passed. During this period, revolutions and two World Wars have already taken place, and, of course, the phenomenon of Nazism and Fascism was already well known throughout the world. In these works, the critic sees parallels between German Fascism and the process of fascization of American children. I.e. K.I. Chukovsky will see not just the anti-pedagogical orientation of the American publishing industry, but its such destructive methods, which in a sense even exceeded the policy of the Hitler Youth. The writer will also unequivocally declare that F. Nietzsche was the ideological inspirer of German Fascism, and that American Superman is also his brainchild, as a result of the embodiment of the idea of a superman.

The purpose of the work is an attempt to highlight some historical aspects of the formation of children's deviant spirituality through publishing until the 50s, the 20th century, on the example of American comics magazines in the refraction of criticism of K.I. Chukovsky.

Materials and Methods. The basis of this study is the following methods: historical and literary, axiological, formal logic. This methodology gives us the opportunity to turn to the literary and critical works of K.I. Chukovsky as a mirror reflecting the causes and hidden mechanisms of the emergence of destructive sociocultural trends in the development and upbringing of children, to identify the general and special in the phenomena under study as well as to give them a spiritual and moral assessment. The main material base was the following works of K.I. Chukovsky: "Multi" (1940), "Corruption of children's souls" (1948), "Corruption of American children" (1949), "Education of gangsters" (1949), works of domestic and foreign researchers of the phenomenon of mass culture.

Results. "The morality of mass culture is the decomposition of the morality that in the past could be found in children's books", the famous philosopher M. Horkheimer will write about the spiritual side of mass culture [1]. If in the age of ignorance of books there are films that actively shape the worldview of children and youth (we are talking about our time) then until the middle of the 20th century everything was a little different. Children's consciousness was formed by the

literature that children read and/or their parents read to children. K.I. Chukovsky always focused on the need to read classical literature for spiritual and moral education and development of children. This will be discussed in more detail below.

One of the new phenomena of mass literature of the 20th century is the genre of “comic book”. A comic book is a special combination of literature and fine art. The comic as a special direction has its origins in the United States, although of course some make reference to significantly earlier origins, even to cave paintings of the prehistoric era as forerunners of comics. Experts distinguish several periods of the comics industry formation: the Platinum Age (1897–1937), the Golden Age (1938–1955), the Silver Age (1956–1972), the Bronze Age (1973–1985), the Modern Age or the Dark (1985 – present). The Russian researcher D.G. Dmitrieva in her work “The phenomenon of the American superhero in the context of the visual culture of the 20th century” identifies six periods [2]. These are conditional boundaries and they vary by context.

Thus, funny, drawn stories in pictures, comics, are primarily a phenomenon and an organic part of “mass culture”. The purpose of comics is entertainment (from the English comic “funny”). Although initially comics served a therapeutic function as helping American immigrants gain a new community; comics also reflected social reality [2, p. 103]. Until the late thirties, various really funny stories in comics were common in the United States. Since the thirties, the comic book genre began to change, it will be replaced by more serious directions. We are talking about action movies, detectives, horror, fiction.

In general, this trend can be described as “degradation of the artistic narrative”, as the famous Italian scientist U. Eco will say in relation to the folk novel (feuilleton) in the section of his book “Superman for the Masses” of the same name [3]. From the point of view of axiology, the process of degradation of the narrative can lead to a dangerous situation, “when it is no longer possible to easily justify the pleasure that it brings” [3, p. 26]. Thus, for example, one of the pieces of evidence of the worsening degradation of feuilleton, and the same can be said about comics, is the denial of social order as a social norm, it is only a “dull, far-fetched background” [3, p. 27]. In the end, as U. Eco notes, “the more the degradation is aggravated, the more attractive the artistic narrative seems to us” [3, p. 28].

We emphasize that what the Italian philosopher said about the degradation of artistic narrative is especially applicable to comics.

In 1938, the situation with comics changed even more dramatically. With the advent of Superman, a superhero, an icon of American culture (DC Comics – Detective Comics), comics acquire not only a propaganda orientation. Comics undergo such development over time that a number of others are added to the entertainment function: “education (for example, EC publishing house – education comics); advertisement; constitution and affirmation of social values, propaganda of the existing ideology” [2, p. 103]. The researcher, D.G. Dmitrieva, gives colorful examples of how the US propaganda machine used comics to shape the current agenda (processing mass consciousness of Americans). This tendency was clearly described by K.I. Chukovsky in his critical article “A Complete Pocket of Vulgarity” (1948).

The researcher D.G. Dmitrieva identifies three large ideological blocks: 1) overcoming the consequences of the Great Depression; 2) participation in World War II (the formation of the image of the enemy, in particular, Fascism and Soviet Communism, and the United States, at the same time, is the savior superpower of mankind); 3) Imperialism (USA – an empire that has rights to colonial lands [2, p. 126].

The appearance of the figure of Superman is not accidental. In the midst of secularity, when man increasingly forgot their Creator, when their soul and heart languished for relief, God’s surrogate, Superman, was invented. He was intended to become a kind of lifeline for Americans at the time of sorrow, and subsequently a man who will solve all the problems of mankind.

The appearance of Superman is followed by the appearance of Batman, Captain America, Plastic Man, Wonder Woman, Green Lantern, Flash, Aquaman, Shazam, Black Adam, Atom, Catwoman and many other characters who grew up in arithmetic progression and filled everyday being of Americans of all ages with their presence. They have been filling people’s life to this day, but now far beyond the borders of the United States. In total, there are about 400 superheroes and 20 thousand characters in the DC Universe.

Corruption of American Children. Surprisingly, there is our compatriot, the outstanding philologist K.I. Chukovsky at the origins of criticism of American comics. He wrote several articles devoted to the pedagogical and moral analysis of the content of the comics indicated by us in the research methods.

K.I. Chukovsky, a child psychologist, clearly understood how the comics benefit their readers, and understood what goal the state and its corporations pursued. For example, the comic magazine Superman, which has a multimillion-dollar circulation, which was read by all American children, starting from the age of eight, was constantly filled with creepy and immoral content. After acquaintance with this magazine, the writer admitted: ... “it seemed to me that I was in a gangster brothel, among notorious thieves and murderers” [4].

Many inveterate criminals surround the child in American magazines and there are many such magazines: “All mass children’s magazines and books are filled with bandits from top to bottom. The trust that publishes “Superman” publishes thirty more magazines with the same pronounced criminal bias” [4]. K.I. Chukovsky is horrified: “All these are heroes of stories for children!”

Comics constantly broadcast material to children about various types of crimes that “have become a thousand times more intricate, spectacular and pretentious” [4]. They also show “the most virtuoso methods of theft, robbery and fraud” [4]. The

entire magazine corporation strives to “make children connoisseurs, gourmets, lovers of murders and scams and make them learn to appreciate crimes in terms of the skill of criminal techniques” [4].

K.I. Chukovsky also notes the characteristic influence of comics of that time on the threatening increase in child crime in America. He believes that “one of the ideological factors contributing to its growth is undoubtedly these stories about the Superman exploits” [4].

In his article, the writer cites examples of studies of compassionate Americans who are not indifferent to the fate of their country’s children. For example, one of the psychiatrists also testifies to “the strongest increase in child crime under the direct influence of these countless “comics” [4].

Another American analyst, arguing about the impact of comics on children, bitterly states: “It is useless to persuade children to refuse to read “comics”, it is just as useless to try to awaken in publishers and writers of “comics” at least some glimmers of conscience” [4]. The same analyst summarizes: “If we admit that the writers of mass books reflect the era in these books, we, perhaps, will not deviate too much from the truth if we conclude that we are degenerating and gradually becoming a nation of unbridled superhumans, worthless and sadistically evil” [4].

K.I. Chukovsky will discuss the meaning of the concept of “superhuman”, draw a parallel with Superman and clarify that it “comes from Nietzsche, the ideological inspirer of the German fascists” [4]. By the way, U. Eco believes that the image of “superhuman” (Superman) originated not in philosophy, but in literature, and its ideological father was the French writer Eugène Sue: “Superman is born in feuilleton forges and only then penetrates philosophy” [3, p. 75]. The prototype of Superman is the “satanic romantic hero” [3, p. 75].

Let’s come back to K.I. Chukovsky. The writer will give a review “about this Americanized Nietzschean hero” of one of the New York scientists in the Journal of Psychotherapy:... “Parents and teachers do not see that Lynch’s law is essentially based on the formula of a superhuman... “Comics” succeeded in one thing: they gave every child in America such a full course of paranoid megalomania that had never been presented to children even in Nazi Germany, they inspired them with such confidence in the moral justification of physical force that none of the German fascists dared to dream of” [4].

As a result, the literary critic will express the idea that the United States was engaged in the mass fascization of children, since “children are tomorrow’s army”. In order to get a heartless and merciless combat unit, children were taught that «man is a rascal to man”, and “banditism is the norm” [4]. We are talking, of course, about the moral degradation of children, about the blurring or leveling the distinctions in the children’s consciousness of the concepts of good/evil, light/darkness, norm/deviation.

K.I. Chukovsky, following the writer E. Triolet, also points out one of the recipes that can counter comics as “American fascist poison” [4]. This recipe is the struggle for an ideological highly artistic children’s book.

Corruption of Children’s Souls. Another article by K.I. Chukovsky, “Corruption of Children’s Souls”, largely echoes the articles “Corruption of American Children” and “Education of Gangsters”. There is only one agenda: man became a god, Superhuman (“Superman”) and began to do wonders. American superhumans are also known in Russia under the names of Clark Kent (Superman) and Bruce Wayne (aka “Batman”). Both characters are endowed with “the qualities of an almighty God”. These neo-mythological gods are constantly fighting the endless “attractive banditism”.

The writer laments that “these bloody books” (comics) in America are sold everywhere and at the lowest price. There are extremely many of them. K.I. Chukovsky indicates the number of 250. All these children’s magazines are designed for a multi-million audience.

What is the essence of these magazines? The literary critic will write the following: “In these magazines they only cut, shoot, strangle, poison, maim and drown people, throw them off trains, airplanes, or drag them to prison, to an electric chair... In all these multimillion-dollar publications, the moral basis is the same: man is a beast to man. Their only content is *people hunting for people*. Adults diligently involve children in such predatory animal excitement as self-forgetting of catching and bullying, the rapture of chasing and hunting” [5]. Further, the writer will continue his thought, specifying that “mass corruption of children is carried out forcibly instilling animal instincts in them; but in recent years the epidemic has become spontaneous, the intensity of its destructive poisons has increased a thousand times” [5].

K.I. Chukovsky states that in his time it is no longer possible to imagine a child without a comic book, and that it is more than difficult to protect children in America “from this tremendous evil”, since publishing companies have huge profits from this business.

Let’s also point out a couple of reasons that upset our critic. The first one is the ignorance of classical literature by American children, instead of which comics are absorbed: “Teachers complain that talented, artistically valuable books which are being published in America nowadays are swept over like islands in the ocean with these bloody «comics»” [5]. The second reason is that in America you can buy everything for dollars: ... “for dollars you can even buy conscience here”. Chukovsky refers to the editorial board, «blessing» the issue of comics, whose members are professors of pedagogy and psychiatry: “In the person of these psychiatrists, professors of pedagogy, specialists in children’s reading, the modern science of America not only authorizes, but also directs mass corruption of children, carried out from day to day by a continuous stream of detective-gangster publications” [5].

Education of Gangsters. In 1949, K.I. Chukovsky will write an article entitled “Education of gangsters (Notes on American literature for children)” [6]. This article consists of five sections, but they can be divided into two blocks. The first block (1–3) is devoted to criticism of the work of the outstanding American animator Walt Disney. The second (4–5) is a summary of the above-mentioned articles “Corruption of American Children”, “Corruption of Children’s Souls”, “Full Pocket of Vulgarity” and is devoted to criticism of Nat Pinkerton, and superheroes: Superman, Batman, etc.

The subject of criticism of the work of W. Disney is the comic book magazine “Walt Disney’s Comics and Stories”, having been published by this company since 1940. Meanwhile, in 1940 a critical article by K.I. Chukovsky was published, it was entitled “Multi”, and dedicated to Disney animation, which, according to the writer himself, had been followed by domestic children’s animation for several years. Even then, K.I. Chukovsky will say that the brilliant W. Disney confused the Soviet animation with his “vulgar and anti-poetic style” and sent it to the wrong path. It is noteworthy that «“Mickey the Conductor» was its inspiration, its ideal” [7]. I. Stalin, who initiated the creation of “our Mickey” in the USSR, had special sympathy for Disney’s work in the early 30s.

From the fortieth year, “overcoming Disney” begins and Soviet cinema went its own way, abandoning “unnecessary caricature, stunts, callous and soulless American booth”, taking “a course towards sincerity and poetry, quiet and gentle lyricism” [7]. The biographer of K.I. Chukovsky I.V. Lukyanova wrote about this in the section of her book of the same name [8].

Let’s come back to comics. Disney monthly magazine contains fifty-two pages, of which, according to the writer, only two are not fully occupied by any text. The rest account for drawings, there are about four hundred of them. Each magazine plot is presented by a cinematic method, i. e. a continuous chain of paintings; there is maximum minimum of text. The intelligibility of Disney fairy tales is enormous, since “this method is quite adapted to the psyche of small children”, the literary critic writes.

K.I. Chukovsky states that “all kinds of tricks and scams” are the main storyline of these tales. The basis and peculiar morality of fairy tales are deception, cunning, cynicism, mercantilism, pragmatism, utilitarianism, in short, immorality. The writer gives specific examples and is amazed that this is generally printed, and even for children: “The bacchanalia of mutual deception and what a rich variety of methods of appropriating someone else’s good!” [6].

We have already said that K.I. Chukovsky revered American and English classical literature. At this time in his article, the writer mentions those authors on whose examples American children were previously brought up. At first glance, it may seem that the examples given are indicated in a somewhat ironic and may be even cynical form, when K.I. Chukovsky pronounces the words in relation to foreign literature: Quaker, Puritan, holy, sanctimonious, bourgeois-virtuous. However, if we take a substantive look at the content of the words of K.I. Chukovsky, we will see what he actually says about the fundamental moral component that helped raise children in the correct pedagogical paradigm.

Let us cite this passage: “Fifteen years ago, the Quaker, Puritan, holy spirit still safely dominated the US children’s literature. If you want to imagine the moral atmosphere of children’s American literature of recent times, remember such typical children’s books of America as «Little Women» and «Little Men» by Louise Alcott, «Silver Skates» by Mary Dodge, «Little Lord Fauntleroy» by Frances Burnett, etc., etc., etc.” [6].

K.I. Chukovsky emphasizes that a great number of such “sanctimonious, bourgeois-virtuous books were published every year” both in the USA and in England. What did the authors, indicated by Chukovsky, write their stories about, what can they teach children?

The answer is extremely simple. These stories teach children to be kind, honest, sincere, merciful, live with love in their heart, never despair, believe in the best, see the good in people, help those in need, pay attention to their neighbors and take care of them. They also teach mutual assistance, friendship, generosity, honesty, self-sacrifice, the priority of the spiritual over the material, a faithful view of traditional family values.

These texts, and in general the work of these writers, contain deep moral teachings, they are presented unobtrusively, and are conveyed to the reader simply and clearly. We can safely say that it is the family, in its traditional sense, that is the psychological and pedagogical core of the above-mentioned instructive stories, and love is the main virtue and driving force in a person’s life that transforms everything around. We can safely clarify that these works were built exclusively on the Christian worldview. K.I. Chukovsky, the future editor-in-chief of the collection of stories for children “The Tower of Babel”, understood that.

That is why the critic allowed himself to call this classic literature a “fig leaf”, because it covered the “predatory desires and morals” of many generations that could not do without this fig leaf. This expression is usually used to hypocritically cover up something shameful, obscene. It also symbolizes the hypocritical disguise of true intentions or the true state of affairs.

It is not difficult to understand the writer, since he was well aware that the classic was replaced by a detective story in the person of Nat Pinkerton, and after him a comic strip, as phenomena of mass culture. Mass culture itself is essentially focused exclusively on the entertainment needs of the “external” person. Therefore, further K.I. Chukovsky concerns a serious problem, urgent to this day, how Disney comics instill in children a love of money, more specifically, dollars, as a new idol of many people: “Children with a blissful smile lie on countless dollars, with which the whole floor is covered,

and sort them out with their fingers, and weave some garlands from them, and decorate themselves with them like flowers, and bury their heads in them, and, as if being charmed, repeat in ecstasy: We want, we want to be bankers!" [6].

In another example, there is a bundle of dollars in the hands of a fraudster, which he fraudulently obtained, "in the drawing of Disney, the fraudster is surrounded by some special radiance, like a halo around the head of a miracle worker on ancient Byzantine icons!" [6]. Further, Chukovsky again and again focuses on the idolization of dollars and how the heroes of Disney comics go to all sorts of tricks in order to get the cherished pieces of paper. At the same time, the heroes of the stories lose everything human, "turning into cattle-like monsters" [6].

In many fairy tales of W. Disney, "ugly, cruel and meaningless relationships inherent in the environment where he lives and works" were expressed with extraordinary relief, this is how K.I. Chukovsky saw that. All "supposedly harmless children's fairy tales with colorful drawings" are confirmation of the «inhuman» morality of the «current owners of America» [6]. According to the writer, dollar dominates in our corrupted world. K.I. Chukovsky is sure that animator W. Disney defiantly refuses any concern for the moral education of children and sarcastically mocks those who do otherwise.

The devil-may-care attitude of W. Disney to the issues of pedagogy and morality, as K.I. Chukovsky notes, allowed the first to begin to insert elements of sexualization of children into his work [9]: "A half-naked girl sunbathes on the beach. Her nudity irresistibly attracts Donald Duck. But the girl is hidden from him by a huge umbrella, only her legs are visible, and he strives in every possible way to bypass her umbrella and see the girl in all her beauty. These zealous efforts make up the plot of this series of drawings. This kind of pornography, which, until recently, was found in «comic» films for elderly erotomaniacs, is now spreading in a magazine intended for children and adolescents" [6].

Statements about the involvement of the younger generation in sexual issues were not built from scratch. Other researchers have also turned their attention to these aspects. It turns out that destructive topics have long been cultivated in the W. Disney children's cinematography industry: discrediting and devaluing the institution of the family, absolutization of feminism, substitution of the concepts of good and evil (infernalization and demonization), sexualization, vulgarization of life, propaganda of homosexuality and transgender, hyperindividualism, technocratism, etc. This is done, of course, in a latent way. Behind the beautiful facade numerous traps for baby souls are hidden. Hence there is the formation of children's deviant spirituality [10; 11].

In the absence of the opportunity to dwell in detail on critical points, let's say that the second block of this article is devoted to the same thing as mentioned above: American superheroes, the growth of child crime, the popularity of comics, «this poisonous vulgarity,» the loss of children's appetite "for any simple human book" and the fact that they "have only" thrillers "in their hearts... books that destroy the nerves system chilling blood with some cleverly invented horror" [6].

K.I. Chukovsky finishes his article with the statement that "mass children's literature in the United States is intended to educate bandits who are fascistically freed from such" prejudices "as conscience, compassion, shame, ready, on the very first order of their overlords, newly-minted applicants for world domination, to commit any man-destructive act" [6].

The last sentence of this article speaks quite openly and frankly about the essence of the US government, its predatory policy towards other countries, and masking its imperialist ambitions with the notorious liberal democracy: "In the painted pictures of serial publications, there is the animal appearance of modern American imperialism, hated by the working masses of all countries, who rightly see in it the source of all the lowest, criminal, evil that is currently happening on our planet" [6].

Discussion and Conclusion. Mass culture has enormous potential. Thanks to the scientific contribution of K.I. Chukovsky, the research world managed to see its risky component. It became apparent that the mercantile use of mass culture could corrupt morality, shape deviant spirituality, and promote and implant any idea, for example, the idea that "man is a rascal/beast to man". As a result, extreme selfishness, hostility, malignity, and widespread deception are cultivated. A criminal lifestyle in society, violation of order are declared the norm.

American comics, as well as the work of W. Disney, in the refraction of the writer's criticism, are weapons of mass destruction: they morally decompose children, impose various idols on them (for example, dollars, Supermen...), blur and neutralize in the children's consciousness the concepts of good/evil, light/darkness, norm/deviation.

K.I. Chukovsky intuitively determined that the Walt Disney entertainment industry could not be a child's friend. He was prophetically right again. Today, this company, without hesitation, promotes the ideas of the LGBT community (the movement is recognized as extremist and prohibited in the Russian Federation).

Parents, as a rule, irresponsibly approach an extremely serious issue, the issue of raising children, and become accomplices in the involvement of children in destructive networks of mass culture.

References

1. Horkheimer M, Adorno T. *Kulturnaya industriya: prosveshcheniye kak sposob obmana mass = Cultural industry: enlightenment as a way to deceive the masses*. Moscow: Ad Marginem Press; 2016. 112 p. (Minima series; 20) (In Russ.)
2. Dmitrieva D.G. *Fenomen amerikanskogo Supergeroya v kontekste vizualnoy kultury XX veka = The phenomenon of the American Superhero in the context of the visual culture of the 20th century*. Thesis of Candidate of Cultural Studies. Saint Petersburg; 2014. 219 pp. (In Russ.)

3. *Superman dlya mass = Superman for the masses. Rhetoric and ideology of the folk novel* / Umberto Eco; translated from Italian by Julia Galatenko. Moscow: Slovo; 2018. 248 pp. (In Russ.)
4. Chukovsky K.I. Rastleniye amerikanskikh detey = Corruption of American children. *Literary newspaper*. 83: October 15, 1949 (In Russ.)
5. Chukovsky K.I. Rastleniye detskikh dush = Corruption of children's souls. *Literary newspaper*. 76 (2459): September 22, 1948 (In Russ.)
6. Chukovsky K.I. Vospitaniye gangsterov = Education of gangsters. *Znaniya: Literary and artistic, socio-political magazine*. 8;1949 (In Russ.)
7. Chukovsky K.I. Multi. *Cinema*. February 15, 1940. Available from: <https://www.chukfamily.ru/kornei/prosa/kritika/multi> (accessed: 05.10.2024)
8. Lukyanova I.V. *Korney Chukovskiy = Korney Chukovsky*. 2nd ed., rev. and add. Moscow: Molodaya Gvardiya; 2007. 991 pp. (In Russ.)
9. Belskaya O.N. *Sexualization of children as a tool for the destruction of the family as a value*. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/seksualizatsiya-detey-kak-instrument-razrusheniya-semi-kak-tsennosti> (accessed: 05.10.2024)
10. Burukhina A.F. *Vnimaniye! Multfilm!: kniga dlya roditeley i pedagogov: metodika ispolzovaniya multfilmov dlya vospitaniya i obucheniya detey doshkolnogo vozrasta = Attention! Cartoon!: a book for parents and teachers: methodology for using cartoons for raising and teaching preschool children*. Chelyabinsk: Chelyabinsk Press House; 2011 (In Russ.)
11. *Disney: otravlennyye skazki = Disney: Poisoned Tales*. “Teach the Good” Project, 2016. 61 p. (In Russ.)

About the Author:

Лукьяненко Константин Александрович, Senior Lecturer, Institute of End-to-End Technologies, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., 344003, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), dakos@inbox.ru

Conflict of Interest Statement: the author declares no conflict of interest.

The author has read and approved the final version of manuscript.

Об авторе:

Лукьяненко Константин Александрович, старший преподаватель Института сквозных технологий, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), dakos@inbox.ru

Конфликт интересов: автор заявляет об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Автор прочитал и одобрил окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 12.12.2024

Reviewed / Поступила после рецензирования 28.12.2024

Accepted / Принята к публикации 28.12.2024

PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE



UDC 37.01; 372.881.1

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-40-46>



Fostering Patriotism in the Process of Teaching a Foreign Language

Anna A. Zakharova , Natalya S. Manuilova , Tatiana G. Kopaneva 

Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ zamannal@yandex.ru

Abstract

Introduction. Today the problem of education of a citizen and patriot is highly relevant. Every teacher will say that patriotism is the moral foundation of any modern state. Patriotism gives an impetus to social progress, contributing to the formation of an active personal and civic position. For modern teachers, the process of teaching English allows them to develop a sense of patriotism in the young generation. This is possible due to the emphasis of the scientific discipline both on the communicative component and on the analysis of everyday life, traditions and customs, as well as the language of other nations. The object of the study is civic-patriotic education in the process of teaching a foreign language. The aim of the article is to analyse the existing methods and approaches of patriotism education in higher education and to identify the most effective complex in teaching a foreign language.

Materials and Methods. The analysis of philosophical, psychological, pedagogical, methodological, linguistic literature on the studied problem has been carried out; methodological foundations of professional activity of foreign language teachers, educational programmes and methodological manuals have been studied, pedagogical experience in the framework of patriotism education at foreign language lessons has been taken into account. General theoretical methods are applied: analysis, synthesis, method of analogy, modelling, comparative method and complex interdisciplinary approach.

Results. Taking into account the level of development of modern youth, we use the following methods of teaching and education in our work: project activities, excursion lessons, extracurricular activities, integrated lessons. Many years of experience show that such activities as preparing presentations about their school, hometown, outstanding people of their small homeland, conducting integrated lessons, excursions, extracurricular activities for Defender of the Motherland Day and Victory Day contribute to the formation of world outlook, civic and patriotic qualities of modern youth.

Discussion and Conclusion. Today, the university occupies the most important place in the process of formation of patriotic aspirations in the individual. The most effective educational tools for the formation of patriotic qualities in teaching a foreign language are considered. The scientific results obtained in the process of research can be used in further development of the problems of patriotic education in modern conditions and improvement of the content and methods of teaching foreign languages.


Keywords: patriotic education, patriotism, ethnoculture, foreign language, personality, citizenship, traditions, education

For Citation. Zakharova A.A., Manuilova N.S., Kopaneva T.G. Fostering patriotism in the process of teaching a foreign language. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):40–46. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-40-46>

Воспитание патриотизма в процессе обучения иностранному языку

А.А. Захарова  , Н.С. Мануйлова , Т.Г. Копанева 

Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

 zamanna1@yandex.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Сегодня проблема воспитания гражданина и патриота является высокоактуальной. Каждый педагог скажет, что именно патриотизм – морально-нравственный фундамент любого современного государства. Патриотизм дает импульс социальному прогрессу, способствуя становлению активной личностной и гражданской позиции. Современным педагогам процесс преподавания английского языка позволяет развивать в молодом поколении чувство патриотизма. Это возможно в силу акцента научной дисциплины как на коммуникативной компоненте, так и на анализе повседневной жизнедеятельности, традиций и обычаев, а также языка других наций. Объект исследования – гражданско-патриотическое воспитание в процессе обучения иностранному языку. Целью статьи является анализ существующих методов и подходов воспитания патриотизма в вузе и выявление наиболее эффективного комплекса при обучении иностранному языку.

Материалы и методы. Проведён анализ философской, психологической, педагогической, методической, лингвистической литературы по изучаемой проблеме; изучены методологические основы профессиональной деятельности педагогов иностранного языка, учебные программы и методические пособия, учитывается педагогический опыт в рамках воспитания патриотизма на занятиях иностранного языка. Применяются общетеоретические методы: анализ, синтез, метод аналогии, моделирования, сравнительный метод и комплексный междисциплинарный подход.

Результаты исследования. Учитывая уровень развития современной молодежи, мы в своей работе используем следующие методики обучения и воспитания: проектная деятельность, уроки-экскурсии, внеклассная деятельность, интегрированные уроки. Многолетний опыт показывает, что такие мероприятия, как подготовка презентаций о своей школе, родном городе, выдающихся людях своей малой родины, проведение интегрированных уроков, экскурсий, внеклассных мероприятий ко Дню защитника Отечества и Дню Победы способствуют формированию мировоззренческих, гражданско-патриотических качеств современной молодежи.

Обсуждение и заключение. Сегодня вуз занимает важнейшее место в процессе формирования у личности патриотических устремлений. Рассмотрены наиболее эффективные инструменты воспитания для формирования патриотических качеств при обучении иностранному языку. Полученные в процессе исследования научные результаты могут быть использованы при дальнейшей разработке проблем патриотического воспитания в современных условиях и совершенствовании содержания и методик обучения иностранным языкам.

Ключевые слова: патриотическое воспитание, патриотизм, этнокультура, иностранный язык, личность, гражданская позиция, традиции, образование

Для цитирования. Захарова А.А., Мануйлова Н.С., Копанева Т.Г. Воспитание патриотизма в процессе обучения иностранному языку. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):40–46. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-40-46>

Introduction. Patriotism today is a moral and ethical foundation for the viability of the Russian state, a powerful mobilising resource for social development. A teacher, being a true patriot, remains one both in the classroom and in everyday life.

Among a wide range of scientific disciplines, a special role is given to a foreign language, the uniqueness of which lies in the fact that students learn the basics of science while mastering new knowledge and improve their ability to use a foreign language as a means of communication as well as obtaining valuable information.

For modern educators, the process of teaching English allows them to effectively foster patriotism (citizenship). This is possible due to the emphasis of the scientific discipline both on the communicative component and on the analysis of everyday life, traditions and customs, as well as the language of other nations.

In our classes we familiarise students with the history and state symbols, cultural features and geography of their native country through the prism of the foreign language they are studying. As a rule, folk culture is perceived by modern youth as something outdated and outmoded. Nevertheless, it is impossible to cultivate true love for one's native land without quality ethno-cultural self-identification. The teacher's task is to develop in students the ability to take part in intercultural dialogue. The students acquire the following valuable skills: the ability to speak publicly with a speech on a topic chosen independently or assigned; the development of consistent logical thinking and argumentation in the issues

of presenting various cultural features of their homeland; the formation of critical thinking in general, etc. The aim of the article is to analyse the existing methods and techniques of patriotism education in higher education and to identify the most effective complex in teaching a foreign language.

Materials and Methods. The analysis of philosophical, psychological, pedagogical, methodological, linguistic literature on the problem under study has been carried out; the methodological foundations of the professional activity of foreign language teachers, curricula and various methodological manuals have been studied; the pedagogical experience in the framework of patriotism education at foreign language lessons has been generalised. The work uses general theoretical methods: analysis, synthesis, method of analogy, modelling, comparative method and complex interdisciplinary approach are used for a comprehensive study of the problems.

Results. In modern educational institutions, the mission of foreign language teaching is to improve communicative competences in a variety of speech types in learners. This includes the inner readiness of the individual for oral communication, familiarization with other cultures, and active participation in the formation of cultural dialogue. All of the above is aimed at fostering healthy inter-ethnic and cultural relations.

In pedagogy today the process of patriotism development can be realised through a wide range of scientific disciplines. N.A. Evteeva, G.N. Vtorushina, S.A. Kadykova and S.V. Mogilnichenko write about the powerful potential of teaching a foreign language in terms of forming patriotism in students.

The study of the interdisciplinary discipline 'foreign language' allows students to familiarise themselves with the specifics of world culture. This in turn leads to a deep awareness of the originality of native culture. According to I.L. Beam, patriotism should be understood as a political and moral fundamental principle, as well as a social feeling that includes devotion to the Motherland [1].

The process of true patriotism is inextricably linked to a high degree of personal development. The latter implies long-term development of the system of expressed genuinely positive qualities of personality. Cultural-historical and moral aspects are the staples of this process.

Due to modern geopolitical transformations, there is a significant socio-economic divergence [2]. This trend is the reason for the reduction of the level of development of spiritual culture in modern society. We see the fading of classical Russian patriotic awareness and deformation of the complex system of education of the new generation.

In our opinion, not enough attention is still paid to the study of the peculiarities of native folk culture, traditions and foundations of the formation of moral ideals of the people have been forgotten. At the same time, all this is extremely important to work on the correct attitude of students to folk history. Of course, it is difficult to talk about true patriotism. Nevertheless, it is the moral foundation of state stability, a powerful internal resource of social development of society.

Today, higher education institutions occupy the most important place in the process of formation of patriotic aspirations in an individual. It is not just a place where knowledge is transmitted, but where real moral values and ideals are laid down. Domestic historian M. Menshikov writes that the future lies in the world powers, where the younger generation chooses patriotism [3].

From our point of view, to educate a patriot is to develop the following personal qualities: a sense of duty and responsibility, the ability to think logically and respect for representatives of the older generation. Only on a rooted national basis is it possible to understand and accept the peculiarities of a foreign culture. The knowledge acquired in the process of learning new knowledge is subsequently applied in the light of new data.

- In our opinion, it is advisable to emphasise the following topics in foreign language classes:
- 'Symbolism of the Russian Federation';
- 'Capital of my Motherland – Moscow';
- 'Feats of fellow countrymen';
- 'Hometown';
- 'Russian landmarks', etc.

At the senior (middle) stages of the learning process the ability to take part in cultural dialogue is improved, to use conversational skills in practice, forming whole monologic statements on the theme of the native land.

Pupils' verbal communicative skills improve as a result of learning a new language. This has a positive impact on the development of patriotic beliefs.

Next, consider the objectives:

- fostering in students a sense of civic duty;
- stimulating creative activity of students;
- study of the historical heritage of the native land;
- broadening of outlook.

In foreign language learning, patriotic education is a process based on the emotional connection between students and teachers [4].

Let us consider the key tasks set directly in the education of patriotism for modern teachers:

- development of interest and tolerance towards different nations;
- broadcasting civic and patriotic beliefs;
- emphasis on respect for historical monuments.

Thus, the teacher's mission is to reveal to pupils love and devotion to the Motherland. It is important to bring up caring individuals who take an active part in the life of society, to emphasise the importance of respectful attitude towards representatives of other nationalities.

All students in foreign language classes get a wide range of opportunities for self-expression. A patriotic atmosphere is formed by learning new material about the traditions and histories of our country, the peculiarities of our native land, and so on.

The teacher can provide visual material in the format of presentations and audio recordings. In order for new information to arouse active feelings and emotions in students, it is advisable to use a variety of techniques (e.g. watching educational films).

Such films allow students to make the process of knowledge transfer as exciting as possible. The teacher can also select a whole series of educational videos [5].

The most effective tools of patriotism education with the use of video content: documentary and feature videos dedicated to the heroic past of the state; videos about outstanding scientists, artists, public figures, etc., whose achievements have made a huge contribution to the process of patriotic education; video sequences about national landmarks.

In foreign language classes, patriotic video content serves as a source of data on the traditions and historical past of both the native country and the world power whose language the student is studying. Video programmes and films have a powerful fusion effect on a person, contributing to the formation of ideals, principles, etc. in him/her. The educator offers a wide range of colourful and fascinating subjects. Their film stories are also those that cannot be told so vividly and accessibly without the screen. They are devoted to self-sacrifice and courage of national heroes.

After familiarising themselves with the video content, students perform tasks aimed at improving their skills in analysing and comparing facts and formulating appropriate conclusions. In addition, they can express their creativity (for example, by creating a small video film about their hometown using modern information technologies). Pupils can also tell about landmarks and famous people who have contributed to the culture (history) of their native land.

Summarising the above, we can say that since youth and childhood from the point of view of developing a sense of loyalty to the Motherland is the most favourable time, today one of the most important tasks of pedagogical science is patriotic education of young people.

It is also necessary to point out that the use of video content by modern foreign language teachers contributes to a highly effective solution of a wide range of tasks in the sphere of patriotic education.

The development of intercultural competences is promoted by watching video content, which gives the learning process a creative character.

The introduction of project methodology in the classroom is aimed at self-development of students [6]. In this case, they can collect local lore material, drawing it up later in the format of creative projects.

It is advisable to use modern information technologies and visual demonstration materials.

From the point of view of achieving such a goal as patriotic education, the degree of effectiveness of project methodology is based on the fact that it is a highly effective tool for implementing educational and upbringing tasks through in-depth analysis of problems.

The project method develops students' communicative skills, communication culture, the ability to formulate thoughts in a concise and accessible manner, tolerate the opinion of communication partners, develop the ability to obtain information from different sources, process it with the help of modern computer technologies, and create a language environment that promotes the natural need to communicate in a foreign language.

With the help of information technologies, students of DSTU faculties 'Aircraft Engineering', 'Energy and Oil and Gas Industry' and 'Applied Linguistics' prepared presentations in English on the following topics: 'My Small Homeland', 'Patriotism in Our Time', 'Heroes of Our Time'. During the preparation the students visited the Museum of Glory of DSTU, learnt about the history of their cities and towns, learned about their heroic fellow countrymen and famous people of our university. The students were especially reverent to such activities, as they felt pride, closeness and their own involvement in the heroic past and present of our Motherland.

Discussion and Conclusion. Today, students, using highly effective information technologies, have the opportunity to create unique presentations and videos about their native region (city, educational institution, etc.) in various foreign languages [7].

The process of interaction with speakers of other languages certainly gives such activities a special relevance. It helps to solve a wide range of practical tasks and stimulates them to learn languages that are new to them.

Students make presentations on the cultural and historical heritage of their native land, organise excursions to the most interesting locations, etc.

The importance of mass media in the formation of patriots in modern Russia cannot be underestimated [8]. Students actively create articles about their own research work for periodicals, as well as participate in various events aimed at preserving the environment and historical heritage of their region.

Methodological support for teaching foreign languages today is aimed at improving communication skills. It is also necessary to note the positive influence of studying the lives and activities of famous countrymen-heroes on the education of patriotism.

It is also necessary to note the positive influence of studying the lives and activities of famous countrymen-heroes on the education of patriotism. Analysing the stories of these personalities, who dedicated their lives to serving the Motherland, in foreign language lessons continues to inspire the young generation to devotion to their country and people [9].

This contributes to the improvement of language skills and enrichment of the general outlook. Thus, the process of teaching foreign languages has as its key goal the formation of the so-called 'linguistic personality', characterised by a developed system of values rooted in the culture of the national level.

In our opinion, it is advisable to use social and historical-geographical data in teaching foreign languages when implementing patriotic education.

Such forms of organising learning activities as brain-teasers, excursion lessons, role-playing games, conferences, creative writing, listening to authentic audio recordings and watching video content in a foreign language with further discussion can be effectively applied in this direction.

In addition, extracurricular activities are important from the point of view of patriotic education. A wide range of extracurricular activities helps to maintain interest in the subject and improve language competence.

Concerts, foreign language weeks and days, literary lounges, plays, recitation contests, etc. in foreign languages arouse great interest among students. This in turn contributes to the development of their patriotic aspirations.

The ability to express oneself in a variety of creative fields and to present one's own creative work are key indicators of effective educational activity [10].

Modern integrated classes make it possible to summarise, analyse and supplement information on various subjects. Foreign language teaching today has a special place in academic disciplines. Moreover, language is not only a means of communication, but also a tool for intercultural dialogue.

Students prepare presentations, essays, reports, etc. on their ancestors who participated in the war (home front workers) for various events. Traditionally in Russia, the preparation of a project dedicated to Victory Day is organised.

In addition, in Russia, students organise meetings with witnesses of national historical events: veterans, conduct excursions. After the events, one of the effective ways of reflection is holding a tea party, during which joint efforts are discussed and attitudes to past events are expressed.

Undoubtedly, the communicative component of such a scientific discipline as a foreign language contributes to the formation of a citizen. Today, the teaching tools foster respect and love for one's Motherland and people, diversify the learning process.

To summarise, it should be noted that in addition to learning objectives, the key tasks of the assignments include broadening the outlook, developing creative creativity, getting acquainted with the cultural and historical features of the native land and forming a sense of citizenship.

In our opinion, the project method is the most effective in terms of organising civic and patriotic education. It contributes to the achievement of both educational and moral goals through a detailed analysis of problems.

Also, the most effective, proven tools for the formation of patriotism at foreign language lessons were established (acquaintance with biographies of scientists, public figures, etc., who in the service of their homeland left a mark), the use of a variety of materials devoted to the heroic past of the native land. Education of those who think, realise their national identity, respect traditions and customs of their ancestors, feel responsible for the future of the Motherland is one of the main tasks facing modern education. The formation of a patriot takes place at all levels of education and through the study of all academic disciplines, but special attention should be paid to the formation of patriotism in the teaching of a foreign language, through the comparison of the culture of the native country and the countries of the studied language.

References

1. Patrioticheskoye vospitaniye na urokakh inostrannogo yazyka = Patriotic education in foreign language lessons. *Molodoy uchenyy*. 2023;12:148–150 (In Russ.). URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/459/100999/> (accessed: 15.05.2024)
2. Malagina E.S., Voistinova G.Kh. Sredstva patrioticheskogo vospitaniya studentov = Means of patriotic education of students. *Nauchnyye vyskazyvaniya*. 2023;22:36–41 (In Russ.). URL: https://nvjournal.ru/article/Sredstva_patrioticheskogo_vospitaniya_studentov/ (accessed: 15.05.2024)

3. Atmaikina O.S. *Patrioticheskoye vospitaniye na urokakh angliyskogo yazyka* = Patriotic education in English lessons. *Patriotic education in theory and practice of A.S. Makarenko: materials of the VIII All-Russian Makarenko readings with international participation*. Krasnoyarsk; 2020. Pp. 130–134 (In Russ.)
4. Zapisnykh O.V., Sviridova E.V. Puti realizatsii patrioticheskogo vospitaniya na urokakh inostrannogo yazyka = Ways of implementing patriotic education in foreign language lessons. *Vestnik Altayskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo universiteta*. 2019;4:34–38 (In Russ.)
5. Ogienko Yu.S. Patrioticheskoye vospitaniye na urokakh inostrannogo yazyka s ispolzovaniyem videofilmov = Patriotic education in foreign language lessons using video films. *Vestnik magistratury*. 2019;6 (In Russ.). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/patrioticheskoe-vospitanie-na-urokah-inostrannogo-yazyka-s-ispolzovaniem-videofilmov-1> (accessed: 15.05.2024)
6. Zakharova A.A., Manuilova N.S., Kopaneva T.G. Case study sovremennyy podkhod v obuchenii inostrannomu yazyku = Case study modern approach to teaching foreign language. *Nauchnoye obozreniye: aktual'nyye voprosy teorii i praktiki*. 2023;134–137 (In Russ.)
7. Vasilyeva L.P., Volodina E.V. et al. Otsenka tselenapravlennosti primeneniya sovremennykh IKT studentami vuzov v obrazovatel'nom protsesse = Assessment of the purposefulness of the use of modern ICT by university students in the educational process. *Science for Education Today*. 2020;2:124–137 (In Russ.)
8. Trofimova I.G., Agafonova G.Z., et al. O patrioticheskom vospitanii studentov tekhnicheskikh spetsialnostey v protsesse izucheniya inostrannogo yazyka = On patriotic education of students of technical specialties in the process of studying a foreign language. *Bulletin of the ChSPU named after I.Ya. Yakovlev*. 2020;2 (In Russ.). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-patrioticheskom-vospitanii-studentov-tehnicheskikh-spetsialnostey-v-protsesse-izucheniya-inostrannogo-yazyka> (accessed: 15.05.2024)
9. Filatova O.R. Patriotic education of schoolchildren in English lessons = Patriotic education of schoolchildren in English lessons. *Materials of the XXVII Spiritual and Historical Readings in memory of the Holy Equal-to-the-Apostles Cyril and Methodius*. Edited by Archpriest Noskov A. Tomsk: CNTI; 2018. pp. 240–245 (In Russ.)
10. Zakharova A.A., Manuilova N.S., Kopaneva T.G. Metod Case study v professionalnom obuchenii inostrannomu yazyku studentov tekhnicheskikh napravleniy = Case study method in professional teaching of a foreign language to students of technical fields. *Proceedings of the international forum Victory May 1945*. Rostov-na-Donu. DGTU; 2023. pp. 97–92 (In Russ.)

About the Authors:

Zakharova Anna Alekseevna, Senior Lecturer, Department of a foreign language in the field of technical sciences and technologies, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), zamanna1@yandex.ru

Manuilova Natalya Stepanovna, Senior Lecturer, Department of a foreign language in the field of technical sciences and technologies, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), nata-632009@yandex.ru

Kopaneva Tatiana Georgievna, Cand. Sci. (Philology), Associate Professor, Department of a foreign language in the field of social and humanitarian sciences, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), tkopaneva@list.ru

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Захарова Анна Алексеевна, старший преподаватель кафедры иностранного языка в сфере технических наук и технологий, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), zamanna1@yandex.ru

Мануйлова Наталья Степановна, старший преподаватель кафедры иностранного языка в сфере технических наук и технологий, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), nata-632009@yandex.ru

Копанева Татьяна Георгиевна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры иностранного языка в сфере социогуманитарных наук, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), tkopaneva@list.ru

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 17.02.2025

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 01.03.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 04.03.2025

PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE



UDC 7.05; 655

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-47-52>



Ecological Paradigm of Print Product Design

Tatiana O. Berdnik  , Irina V. Dorokhina

Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

 tatiana@berdnik.me

Abstract

Introduction. In today's world, the issues of ecology and sustainable development are becoming more and more relevant. One of the areas where these problems can be successfully solved is the design of printing products. The urgency of this topic has determined the purpose of the study, which consists in the analysis of specific design approaches in the greening of polygraphic production. Taking into account the growing interest of society and state structures in environmental efficiency in various production sectors, the study of environmental principles in printing becomes not only an aesthetic, but also a socio-cultural, economic and technological trend of modern communicative design.

Materials and Methods. The material for this study was the latest scientific developments in the field of printing production, which opened up new opportunities for saving material resources, achieving an optimal ratio of costs and durability of products, the development of new materials and technologies that reduce environmental damage. The basic method was bibliographic research. The implementation of the stated goal was also based on the method of analysis of formal and stylistic features of objects of design of polygraphic products in the context of the formation of new aesthetics and digitalisation of the design process.

Results. Approaches to optimisation of printing production from the point of view of its ecological efficiency are studied. The ways of minimising harmful effects on the environment at the stages of design and manufacturing of printing objects are considered. Specific design methods of saving materials to ensure ecological circulation, reducing the toxicity of polygraphic production, introducing interactive technologies and style approaches to the artistic design of book publications in the context of environmental issues are described. Some of these methods contradict the usual traditions of printing design and even the accepted regulatory requirements, but from the point of view of the environmental agenda they represent innovative technologies. The experience of these innovations forms a new ecological culture of society.

Discussion and Conclusion. Ecological design in printing production plays an important role in creating a sustainable and socially responsible industry. The development of this area requires joint efforts on the part of producers, designers, consumers and government agencies in order to create a healthier and safer environment for human civilisation. Using specific methods and tools, design becomes a driver for the formation of environmental culture and a factor of environmental safety of society.

Keywords: ecological efficiency, sustainable development, ecocentric consciousness, ecological design, polygraphic production

For Citation. Berdnik T.O., Dorokhina I.V. Ecological paradigm of print product design. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):47–52. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-47-52>

Экологическая парадигма дизайна полиграфической продукции

Т.О. Бердник , И.В. Дорохина

Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

✉ tatiana@berdnik.me

Аннотация

Введение. В современном мире вопросы экологии и устойчивого развития становятся все более актуальными. Одной из областей, где эти проблемы могут быть успешно решены, является дизайн полиграфической продукции. Острота данной тематики определила цель исследования, состоящую в анализе специфических дизайнерских подходов в экологизации полиграфического производства. С учетом возрастающего интереса общества и государственных структур к экологической эффективности в различных производственных отраслях исследование экологических принципов в полиграфии становится не только эстетическим, но и социокультурным, экономическим, технологическим трендом современного коммуникативного дизайна.

Материалы и методы. Материалом для данного исследования послужили новейшие научные разработки в сфере полиграфического производства, открывшие новые возможности для экономии материальных ресурсов, достижения оптимального соотношения затрат и долговечности изделий, разработки новых материалов и технологий, снижающих вред окружающей среде. Базовым методом стало библиографическое исследование. Реализация заявленной цели базировалась также на методе анализа формально-стилевых особенностей объектов дизайна полиграфической продукции в контексте формирования новой эстетики и цифровизации дизайнерского процесса.

Результаты исследования. Исследованы подходы к оптимизации полиграфического производства с точки зрения его экологической эффективности. Рассмотрены пути минимизации вредных воздействий на окружающую среду на этапах проектирования и изготовления объектов полиграфии. Описаны специфические дизайнерские методы экономии материалов для обеспечения экологического тиража, снижения токсичности производства полиграфической продукции, внедрения интерактивных технологий и стилиевых подходов к художественному оформлению книжных изданий в контексте экологической проблематики. Некоторые из этих методов противостоят привычным традициям полиграфического дизайна и даже принятым нормативным требованиям, но с точки зрения экологической повестки представляют собой инновационные технологии. Опыт этих инноваций формирует новую экологическую культуру общества.

Обсуждение и заключение. Экологический дизайн в полиграфическом производстве играет важную роль в создании устойчивой и социально ответственной индустрии. Развитие данного направления требует совместных усилий со стороны производителей, дизайнеров, потребителей и государственных структур с целью создания более здоровой и безопасной среды для человеческой цивилизации. Используя специфические методы и инструменты, дизайн становится драйвером формирования экологической культуры и фактором экологической безопасности общества.

Ключевые слова: экологическая эффективность, устойчивое развитие, экоцентрическое сознание, экологический дизайн, полиграфическое производство

Для цитирования. Бердник Т.О., Дорохина И.В. Экологическая парадигма дизайна полиграфической продукции. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):47–52. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-47-52>

Introduction. The social problems of today's reality are connected with changes in values, thinking and human attitude to the surrounding world. Successfully developing environmental education stimulates ecocentric consciousness and becomes an effective motivational factor of moderate consumption. The formation of new ecological habits in the social and personal sphere can become a positive result of this intension. Ecodesign is now considered as a factor in the development of modern aesthetics, which indicates its importance in the context of contemporary design practices.

For the first time mankind faced the problems of preserving natural resources in the second half of the 19th century, when, as a result of the scientific and technological revolution, the method of production of consumer goods fundamentally changed and manual labour was replaced by machine industry. The term 'ecology' and the essence of this scientific direction were first formulated by the German naturalist Ernst Haeckel in 1869 [1].

However, the ecological paradigm did not become a sustainable agenda of social consciousness until a century later. Since design as an activity reflects all social concepts, ecological consciousness in this period became an integral part of design thinking. There is even a special direction in art and design culture calling ecological design.

Most researchers attribute the origin of the phenomenon of ecological design to the 70s of the 20th century. The main idea of this phenomenon is to achieve harmonious relations of the main components of the system ‘man – environment’ as a response to the objective challenges of the gaining momentum of the scientific and technological revolution [1]. Ecologisation of scientific knowledge in design activity implies the active influence of design on the ecological safety of human civilisation. Design is able to solve a set of problems, including such aspects as saving materials and natural resources, the optimal ratio of costs for the production of the product, its durability and ergonomics, orientation on the use of materials and technologies that are safe for the environment [2].

In this context, the main vector of ecological design development is the emphasis on the product at all stages of its life cycle from the design idea to production realisation and further utilisation [3, 4]. The reality of such a task is ensured by the relationship between design and innovative scientific developments in the field of creating new materials and resource-saving technologies.

Design is one of the most multidisciplinary areas of creative activity. Each direction covers its own consumer zones, relies on specific production technologies, and has its own instruments of influence on social development and public consciousness. One of the missions of design activity is the solution of artistic tasks with the aim of artification of human life. However, the solution of this task is inextricably linked to the production realisation of the designer’s artistic intention [5]. Therefore, design practices a multilevel approach to environmental issues, on the one hand, in the context of communicative function of environmental education and, on the other hand, technological improvement of production, [5; 6].

Due to the topicality of the topic, many theorists and practicing designers study specific methods and approaches to solving ecological problems. At the same time, ecological concepts in the narrow sphere of polygraphic product design have not yet received enough attention. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to analyse the resources of environmental efficiency in the design of polygraphic objects.

Materials and Methods. In order to realise the research objective, the main method of bibliographic analysis was used, the essence of which consists in working with published information sources, their study and interpretation. A number of scientific works devoted to the essence of the problem under study were analysed, the information was systematised, and the author’s point of view on specific design tools of ecological improvement of printing production through the implementation of design tasks was formed.

The research materials were scientific works of environmental scientists, cultural scientists, art critics and designers. The criteria for selecting sources for analysis were such factors as relevance and innovativeness of information, its theoretical and practical significance, the author’s practical experience in design activity of the researched area.

Results. Ecological design in printing is an important area that aims to normalise the relationship between humans and the environment. A special approach to the layout of print publications, the use of ecological materials in production, the reduction of emissions, the use of zero-waste production, the introduction of recycling: all these measures play a key role in creating a more sustainable and environmentally friendly printing industry.

As applied to the printing industry, sustainability implies taking into account the principles of environmental protection and minimising the harmful impact on it at all stages of design, production and ‘life’.

The evolution of the concept of ‘ecological design’ in printing has its own history and is closely connected with the development of modern design trends. One of the key aspects of this evolution is the transition from classical design approaches to modern trends.

The use of ‘ecological’ paper is becoming a topical trend in printing art. It is known that the most toxic process of paper production is bleaching. It is impossible in printing to completely abandon bright white paper, which is an ideal background for placing text and illustrations. But there are interesting examples of the deliberate use of kraft paper with low toxicity in its production.

A kind of manifesto of ecological culture is a series of books for children, designed and developed by German artist Kathrin Wiele. These books are a harmonious symbiosis of content and form. Telling young readers stories about ecosystems and habitats of living creatures and plants, the books also formally correspond to ecological themes; they are printed on unbleached kraft cardboard with non-toxic colours, as close as possible to natural shades [7]. In this way the designer contributed to the environmental education of children. The example rather belongs to the exceptions. Kraft paper is more often used for technical printing products. But this experience can be the beginning of the formation of a new aesthetic concept.

The most important aesthetic component of a print product is colour. A step in the direction of ecological trends was a move away from treating colour as a design tool that serves only as a bright signal to attract the attention of the potential consumer. Often, in an effort to achieve the status of ‘eco-friendliness’, designers chose a certain colour scheme, which was associated with natural colours and could testify to the naturalness of the product. This approach is a substitution of the true ecological solution of the design problem by a purely external formal manifestation [8].

The essence of eco-efficiency in print design implies the use of safe colours. And safety is understood as both harmless contact of the consumer with the printing product and production technologies that do not damage natural resources.

Another modern design concept at the intersection of the aesthetic function, which is responsible for the external attractiveness of the product, and the communicative function, which forms the environmental awareness of the consumer, is the preference for minimalism in the design of printing objects. This style trend in design is becoming more and more in demand. Increased decorativeness, excessive details and graphic elements, popular in graphic design of the twentieth century, are replaced by the aesthetics of laconic form and strict graphic colouristic solution with a predominantly white background [9; 10]. This trend is characteristic of almost all polygraphic products: labels, posters, packaging, multi-page publications, etc.

Minimalism, as a popular stylistic trend in design, turns out to be associated with moderate ecological consumption, and, in addition, leads to minimal use of potentially environmentally harmful dyes and other toxic substances of printing production (solvents, films, etc.).

All polygraphic products, being the objects of graphic design, serve for effective transmission of useful information. Modern digital technologies help to resolve the contradiction between the aesthetics of minimalism and the completeness of communicative task fulfilment. A common situation today is the use of interactive tools [11].

Thus, the practice of placing QR codes makes it possible to significantly reduce descriptions and, therefore, the resources used, while providing all the necessary information about the product and creating a unique experience of interaction between the consumer and the brand. It is possible to get access to additional information about the origin of the product, multimedia presentation, recipes of use, etc. by QR code. By its means it is possible to attract the consumer to interact with the brand by inviting him to participate in some action and social survey [11].

Some brands also have experience in incorporating augmented reality technologies into print products. With AR-enabled applications, consumers can see virtual elements such as 3D product models or interactive instructions. 'Smart labels equipped with Radio-frequency identification (RFID) chips and sensors are an innovative solution that is becoming increasingly popular in the logistics world. These labels are transforming the way products are tracked and managed, providing valuable benefits to businesses and consumers [12].

In the heterogeneous family of print design activities, the highest priority is publishing. In the design and production of multi-page book editions, three main stages stand out - design layout, prepress and printing. In all these stages, successful steps are possible to ensure sustainable print runs.

First of all, as part of the pre-project analysis, the publisher determines the technical parameters of the book. At this stage, characteristics that may affect the environmental performance of the product are considered. The terms of reference determine the size of the book, the volume of the publication (number of sheets), the text layout, the design of headers, footers, the number of colours used in printing, and the quality of the cover or binding. It also determines the size of the page and margins.

Reducing the size of margins is one of the possible steps of greening a publication, as it leads to a reduction in the volume of the book and thus to saving resources. The Russian book publishing house Ad Marginem uses its original system of margins in its own publications. This system contradicts State Standard 5773–90, which contains requirements for the layout of books. According to the standard, the outer margins should be larger than the inner margins. However, publishers slightly violate the standard of the book structure and use small outer margins, slightly increasing the inner ones. This has a positive effect both on the convenience for the reader, as it is not necessary to open the book much to read the text 'inside', and on the economy of paper, as the margins are used more rationally [13].

The font choice also affects the overall size of the book, because depending on the typeface chosen for the text, the capacity of the information on the page can vary. The Dutch company SPRANQ set out to develop a font that would fulfil the requirements of text legibility and economical ink consumption. The result was the Ecofont programme, which processes familiar fonts (Arial, Verdana, Times New Roman), leaving unprintable fragments in the letters. For this development in 2010, the Ecofont programme received the European Award for Ecological Design [14].

In order to reduce wasted materials, some publishers recommend modernising the structure of the book by using a multi-column layout (which allows more text to be placed on a page), reducing or restructuring the header, eliminating the use of footers where possible, and relying predominantly on white for the cover.

These proposals are controversial from the point of view of the classical approach to book design, but, nevertheless, their application can indeed significantly reduce the amount of paper, inks, and other materials used in book production without compromising the convenience and aesthetics of the publication. Greening in printing is becoming an influential trend, which can significantly modernise the standards of book design and start the process of redesigning the usual appearance of objects [13; 14].

There are separate recommendations for the sustainable development of the work of the publishing house itself. At the stage of editing, it is suggested to abandon the usual use of paper and edit the text exclusively electronically. And at

the stage of advertising promotion of the print run, it is recommended to use mainly electronic resources: websites, social networks, contextual advertising.

All these actions will help to reduce the industry's resource consumption already at the design stage. The application of ecological principles in production is also an important step towards improving eco-efficiency in the industry. Major publishing brands are actively working on the development of 'green' technologies for the development of printing, which indicates the growing interest in environmental efficiency in this industry [15].

Discussion and Conclusion. In today's world, design plays a new role related to the ecological loyalty of printing production and responsibility towards the environment. Environmental challenges are now changing the behaviour of both consumers and producers. Many print brands are seeking to place information on their products about their own sustainable practices, use of sustainable materials, recycling processes, and participation in environmental initiatives.

The use of sustainable and biodegradable materials and recycled cartons is becoming an important challenge for many design approaches. The introduction of new technologies, training of ecological design professionals, and co-operation with environmentally oriented suppliers of materials and equipment are required.

Ecological design is becoming an integral part of publishing companies' development strategies and production processes, which is reflected in their mission and goals. In an ecological approach to design in the printing industry, various aspects related to the use of ecological materials, printing inks, as well as the reduction of emissions and the implementation of zero-waste production principles are important. Ecological design in printing represents an important area that contributes to the normalisation of the relationship between humans and the environment.

References

1. Pankina M.V. *Fenomen ekologicheskogo dizayna: kulturologicheskii analiz = Phenomenon of ecological design: cultural analysis*. Dissertation of Doctor of Cultural Studies. Ekaterinburg; 2016. 282 p. (In Russ.)
2. Aronov V.R. *Dizayn v kulture XX veka = Design in the Culture of the 20th Century*. Moscow: Publisher D. Aronov; 2013. 406 p. (In Russ.)
3. Pankina M.V. Integrativnaya model ekologicheskogo dizayna: soderzhatelnyy, tekhnologicheskii i esteticheskii komponenty = Integrative model of ecological design: substantive, technological and aesthetic components. *Istoricheskiiye, filosofskiiye, politicheskiiye i yuridicheskiiye nauki, kulturologiya i iskusstvovedeniye = Historical, philosophical, political and legal sciences, cultural studies and art criticism. Theory and practice issues*. 2015;52(2):136–139. Part. I (In Russ.)
4. Pankina M.V., Zakharova S.V. Environmental design as a new vector of vocational education. *UK Academy of Education (scientific magazine)*. 2012;1:29–30.
5. Beylakh O.D. Osobennosti ekologicheskogo dizayna v proyektnoy praktike dizaynerov 1960–70-kh godov XX veka = Features of ecological design in the design practice of designers of the 1960–70s of the 20th century. *Scientific World* (In Russ.). URL: <http://www.sworld.com.ua/index.php/ru/arts-architecture-and-construction213/theory-and-history-of-culture-213/17585-213-347> (accessed: 15.07.2024)
6. Glazachev S.N., Glazachev O.S. Glazachev O.S. Ekologicheskiiye tseli razvitiya tsysyacheletiya = Environmental Millennium Development Goals. *Vestnik Mezhdunarodnoy akademii nauk. Russkaya sektsiya*. 201;2:25–29 (In Russ.)
7. Katrin Wiehle. URL: https://www.beltz.de/foreign_rights/authors/autorensseite/3934-katrin-wiehle/2.html?cHash=d0d07b11b43c379e593eb6adadde15a5 (accessed: 20.07.2024)
8. Uvarov A.V. *Ekologicheskii dizayn: opyt issledovaniya protsessov khudozhestvennogo proyektirovaniya = Ecological design: experience of studying artistic design processes*. Dissertation of a candidate of art history. Moscow; 2010. 100 p. (In Russ.)
9. Becker J. *Menshe znachit bolshe. Minimalizm – put k osoznannoy zhizni = The More of Less: Finding the Life You Want Under Everything You Own*. Moscow: EKSMO; 320 p. (In Russ.)
10. Genisaretsky O.I. *Ekologiya kul'tury. Teoreticheskiiye i proyektnyye problem = Ecology of Culture. Theoretical and Design Problems*. Moscow: All-Russian Institute of Cultural Studies; 1991. 153 p. (In Russ.)
11. Print design in the digital age and innovations of the future. URL: <https://markustudio.com/print-design-in-the-digital-age-innovating-for-the-future/> (accessed: 22.06.2024)
12. Li Ginseng, Lyakh V.I. Ekologicheskii dizain i ego rol v razvitii kul'tury sovremennogon obshchestva = Environmental design and its role in development cultures of modern society. *Kultura i tsivilizatsiya*. 2022;12(1A): 231–237 (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.34670/AR.2022.23.15.027>
13. Ivanova E.A. *Ekodizayn kak faktor razvitiya sovremennoy estetiki = Ecodesign as a factor in the development of modern aesthetics*. *Nauka v megapolise*. 2020;21(5) (In Russ.). URL: <https://mgpu-media.ru/issues/issue-21/art-criticism/ecodesign.html> (accessed: 28.06.2024)
14. *Printing and ecology: what are the largest brands doing to develop "green technologies"?* = *Printing and ecology: what are the largest brands doing to develop "green technologies"?* (In Russ.). URL: <https://www.foroffice.ru/articles/185083/> (accessed: 10.06.2024)
15. Barnett J. *Beasley Larry Ecodesign for Cities and Suburbs*. USA: Publisher: Island Press; 2015. 304 p.

About the Authors:

Tatiana Olegovna Berdnik, Cand. Sci. (Philosophy), Professor, Head of the Design Department, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), tatiana@berdnik.me

Irina Viktorovna Dorokhina, Master's student of the Department of Design, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), jivkurilka@yandex.ru

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Бердник Татьяна Олеговна, кандидат философских наук, профессор, заведующая кафедрой дизайна, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), tatiana@berdnik.me

Дорохина Ирина Викторовна, магистрант кафедры дизайна, Донского государственного технического университета (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), jivkurilka@yandex.ru

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 18.12.2024

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 09.01.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 12.01.2025

RELIGIOUS STUDIES



UDC 22.06

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-53-58>



Anthropology of Love in Texts of the New Testament in the Light of the Modern Age

Tamara S. Olenich¹ , Tatyana I. Eroshenko² 

^{1,2} Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

² Institute of Water Transport named after G.Y. Sedov, branch of “State Maritime University named after Admiral F.F. Ushakov”, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ tamara1970@inbox.ru

Abstract

Introduction. The scientific problem of the nature and essence of human is raised on the basis of understanding the phenomenon of love in the texts of the New Testament. In the light of the monumental changes that modern humanity is experiencing, the issues of the relationship between Christian love and the sophic concept, their philosophical and theological foundations, are actualized. The purpose of the study is to draw attention to the deep meanings of love in the Gospel texts.

Materials and Methods. Dialogue reading is used as a method of cognition, and through it the most important aspects of the human world are studied. Dialogueness has long been in philosophy the principle of understanding the world around us. From the standpoint of dialogue as a method of knowledge, human thinking, the sociocultural world, and its laws of contradiction are examined. General theoretical research methods, dialectical and historical approaches are also used.

Results. It is justified to distinguish three eras of increasing interest to the mastering of the New Testament text in culture: the era of the approval of Christianity on the territory of the Roman Empire; the era of the Reformation, religious wars and bourgeois revolutions, and finally the modern era. The relationship between philosophical and theological foundations of the identity of love in Christianity as the highest virtue, uniting human with God and neighbor and Divine Wisdom, has been studied and analyzed.

Discussion and Conclusion. The most important result in the development of the concept of anthropology of love in the texts of the New Testament was the combination of philosophical and theological aspects, philosophy and mysticism, in understanding the Divine nature of love, the sacralization of the theme of love. This concept occupies an important place in religious and philosophical reflections and writings of a number of Orthodox thinkers such as Vladimir Solovyov, Sergiy Bulgakov. In the Christian context, Sophia is often identified with the Divine Wisdom which is mentioned in the Old Testament, especially in the books of Proverbs, Wisdom of Solomon and Sirach.

Keywords: anthropology, dialogue reading, Christianity, New Testament, love, Sophia, Wisdom, modern era

For Citation. Olenich T.S., Eroshenko T.I. Anthropology of Love in Texts of the New Testament in the Light of the Modern Age. *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):53–58. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-53-58>

Оригинальное теоретическое исследование

Антропология любви в текстах Нового Завета в свете современной эпохи

Т.С. Оленич¹ , Т.И. Ерошенко² 

^{1,2} Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

² Институт водного транспорта им. Г.Я. Седова – филиал «Государственный морской университет им. адмирала Ф.Ф. Ушакова», г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

✉ tamara1970@inbox.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Поднимается научная проблема о природе и сущности человека на основе осмысления феномена любви в текстах Нового Завета. В свете грандиозных изменений, которые переживает современное человечество,

актуализируются вопросы взаимосвязи христианской любви и софийной концепции, их философские и теологические основы. Цель исследования – обратить внимание на глубинные смыслы любви в Евангельских текстах. **Материалы и методы.** В качестве метода познания используется диалоговое чтение и через него изучаются важнейшие аспекты мира человека. Диалогичность давно в философии стала принципом осмысления окружающего мира. С позиций диалога как метода познания исследуется человеческое мышление, социокультурный мир, его законы противоречия. Применяются также общетеоретические методы исследования, диалектический и исторический подходы.

Результаты исследования. Обосновано выделение трех эпох повышения интереса к освоению текста Нового Завета в культуре: эпоха утверждения христианства на территории Римской империи; эпоха Реформации, религиозных войн и буржуазных революций и, наконец, современная эпоха. Изучена и проанализирована взаимосвязь философских и теологических оснований тождества любви в христианстве как высшей добродетели, объединяющей человека с Богом и ближним и Божественной Премудрости.

Обсуждение и заключение. Важнейшим итогом в развитии концепции антропологии любви в текстах Нового Завета было соединение философских и богословских аспектов, философии и мистики в понимании Божественной природы любви, сакрализация темы любви. Эта концепция, занимает важное место в религиозно-философских размышлениях и писаниях ряда православных мыслителей, таких как Владимир Соловьев, Сергей Булгаков. В христианском контексте София часто отождествляется с Божественной Премудростью, о которой говорится в Ветхом Завете, особенно в книгах Притчей, Премудрости Соломона и Сираха.

Ключевые слова: антропология, диалоговое чтение, христианство, Новый Завет, любовь, София, Премудрость, современная эпоха

Для цитирования. Оленич Т.С., Ерошенко Т.И. Антропология любви в текстах Нового Завета в свете современной эпохи. *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):53–58. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-53-58>

Introduction. The nature and essence of human cannot be fully revealed outside the phenomenon of love. The natural, mental and socio-cultural factors of a human's being converge and refract in it, and in the personality itself, through love, the past, present and future, eternal and endless, the beginning and end of being. Therefore, the metaphysics of love is dialectical, it believes both the denial of love and that love itself denies a lot: hatred, death and finiteness. Behind its visible phenomenal row there is a deep metaphysical essence of meanings read by eras and civilizations in different ways. Therefore, there is a complete reason to consider the anthropology of love as a direct given of human existence. The topic is actualized in the modern world by the crisis of love, which is replaced by material in the boundless cult of consumption.

The purpose of the study is to draw attention to the deep meanings of love in the Gospel texts. The gospel texts are more than two thousand years old, but they have not been still read, at the beginning of the third millennium, have not been mastered yet. Nevertheless, one of the most important aspects of knowing the world is through reading the text. For a person who knows and is in the process of cognition, the text requiring reading appears the whole world around them in all its relatively independent parts. The entire living pre-human world in all its diversity was born from the “mastery” of the art of “genetic reading”. Mythological and religious texts as sources of knowledge are not adequately appreciated by everyone. It is no coincidence that the most common expression of doubt about the reliability of the source among publicists is the phrase: “And this is a myth!”. At the same time, one cannot but admit the truth of A.F. Losev about the role of myth in science. He wrote that science is not a myth, but it is mythological and not only “primitive”, but any... [1]. Appearing in the 1st–2nd centuries Christian texts became a harbinger of the crisis of the Roman Empire, a powerful spiritual weapon “in the transition period from antiquity to the Middle Ages”, marked a sharp expansion of the “moral horizon” [2, p. 215–216].

“All ye that labor and are heavy-laden” responded to the most severe forms of oppression and the ruthless suppression of the slightest attempt at resistance paradoxically: with a religious, humanistic project, the doctrine of love as the main quality of a person, as an attribute that can only preserve and save the person. The gospel is texts left to us by the first Christians. They set such a dimension of a person and such models of their behavior that pulling up to this dimension and trying on these models by people on themselves for more than two thousand years has not been completed. Reading, which is accompanied by knowledge not only of answers, but also of questions that encourage the reader to improve themselves, will be called by us dialogue reading. This, basically, is the real reading of a person.

Materials and Methods. As a method of studying love, the gospel texts use dialogue reading as reading the entire course of human life. From birth, a person learns the art of reading: to understand spoken language, written speech, to understand what certain subjects mean. There are two types of reading: primary, direct perception of the text in the source, and secondary, perception of the meanings of the content of the texts of the source through their reflection in the culture of society. The perception of the text, as a rule, is not carried out once and for all. From the standpoint of dialogue as a method of knowledge, human thinking, the sociocultural world, and its laws of contradiction are examined. General theoretical research methods such as analysis, synthesis, analogy, dialectical and historical approaches are also used.

Results. One can recall the words of the evangelist John the Theologian on the Christian understanding of love: God is love (1In.4, 8). In Christianity, love is meant not as an ordinary feeling, but as a manifestation of life itself. Love in this understanding consists in the manifestation of sincere feelings for every creation of God. A person with such understanding shows this benevolence with concrete deeds. In this sense, a person without God represents some emptiness that cannot get along with itself without Him.

At the time of writing the New Testament, the meanings of the word “love” were many-sided. The conceptual series of different meanings was built as follows: “storge”, “fileo”, “eros” and “agape”. In the Christian meaning, God’s love, the concept of “agape” was used. Its essence is in the essential understanding of the active side of love, sacrificial, realized not so much in the sphere of feelings as by the actions of people creating the fabric of being.

Many thinkers believed that initially erotic love, Christian and sexual were the faces of the same love. Then there was a need to divide the term so that to convict sin. Thus, all four types of love appeared. Until a person fell into sin, they were one with God, had the opportunity to fully contemplate the essence of love, but after the fall they lost it.

“Love-agape”, is the highest sense of acceptance of another in identity with oneself, their true guise, this is why people should live as couples. The family is an organism where those individuals who were originally alien to each other should eventually become one whole “And he will stick to his wife, and there will be two of one flesh, so that they are no longer two, but one flesh” (Matt. 19,5–6). Unity and complement, perfection are the essence of love at its foundation. “For God loved the world so much that he gave his only begotten Son, so that everyone who believes in him would not die, but had eternal life” (John 3: 16). Therefore, in Christianity, only through unity with God, love for one’s neighbor is realized: “God is Love, and that who abides in love abides in God, and God in them” (1In.4: 16).

From the point of view of the Savior and His disciples, love does not consist in experiences, but in keeping the commandments. “If you love Me, keep My commandments” (John 14: 15), He says, and the Apostle John repeats: “Whoever says”: I have known Him, “but does not keep His commandments, they are liars, and there is no truth in them” (1 John 2: 4); “Since this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments” (1 John 5: 3). True self-love consists in the fulfillment of Christ’s Commandments. The commandments were given to a person so that according to their fulfillment they would gain true and complete freedom. The commandments are a paved road that leads directly to God. Life outside these commandments is an overgrown path that leads only to desolation and the loss of oneself as the Creation of God.

Thus, we have analyzed the texts of the New Testament and their reception in philosophy, which gives reason to assert the existence of three eras of increasing interest in the studying the text of the New Testament in culture, in greater importance in philosophy in the texts of the New Testament: the era of the establishment of Christianity on the territory of the Roman Empire and the formation of medieval states (1st – 11th century); the era of the Reformation, religious wars and bourgeois revolutions (16th – 19th centuries); and, finally, the modern era (from the end of the 20th century). All three eras are characterized by a transitional character, filled with dramatic events, but different in pace social time. In each of these eras, thinkers can be distinguished who managed to pay attention to the most essential for this era in the texts of the New Testament itself or in its reflections in culture. Through sophistry (wisdom), the philosophical meaning of love is revealed and a theological comprehension of its essence in Christianity as a single one takes place. In Christianity, Sophia is a world-creating force, there is also a cosmogonic image of the “artist” and the mother bosom of universal diversity in it. In the concept of Sophia, the philosophical understanding of love and the Christian revelation of its absolute timeless essence over the world substance, blocking the chaos and darkness of the universe, and closing the personal descent to decay and death as the highest virtue that unites a person with the God of power, converge and refract.

Discussion and Conclusion. The prerequisites for discussing the theme of love in philosophy must be sought in reflections on a number of close concepts: gender, sex, marriage and family, male and female, androgyny, etc. The theme of love enters ancient metaphysics with Plato’s dialogue “Feast” [3]. The philosophical understanding of love is developed in the works of M. Eliade “Mephistopheles and Androgynus” [4]. A powerful theoretical step in understanding the phenomenon of love was made by psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychology: S. Freud, O. Weininger, F. Adler, E. Fromm, K. Horney, E. Erickson, C. Jung [5–11]. They subjected many ancient myths to analytics and actualization in modern spirituality, and on their basis created the concepts of sexual determination of identification and self-identification in the process of socio-cultural development of mankind. The phenomenon of love was peculiarly read on the basis of the mental codes of Russian culture by domestic thinkers: N. Berdyaev, B. Vysheslavtsev, Z. Gippius, Vl. Solovyov, etc. [12–15]. The work “The Meaning of Love” by Vl. Solovyov, of course, had a huge impact on the train of thought of philosophers. It brought to life very popular and timely for that time discussion in philosophy and fiction. N. Berdyaev also turns to Plato, who read, felt and thought about the depth of Eros. Gogol himself turns to Eros when he writes the image of “the Old-World Landowners”. Certainly, Eros himself stands behind his shoulder, leads the pen, because the image of love, over which “almighty time” is powerless, could be inscribed only by him. Bulgakov wrote about the Master and Margarita that love “struck” them like a Finnish knife, but they actually loved a long time ago not knowing each other...

As an aspect of a person's mental life, Eros initiates the internal deep contradictions of a person's life, sometimes destructive worries, tension, internal conflicts of identification in psychoanalysis by S. Freud, C. Jung and further it is comprehended in the works of domestic philosophers such as Voronina O., Gubin V., Korostyleva N., Andreev I., etc. [16–20]. In foreign philosophical and humanitarian literature, the theme of love is present and developed within the framework of gender concepts which are based on ideas about the social construction of love. The foundations of this direction were laid by feminism in the works of O. de Gouges, M. Wollstonecraft as well as the famous sociological works of J. Mill. In these works, the theme of love was deepened by the pressure of patriarchal culture in a specific context that determined a woman not equal to a man in matters of love, marriage and family.

The next step in the development of the concept was the combination of philosophical and theological aspects, philosophy and mysticism, in understanding the divine nature of love, the sacralization of the theme of love. This concept, although not an officially recognized doctrine of the Orthodox Church, occupies an important place in religious and philosophical reflections and writings of a number of Orthodox thinkers such as Vladimir Solovyov, Sergiy Bulgakov. The word “Sophia” comes from Greek and is translated as “wisdom”. In the Christian context, Sophia is often identified with the Divine Wisdom which is spoken in the Old Testament, especially in the books of Proverbs, Wisdom of Solomon, and Sirach.

In the New Testament, the Apostle Paul speaks of Christ as the Wisdom of God “God's power and God's wisdom” (1 Cor. 1: 24), which allows some theologians to interpret Sophia as one aspect of Christ. Sergei Nikolaevich Bulgakov (1871–1944) developed a paradigm of unity in Russian thought continuing and developing the sophiological theme begun by V. S. Solovyov. His teachings on Sophia include the following semantic aspects: firstly, Sophia as the hypostasis of the Deity; secondly, Sophia as a creature-uncreated mediator between God and the world; thirdly, Sophia as “eternal femininity” [20]. The sophiological system of S. N. Bulgakov had been developed over the course of thirty years and had never finally reduced to a result.

According to Bulgakov's teachings, Sophia does not have hypostasis, but hypostatic nature, which “is equally different from both hypostasis and the absence of hypostatic nature” and is defined by Bulgakov as “the ability to hypostasize, belong to the hypostasis, be its disclosure, be given to it. This is a special hypostasis state not through one's own, but through a different hypostasis, to hypostasize through self-dedication”. At the beginning, S. Bulgakov interpreted Sophia as “a transcendental subject of knowledge, economy, and history”, but later came close to realizing that Sophia has the nature of God's Unity. In this form, it is able to withstand the chaos of the modern world, immersed in technological progress. However, if Bulgakov considered Sophia as the fourth hypostasis of God, then later, he adjusted his teaching, asserting its combination with the trinity of God.

V.S. Solovyov argued that a person is eternal to God, otherwise they cannot be considered a free and immortal being. “Only with the recognition that every real person is rooted in their deepest essence in the eternal divine world... two great truths can reasonably be admitted: human freedom and human immortality” [15, p. 170].

The theme of love was, one might say, cross-cutting for both poetic and philosophical creativity of V.S. Solovyov. Citing words from N.A. Berdyaev's book “Philosophy of Freedom” that “how terrible it is that philosophy has ceased to be declaration of love, lost Eros, turned into a dispute about words”, A.F. Losev states the following: “Solovyov is that almost the only philosopher of the second half of the 19th century, in any case, the most significant and great, whose philosophy is an explicit or hidden, but constant «declaration of love»”.

Vladimir Solovyov and Sergey Bulgakov are outstanding Russian thinkers who made a significant contribution to the understanding and development of the theme of love and Sophia in philosophy and theology. Both thinkers saw in love and Sophia not only metaphysical abstractions, but also real forces that could transform the world. They emphasized the importance of inner spiritual experience and service to others as pathways to true understanding and realization of these higher ideals. In the works of Solovyov and Bulgakov, love acts as a powerful tool for overcoming temporal and spatial constraints, and Sophia as the embodiment of wisdom and spiritual completeness.

There is every reason to conclude that V. Solovyov and S. Bulgakov provide a deep and multifaceted understanding of love and Sophia, combining philosophical reflections with theological revelations, and remain important sources for understanding the spiritual and cultural mission of mankind. The connection between love in Christianity and the sophic concept lies in a common goal, that is to lead a person to a deep comprehension of Divine nature and unity with God. Love as the highest manifestation of Christian life and Sophia as the embodiment of Divine Wisdom complement each other opening up new horizons of spiritual knowledge and perfection. When a person made a choice in favor of love, they committed the act of choosing and understanding the absoluteness of love. Through love, a person can comprehend the Wisdom of God, and through Sophia find inspiration for the manifestation of love in their life. However, the absolute understanding of love brings a person into the plane of position: “God is Truth, God is Beauty, God is Love”.

References

1. Losev A.F. *Dialectic of myth*. Moscow: Pravda; 1990. URL: <https://staff.tiame.uz/storage/users/425/books/FSvMtKXADgaU9cz4MadFzfW45GI9oJkF1PhgB0dz.pdf> (accessed: 18.09.2024)
2. Panarin A.S. “Retro” style in ideology and politics. Moscow: Mysl; 1989. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/Wran7YWPl1Iib?ysclid=m6chuqc8rd601661849> (accessed: 18.09.2024)
3. Plato Feast. *Collected works: in 4 volumes, V. 2*. Moscow: Mysl; 1993. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/dVyoJk7pDB04p?ysclid=m6chxraxxp909082699> (accessed: 28.11.2024)
4. Eliade M. *Mephistopheles and androgyne*. Saint Petersburg: Aletheia; 1998. URL: https://booksafe.net/read/eliade_mircha-mefistofel_i_androgin-232119.html?ysclid=m6cigw5lsy197960279#p2 (accessed: 28.08.2024)
5. Freud S. *Psychology of sexuality*. Minsk: Folio; 1993. URL: https://cpp-p.ru/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Freйд_Zigmund_Psihologiya_seksualnosti.pdf?ysclid=m6cipm3les506685781 (accessed: 18.09.2024)
6. Weininger O. *Gender and character*. Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix; 1998. URL: <https://vshp.pro/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Otto-Vejninger.-Pol-i-harakter.pdf?ysclid=m6cir79pln217779> (accessed: 18.09.2024)
7. Adler F. *Parenting*. Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix; 1998. URL: <https://pedlib.ru/Books/4/0473/index.shtml> (accessed: 18.09.2024)
8. Fromm E. *Man and woman*. Moscow: AST; 1998. URL: <https://libcat.ru/knigi/nauka-i-obrazovanie/psihologiya/209007-erih-fromm-muzhchina-i-zhenshhina.html> (accessed: 28.05.2024)
9. Horney K. *Female psychology*. Saint Petersburg: East European Institute of Psychoanalysis; 1993. URL: <https://libcat.ru/knigi/nauka-i-obrazovanie/psihologiya/268114-karen-horni-zhenskaya-psihologiya.html> (accessed: 18.05.2024)
10. Erickson E. *Identity: Youth and Crisis*. Moscow: Progress; 1996. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/MLkjQM5wiTtBy?ysclid=m6cjb6alt45260060259> (accessed: 28.05.2024)
11. Jung C. *Psychological types*. Saint Petersburg: ABC; 2001. URL: <https://libcat.ru/knigi/nauka-i-obrazovanie/psihologiya/253413-karl-yung-psihologicheskie-tipy.html> (accessed: 28.05.2024)
12. Berdyaev N. *Self-knowledge: Favorites*. Moscow: World of Books; 2006. URL: <https://libcat.ru/knigi/nauka-i-obrazovanie/filosofiya/80804-nikolaj-berdyaev-metafizika-pola-i-lyubvi-samopoznanie-sbornik.html#read> (accessed: 10.08.2024)
13. Vysheslavtsev B.G. *Ethics of the transformed Eros*. Moscow: Republic; 1994. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/Blzz1ApEWwyFK?ysclid=m6cjb21li536122637> (accessed: 18.11.2024)
14. Gippius Z.N. *On love. Russian eros, or philosophy of love in Russia*. Moscow: Mysl; 1991. URL: <https://www.litres.ru/book/zinaida-gippius/o-lubvi-26121748/chitat-onlayn/?ysclid=m6cjl2pp8534180382> S. 185–208 (accessed: 18.06.2024)
15. Solovyov V.S. *The meaning of love: Selected works*. Moscow: AST; 2021. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/ZBVeQUIS3FTS5?ysclid=m6cjpmpble842265359> (accessed: 05.06.2024)
16. Gubin V.D. *Love, creativity and thought of the heart. Philosophy of love*. Part 1. Moscow: Publishing House of Political Literature; 1990. Pp. 231–253. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/Uqsi98FB8YnN2?ysclid=m6cjsurajn448452637> (accessed: 18.05.2024)
17. Korostyleva N.N. *Woman and man: from conflict to consent (Study of gender conflict genesis)*. Moscow: Biblionics; 2005. URL: https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000199_000009_002561216/?ysclid=m6ck13va2c62373158 (accessed 18.07.2024)
18. Andreev I.L. Istoki lyubovnoy strasti = The origins of love passion. *Man*. 2002;1:144–152 (In Russ.)
19. Reznichenko A.I. Bulgakov. *Orthodox Encyclopedia*. V. 6. URL: <http://www.pravenc.ru/text/153629.html> (accessed: 28.05.2024)
20. Bulgakov S.N. *Light non-evening. Contemplations and speculations*. Moscow: Art; 1999. URL: <https://djvu.online/file/xCz6uEPRuV7uO> (accessed: 25.06.2024)

About the Authors:

Olenich Tamara Stanislavovna, PhD (Advanced Doctorate) (Philosophy), Professor, Department of Orthodox Culture and Theology, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), tamara1970@inbox.ru

Eroshenko Tatyana Igorevna, PhD (Advanced Doctorate) (Philosophy), Associate Professor, Department of History and Cultural Studies, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation); Institute of Water Transport named after G.Y. Sedov, branch of “State Maritime University named after Admiral F.F. Ushakov” (8A, Sedova St., Rostov-on-Don, 344006, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), eroschenko-1970@mail.ru

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Оленич Тамара Станиславовна, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры православной культуры и теологии, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), tamara1970@inbox.ru

Ерошенко Татьяна Игоревна, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры истории и культурологии, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1); Институт водного транспорта им. Г.Я. Седова – филиал «Государственный морской университет им. адмирала Ф.Ф. Ушакова» (Российская Федерация, 344006, г. Ростов-на-Дону, ул. Седова, 8А), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), eroschenko-1970@mail.ru

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 18.12.2024

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 10.01.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 12.01.2025

THEORY AND HISTORY OF CULTURE



UDC 94 (470; 571)

Original Theoretical Research

<https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-59-67>



Deportations and Compensatory Migrations in the Azov-Black Sea Region during the Great Patriotic War (on the Materials of the Don, Kuban and Stavropol)

Natalya V. Shihova , Vitaly A. Bondarev ✉

Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation

✉ vitalijj-bondarev27@rambler.ru

Abstract

Introduction. The study highlights course and results of the migration campaign initiated in the USSR in 1944 to overcome the negative economic and demographic consequences of the eviction of Crimean Tatars from Crimea in May of the same year. The relevance of the topic is conditioned by the remaining lacunas in the historiography. In particular, the South Russian regional historiography does not sufficiently analyse the activities of the local Party and Soviet authorities in the implementation of government resolutions on the resettlement of Don, Kuban and Stavropol collective farmers in the Crimea and the attitude of collective farmers themselves to this campaign.

Materials and Methods. This paper is based on archival and published documents and materials. The leading research methods were chronological and comparative-historical.

Results. It is noted that the deportation of Crimean Tatars entailed a sharp deterioration of the economic and demographic situation on the peninsula. In an effort to restore the economy of the Crimea, in 1944 the USSR government organised the resettlement of 17 thousand collective farmers' farms to the peninsula. The Ukrainian SSR and the RSFSR acted as donor regions for resettlement to the Crimea. In particular, such administrative-territorial formations of the Russian Federation as Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories were to allocate 7 thousand farms for resettlement to the Crimea. Many collective farmers actively responded to the call of the authorities and voluntarily resettled in the Crimea. All this made it possible to fulfil the planned resettlement plans.

Discussion and Conclusion. It has been proved that the final effect of this compensatory migration was minimal. The main reason for the failure of the government's plans was the fact that neither resettlement collective farms nor ordinary collective farmers could fully adapt to the unfamiliar natural, climatic and economic conditions of the Crimea. This hindered the process of economic consolidation of settlers on the peninsula and stimulated the mass return of collective farmers to their homeland.

Keywords: Azov-Black Sea region, Great Patriotic War, deportation, collective farms, collective farmers, compensatory migration, Crimea, Crimean Tatars

For Citation. Shihova N.V., Bondarev V.A. Deportations and compensatory migrations in the Azov-Black Sea region during the Great Patriotic War (on the materials of the Don, Kuban and Stavropol). *Science Almanac of Black Sea Region Countries*. 2025;11(1):59–67. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-59-67>

Депортации и компенсаторные миграции в Азово-Черноморском регионе в годы Великой Отечественной войны (на материалах Дона, Кубани и Ставрополья)

Н.В. Шишова , В.А. Бондарев  

Донской государственный технический университет, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Российская Федерация

 vitalijj-bondarev27@rambler.ru

Аннотация

Введение. Освещаются ход и результаты миграционной кампании, инициированной в СССР в 1944 г. с целью преодоления негативных экономико-демографических последствий проведенного в мае того же года выселения из Крыма крымских татар. Актуальность темы обусловлена сохраняющимися в историографии лакунами. В частности, в южно-российской региональной историографии недостаточно проанализированы мероприятия местных партийно-советских властей по реализации правительственных постановлений о переселении в Крым донских, кубанских и ставропольских колхозников и отношение самих колхозников к данной кампании.

Материалы и методы. Настоящая работа базируется на архивных и опубликованных документах и материалах. Ведущими методами исследования выступили хронологический и сравнительно-исторический.

Результаты исследования. Отмечено, что депортация крымских татар повлекла за собой резкое ухудшение экономико-демографической ситуации на полуострове. Стремясь восстановить экономику Крыма, правительство СССР в 1944 г. организовало переселение на полуостров 17 тыс. хозяйств колхозников. Регионами-донорами переселения в Крым выступили Украинская ССР и РСФСР. В частности, такие административно-территориальные образования Российской Федерации, как Ростовская область, Краснодарский и Ставропольский края, должны были выделить для переселения в Крым 7 тыс. хозяйств. Многие колхозники активно откликнулись на призыв властей и добровольно переселялись в Крым. Все это позволило выполнить намеченные планы переселения.

Обсуждение и заключение. Доказано, что конечный эффект данной компенсаторной миграции был минимален. Ведущей причиной срыва замыслов правительства выступило то, что ни переселенческие колхозы, ни рядовые колхозники не смогли в полной мере приспособиться к непривычным природно-климатическим и хозяйственным условиям Крыма. Это затрудняло процесс хозяйственного закрепления переселенцев на полуострове и стимулировало массовое возвращение колхозников на родину.

Ключевые слова: Азово-Черноморский регион, Великая Отечественная война, депортация, колхозы, колхозники, компенсаторная миграция, Крым, крымские татары

Для цитирования. Шишова Н.В., Бондарев В.А. Депортации и компенсаторные миграции в Азово-Черноморском регионе в годы Великой Отечественной войны (на материалах Дона, Кубани и Ставрополья). *Научный альманах стран Причерноморья*. 2025;11(1):59–67. <https://doi.org/10.23947/2414-1143-2025-11-1-59-67>

Introduction. The Great Patriotic War includes many diverse events, among which the deportations of small peoples of the USSR, carried out by the Soviet government in order to eliminate a potential ‘fifth column’ and ensure the security of the rear of the Red Army, occupy a special place. At various times, Soviet Germans, Balkars, Karachais, Kalmyks, Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Ingush and other peoples were resettled from their former places of residence in Siberia, the Urals and Central Asia. During the Soviet period, this painful topic was strictly taboo, and it was only during the ‘perestroika’ period and after the collapse of the USSR that researchers were able to cover it freely. To date, there is a significant number of scientific works that thoroughly analyse the processes of forced resettlement of certain peoples of the Soviet Union in the first half of the 1940s. [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6]. At the same time, there are still a number of inadequately covered issues within the framework of the above-mentioned problems. As a rule, scholars concentrate their efforts on identifying the causes, methods and scale of deportations, the conditions of transportation of displaced peoples, the peculiarities and difficulties of their settlement and life in the new territories, the negative demographic and economic consequences of deportations – the reduction in the number of workers, the cessation of the functioning of collective and state farms, and so on. The ‘compensatory migrations’ remain on the periphery of research attention [5, p. 131], carried out by the Party-Soviet leadership in order to minimise the negative consequences of deportations. Only a few works that analyse these issues can be mentioned [7; 8]. In the South Russian historiography this kind of problematics was practically not touched upon.

Given the obvious gaps in the regional historiography, in this publication we have attempted to analyse the efforts of the Soviet government to optimise the socio-economic situation in those areas of the Azov-Black Sea that were subjected

to deportation during the Great Patriotic War. Being limited by the scope of the article, we focused on the specific content of the measures implemented by the leadership of the Rostov region, Krasnodar and Stavropol territories in the framework of the implementation of government decrees that envisaged economic recovery and replenishment of the population loss in Crimea after the deportation of Crimean Tatars from the peninsula in 1944. The object of this paper is the process of forced displacement of the peoples of the USSR initiated by the Soviet government during the Great Patriotic War. The subject of the study is the governmental measures to minimise the demographic and economic damage caused by deportations in the Azov-Black Sea region, which we consider on the example of the Crimea, Rostov region, Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, since the resources of these southern Russian regions were actively used by the Party-Soviet authorities to improve the situation on the peninsula.

Materials and Methods. The central elements of the source base of this study are archival and published documents and materials. In the representative collections of documents: 'Joseph Stalin to Lavrentiy Beria: 'They must be deported'' (Moscow, 1992) and 'Stalin's Deportations. 1928–1953' (Moscow, 2005), contain a sufficient amount of information about the motives, time and circumstances of the Crimean Tatars' deportation, the number of deportees, and the places of their settlement. Archival funds provide information on governmental measures to organise the resettlement of residents of the Rostov region, Krasnodar and Stavropol territories to the Crimean regions that were emptied after the deportations. We analysed the documents of the Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar and Stavropol Territory Committees of the Communist Party, which were the highest authorities in the boundaries of the mentioned administrative-territorial formations. These documents are now stored in the Centres for Documentation of Contemporary History of Rostov Oblast (f. 9) and Krasnodar Krai (f. 1774a), the State Archive of Contemporary History of Stavropol Krai (f. 1). Their study makes it possible to establish what measures regional authorities took to implement government decisions on the resettlement of Don, Kuban and Stavropol residents to the Crimea. The documents of the Rostov Regional Executive Committee kept in the State Archive of the Rostov Region (f. p-3737) are also very informative. They contain information on the organisation of the resettlement campaign on the Don, statistical data on the number of resettlers, their professional composition, the number of livestock transported with them, etc.

The leading research methods were chronological and comparative-historical. Using these methods, it was possible to identify common features and local peculiarities of the resettlement campaigns in Rostov, Krasnodar and Stavropol regions, the effectiveness of resettlement and the factors that influenced the results of these campaigns.

Results. After Crimea was liberated from Hitler's occupation in April-May 1944 and found itself in the rear of the advancing Red Army, the Soviet government became concerned about ensuring order and security on the peninsula. This work included the detection of enemy spies and saboteurs, active collaborators, and anti-Soviet elements. Counterintelligence quickly established that although 'a significant part of the Tatar population' during the occupation of the peninsula by the Nazis remained loyal to the Soviet authorities, still 'many of the Crimean Tatars were in the service of the enemy' [9, p. 11]. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs L.P. Beria in a letter to I.V. Stalin on 10 May 1944 claimed that more than 20 thousand Crimean Tatars (with the total number of the Tatar population on the peninsula in 140–160 thousand people) deserted from the Red Army and fought with weapons in their hands on the side of the Nazis [10, p. 496]. According to Beria's data, the staff of the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs and State Security arrested 5,381 collaborators of Hitlerites in Crimea by 7 May 1944 [10, p. 496]. At the same time, many collaborators remained on the peninsula, trying to dissolve in the mass of the Tatar population and escape from justice, which threatened the security of the rear of the Soviet troops. For this reason, on 11 May 1944 GKO adopted a resolution № 5859ss 'On the Crimean Tatars', according to which it was necessary to 'evict all Tatars from the territory of the Crimea and settle them permanently as special settlers in the areas of the Uzbek SSR' [10, p. 494].

The operation to evict the Crimean Tatars, carried out by the NKVD forces, began in the morning of 18 May 1944 and ended at 4 p. m. on 20 May. According to the initial data contained in a telegram addressed to Commissar of Internal Affairs Beria, signed by Deputy Commissars I.A. Serov and B.Z. Kobulov, 180,014 thousand Crimean Tatars were deported [9, p. 138]. According to revised information, 191,014 Crimean Tatars (over 47 thousand families) were subjected to forced resettlement [10, p. 492].

According to fair observations of researchers, after the eviction of Crimean Tatars on the peninsula 'a catastrophic situation was created' [3, p. 74] in the economy. [3, p. 74] in the economy. Repeated deportations (at different times, not only Crimean Tatars, but also Germans, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians living on the peninsula were evicted) extremely worsened the demographic situation in Crimea, already complicated by hostilities and terror during the Nazi occupation. By the summer of 1945, the population of Crimea decreased by more than half – from 875 thousand people who lived here before the war to 379 thousand people [10, p. 492]. On the peninsula there was an acute shortage of labourers and specialists, vast field areas, orchards and vineyards were left without care and fell out of agricultural rotation. Urgent measures were required to remedy the dire socio-economic situation.

The authorities in Crimea made maximum use of internal resources to close the gaps in the national economy of the peninsula. The collective and Soviet farms of the neighbouring regions of Crimea, workers and employees, soldiers and officers of the Red Army mobilised in the cities and rural areas of the peninsula were involved in the processing of the devastated lands of the evicted Tatar collective farms [3, p. 75]. However, the socio-economic damage inflicted on Crimea was too severe for the peninsula authorities to overcome it by their own efforts. This required the use of not regional, but state resources. Deportations of Crimean Tatars and other peoples of Crimea led to the need to resettle to the peninsula significant contingents of able-bodied population from other regions, territories and republics of the USSR.

First of all, it was about the able-bodied rural population. It is important to emphasise here that almost all the deported peoples during the Great Patriotic War were 'predominantly rural in terms of settlement and agrarian in terms of occupation structure' [5, p. 131]. The Crimean Tatars had the largest urban population: 28% of them (the second place in the degree of 'urbanisation' went to the Soviet Germans - among them the urban population made up 20% [5, p. 131]). But, and in this case, as we see, the vast majority of able-bodied Tatars were employed in the agrarian sector of the economy. Therefore, the first and urgent task of the government was to organise the relocation of tens of thousands of collective farmers from different regions of the USSR to the regions of Crimea, where the Crimean Tatars lived until May 1944.

In order to solve this national economic task, on 12 August 1944 the State Committee of the Soviet Union adopted a decree 'On the resettlement of collective farmers in the Crimean regions', according to which 17 thousand peasant farms with a total number of up to 65 thousand people were to be resettled to the peninsula [11, p. 95]. The Ukrainian SSR and Bryansk, Voronezh, Kursk, Orel, Rostov, Tambov regions and Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories of the RSFSR were specified as donors of migration in the decree. Collective farmers from these regions were to be settled in the Alushta, Bala-Klava, Bakhchisarai, Karasubazar, Kuibyshev, Starokrym, Sudak and Yalta districts of Crimea [3, pp. 81–82].

The Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories and the Rostov Region were to send a total of 7,000 farms (more than 21,000 people) to Crimea. The regional party committees took the GKO decree with due seriousness and promptly responded to it.

On 17 August 1944 the Krasnodar Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution 'On the resettlement of collective farmers of the region in the Crimean regions', which indicated that by 1 October of the current year it was necessary to select and transport to the peninsula 3 thousand households of 'conscientious and hardworking collective farmers', including 11 collective farm chairmen and the same number of village council chairmen, 11 teachers, 5 doctors, 15 tractor drivers, 5 agronomists, 2 mechanics and 2 zootechnicians. 2.5 thousand farms of Kuban collective farmers were to be sent to the Alushta district of Crimea and another 500 farms to the Sudak district [12, p. 31].

At the same time, the Stavropol Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution 'On the resettlement of collective farmers in the Sudak district of Crimea', according to which the number of resettlers was 2,000 households (6,000 people). They included 16 collective farm chairmen and 13 village council chairmen, 16 teachers, 5 doctors, 10 tractor drivers, 2 mechanics, 5 agronomists, 2 zootechnicians [13, l. 15].

On 18 August 1944, a joint meeting of the Rostov Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks) and the regional executive committee was held, which resulted in the adoption of a broad resolution 'On the resettlement of collective farmers to the Crimean regions'. Representatives of the Party and Soviet leadership of the Rostov region decided that 2 thousand collective farmers' farms (6 thousand people) should be selected for resettlement to the Crimea, including 21 collective farm chairmen and 12 village council chairmen, 20 teachers, 5 doctors, 10 tractor drivers, 2 mechanics, 5 agronomists, 2 zootechnicians. One thousand farms of Don collective farmers were sent to the Staro-Krymsky district and the same number to the Yalta district. Resettlement should have been completed, as well as for Kuban and Stavropol, until 1 October 1944 [14, l. 23].

The resettlement of South Russian collective farmers in the Don, Kuban and Stavropol regions was led by commissions composed of senior representatives of the local leadership: in the Rostov region, for example, the first secretary of the regional committee, B.A. Dvinsky, was personally in charge of such a commission, and its members included the chairman, I.P. Kiparenko, and the head of the regional land department (oblzo), Chumakov. In the districts, commissions were also set up consisting of the first secretary of the district committee, the chairman of the district executive committee and the head of the district land department; these commissions acted together with an authorised person from among the senior officials of the regional level who was seconded to a district. The district commissions were responsible for the bulk of the tasks to inform the local population about the resettlement to the Crimea, select resettlers, ensure their transport, etc. Secretaries of district committees and chairman of district executive committees were personally responsible for the selection of settlers and the implementation of resettlement work strictly within the established deadlines [14, l. 23, 23ob, 25]. In wartime conditions, the regional departments of the People's Commissars of Internal Affairs and State Security were also involved in the inspection of collective farmers who wished to move to Crimea [15, l. 106].

The documents of the authorities specifically stressed that the resettlement of collective farmers in the Crimea was organised within the framework of solving important national economic tasks, ‘in order to quickly develop the fertile lands, orchards and vineyards’ of the peninsula [14, p. 23]. Based on this, only ‘conscientious and hardworking collective farmers’ were subject to resettlement, primarily those who were familiar with horticulture, viticulture and tobacco growing and could ‘in the shortest possible time develop the fertile lands of the Crimea’ [14, l. 23]. The authorities responsible for the formation of resettlement contingents should have sought to ensure that each family of collective farmers – resettlers had at least 1–2 able-bodied members [14, p. 23]. It was forbidden to resettle families without able-bodied members to Crimea [14, p. 23ob].

The population migrations organised by the Soviet government during the Great Patriotic War to compensate for the economic and demographic losses caused by deportations are described by researchers as ‘formally voluntary, but, in fact, forced’ [5, p. 131]. It seems that this judgement can hardly be recognised as fully fair. Of course, compensatory migrations were of an organised nature and pursued the implementation of plans established by the government to resettle a certain number of people. All this, naturally, contradicted the principle of voluntariness and led to the extensive use of administrative levers and even coercion for resettlement. Nevertheless, some migrants were ready to move to a new place of residence quite voluntarily, as the state was not stingy with benefits in this case.

In particular, a long list of various benefits was envisaged for collective farmers resettled in the Don, Kuban and Stavropol regions who wished to go to the Crimea. Not later than five days before leaving for the Crimea, the settlers had to receive a full payment for the labour days they had worked in collective farms where they had worked before the move [14, l. 23ob]. Each family was given a lump-sum allowance of 2.5 thousand rubles and guaranteed the transport of cargo weighing up to two tonnes [13, l. 17]. Moreover, travel, transport of livestock and personal property of the settlers, as well as their medical care on the road, were at the expense of the state [14, p. 24].

All arrears of monetary taxes, insurance payments and state supplies of natural products were cancelled from the resettlers. They retained all crops from their homestead plots in the places of their former residence; they had the right to surrender these crops, as well as livestock, to the state procurement authorities and receive an equal amount of produce and animals in the places of resettlement. At the new place of residence, the farms of settlers (as well as collective farms moved to the Crimea from Don, Kuban and Stavropol) were exempted from all payments, fees and supplies in 1944–1945 [14, fol. 23ob, 24].

The state provided the formed contingents of resettlers with transport for travelling and transporting property to railway stations. Before boarding the echelons, resettled families were to receive a dry ration – bread and other foodstuffs – for five days; the ration was given to the resettlers according to the norms established for workers, i. e. the highest norms (700–1,000 g per day; in comparison, the norms for servants were up to 500 g). In addition, while travelling, the resettlers were to be provided with a hot meal of two meals once a day. A doctor and two nurses ‘with a proper supply of medicines’ were allocated for each echelon of settlers. The authorities of the Crimean ASSR were obliged to organise the meeting and resettlement of collective farmers arriving on the peninsula, to provide them with food during unloading and transporting them and their property to the places of settlement [14, l. 24ob].

In the places of resettlement collective farmers could buy food grain at state prices in the amount of 2 cents per family. In 1944–1945, cowless resettlement families were given the opportunity to buy a cow or a heifer at state purchase prices (in such cases, as a rule, kolkhozes or sovkhoses acted as sellers of livestock). The Agricultural Bank was allowed to issue loans to needy settlers in the places of settlement for household equipment and other needs in the amount of 5 thousand rubles per household with the condition of repayment within 5 years [14, p. 24]. The People’s Commissariat of Textile Industry of the USSR was obliged to ship to Crimea a certain amount of cotton fabric for sale to needy settlers by 15 September 1944. Finally, the government obliged the USSR People’s Commissariat for Foreign Trade to allocate to Crimea in August and September 1944 a certain amount of linen, clothes and shoes from among the so-called ‘foreign gifts’ (this was humanitarian aid in the form of household items, usually clothes and shoes, which citizens of the USA and Canada donated to the population of the USSR). Such ‘gifts’ were to be given to especially needy migrants and their children [14, l. 24ob].

Upon arrival in Crimea, the settlers received houses, outbuildings, homestead plots, as well as agricultural equipment and household items previously owned by Tatars. The conditions under which settlers acquired ownership rights to former Tatar property varied. The crops from the plots sown by the Tatars were transferred to the resettlers free of charge (as one can understand from the content of the relevant documents). Agricultural equipment and household items were provided to them for a fee; the cost of both was assessed by the local bodies of the People’s Commissariat of Finance. As for houses and buildings, they became the personal property of the new owners not earlier than after five years of ‘continuous work in the collective farm’; until then, the settlers could not sell or rent the property [14, fol. 24, 24ob]. Nevertheless, the

collective farmers arriving in Crimea did not have to build their own housing: they were accommodated in ready-made houses left by the previous owners.

Promises of large irrevocable grants, cancellation of all debts owed to the state, sale of livestock to cowless families at state prices, provision of food on the way, free housing and land in the places of settlement - all this certainly stimulated the interest of South Russian collective farmers, especially the less well-off families, to resettle in the Crimea. One of the most tempting promises, obviously, was the possibility of acquiring a cow or heifer at state prices, which were lower than market prices. In the extreme conditions of the war, when inflation permanently devalued money, the cow was a real breadwinner, on which the welfare of the whole family depended directly and which the owners valued very much. It is indicative that during the resettlement to the Crimea in September 1944 there were not isolated cases when collective farmers did not want to surrender their livestock, especially cows, to the procurement authorities (in order to receive new animals upon arrival), but sought to bring them with them, despite all the difficulties and inconveniences. Thus, resettlers from the Kagalnitsky district of the Rostov region loaded 20 cows into the train, but handed over only 2 cows, 11 sheep, and 1 calf to the procurement office; resettlers from the Razvalensky district took with them 27 cows, 14 calves, 5 pigs, and 5 sheep, but handed over only 5 cows to the procurement office; Collective farmers from Kuibyshev, Malchev, Matveevo-Kurgan, Neklinovsky districts of Rostov region took all the livestock with them, without surrendering anything to the procurers [16, fol. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13]. Against the general background, the information of the authorities of the Orlovsky district of Rostov region, who reported to the regional leadership on September 29, 1944, that all 73 collective farms to be resettled had fully surrendered their livestock (65 cows, 20 calves, 28 sheep, 5 pigs) to the procurement organisations, looks unusual. However, the case was explained by the fact that 'the cattle were not loaded into the echelons because the wagons were not delivered' [16, p. 20].

The documents at our disposal allow us to state that the number of collective farmers who voluntarily wished to move to the Crimea was quite significant in the South of Russia. In a number of cases, the district commissions encountered an oversupply of volunteers and rejected certain candidates. In particular, in Rodionovo-Nesvetaisky district of Rostov region 183 applications for resettlement in Crimea were submitted, and the district resettlement commission approved 179 of them; in Salsky district up to 500 applications were received, 346 were approved; in Tarasovsky district out of 253 applications 239 were approved; out of more than 600 applications submitted by residents of Tselinsky district, the district commission approved 239 [15, fol. 30, 94, 101, 124]. All this allowed, in general, to fulfil and even exceed the government plans for the resettlement of 7 thousand collective farms of Don, Kuban and Stavropol to the Crimea.

Discussion and Conclusion. In October 1944, the campaign to resettle collective farmers of the RSFSR and Ukraine to the Crimea was completed. As envisaged in the plans, more than 17 thousand resettlement households arrived on the peninsula, including 2,400 families from the Rostov region, 2,980 families from the Krasnodar region and 1,973 families from the Stavropol region [3, p. 84]. Don, Kuban and Stavropol collective farmers settled Alushta, Starokrymsk, Sudak, Yalta districts of Crimea. In the second half of the 1940s, 198 resettlement collective farms operated in Crimea [17, p. 60]. Thus, the resettlement of collective farmers from the RSFSR and Ukraine, organised by the Soviet government in 1944, allowed at first to compensate for the demographic damage caused to the peninsula by the war and deportations. At the same time, the realisation of the most important task, which was the restoration of the functioning of the Crimean agrarian sector, was not so brilliant.

It seemed that the collective farms formed from migrants had opportunities for effective functioning. After all, the government granted benefits not only to the collective farmers resettled in Crimea, but also to the newly formed collective farms on the peninsula. The government decrees indicated that the newly organised collective farms in Crimea, consisting of migrants, received at their disposal not only land areas and lands of evicted Tatar collective farms, but also the harvest from these fields and plantations [14, p. 24]. The new collective farms transferred a certain part of this harvest to the state on account of compulsory deliveries of agricultural products, but the rest they could use to replenish seed funds and pay for labour days worked by collective farmers [14, f. 24ob]. The Crimean authorities were obliged to provide the new collective farms with all possible assistance and co-operation. The fact that, when selecting settlers, the authorities paid special attention to collective farmers familiar with horticulture, viticulture and tobacco growing (industries that played an important role in the agricultural production of the Crimea), made it possible to hope that the new collective farms would be provided with a sufficient number of specialists able to quickly adapt to the peculiarities of economic activity on the peninsula.

In reality, however, the organisational and economic condition of most resettlement collective farms was far from acceptable. In the conditions of the ongoing war, the newly formed collective farms in Crimea faced the same problems as collective farms throughout the USSR: shortage of machinery, draught cattle, sowing material, etc. The acute problem was the ignorance of the vast majority of resettlers of the natural-climatic and climatic conditions. An acute problem

was the ignorance of the overwhelming majority of immigrants of the natural-climatic and, accordingly, economic conditions of the Crimea. Attempts by the authorities to recruit as many collective farmers as possible with knowledge of horticulture and viticulture or with skills in growing technical crops (such as tobacco) did not yield any noticeable results. As a result, although the new collective farms in Crimea sought to expand grain crops, they could not overcome the crisis in tobacco growing, viticulture and horticulture caused by the deportation of Crimean Tatars [17, p. 60]. The organisation of the production process in the above-mentioned sectors required skills that most of the migrants did not possess [5, p. 135].

An important factor that extremely hindered the effective functioning of the collective farms organised in 1944 in Crimea was the difficult material and living conditions of many collective farmers-settlers. Among the many everyday problems they faced on the peninsula, the unaccustomed for them natural and climatic conditions of the Crimea, the shortage of drinking water and, in particular, the poor condition of the housing stock left by the evicted Tatars came to the fore [17, p. 60, 61]. The settlers pointed out that the farmsteads handed over to them often lacked outbuildings, so there was no place to keep livestock, and the dwellings either did not meet the requirements of sanitation and hygiene (had earthen roofs or were dugouts and half-dugouts) or were in need of repair. The credit promised to the resettlers for household equipment and other needs in the amount of 5 thousand rubles per household (with repayment within 5 years) was often too small: in fact, according to available data, the construction of a new house required 16 thousand rubles or more [17, p. 60]. At the same time, the settlers regularly complained about bureaucratic red tape in addressing vital issues and the indifferent and callous attitude of local officials to their needs [17, p. 60].

Difficult living and material conditions naturally undermined labour discipline in the new collective farms of Crimea, reduced the production motivation of ordinary agrarians and provoked their return from the peninsula to their native land. Already by April 1945, about 11.4 thousand families left Crimea, while only 1 thousand entered. By July 1948, 52.5% of the families that arrived on the peninsula since 1944 left Crimea [5, c. 135].

It should be added that, unable to optimise the economic and demographic situation in Crimea, the resettlement of collective farmers from other regions of the USSR to the peninsula in 1944 had a negative impact on the economy of these regions. This issue is not practically touched upon in the scientific literature; however, in this case, the interconnection between the demographic and economic situation in Crimea and the resettlement donor regions is obvious. During the Great Patriotic War, agrarian production in certain regions of the Soviet Union experienced an acute shortage of workers due to continuous mobilisations to the active army, and compensatory resettlement only increased the severity of this problem.

In particular, in the collective farms of the Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krai the number of able-bodied men and women of both sexes in 1943 was only 61% of the 1940 level, in 1944 – 55.6%, in 1945 – 61.4% [18, l. 4; 19, pp. 395–396, 397–398]. Including, already by the end of 1941 in the listed regions able-bodied male collective farmers remained only 60% of the pre-war level, in 1943 – 24.8%, in 1944 – 19.4%, in 1945 – 27.4% [18, l. 28; 20, l. 28; 20, l. 1; 21, l. 2; 22, l. 1; 23, l. 333, 326, 319; 24, l. 90; 25, l. 82]. Of course, the number of migrants sent from Don, Kuban and Stavropol to Crimea in 1944 was small compared to those mobilised to the active army and amounted to less than 1% of the total rural population available here. However, in the conditions of a huge reduction of labour force, even these small losses became very tangible and turned into one of the factors of agricultural production decline in the South Russian regions. It is indicative that even in 1945 the sown area in the collective farms of the Don was no more than 56.2% of the level of 1941 [24, p. 37].

It should be noted that during the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet government used resettlement as a means of compensating for demographic losses and restoring the national economy in those regions that had suffered from the war and Nazi occupation and were subjected to politically motivated deportations of the local population. In 1944, the donors of such compensatory migrations included the Rostov region, Krasnodar and Stavropol kraia, which, according to the government's decision, were to send thousands of local collective farmers to compensate for the economic and demographic losses suffered by the Crimean ASSR as a result of the mass deportation of the Tatars living on the peninsula. The South Russian regions fulfilled the resettlement tasks assigned to them by the government, thus contributing to the optimisation of the social and economic situation in Crimea. However, the newly formed resettlement collective farms in Crimea proved to be too weak in organisational and economic terms and were unable to adapt to the local natural, climatic and economic conditions. Many resettled collective farmers, faced with unfamiliar natural conditions and material and domestic difficulties in their new place of residence, preferred to return home. Thus, the migration campaign of 1944 had a very limited effect and not only failed to radically improve the difficult situation in the Crimea, but also, to some extent, aggravated the difficult situation in the agrarian sector of the Don, Kuban and Stavropol regions.

References

1. Bugai N.F. *Operatsiya "Ulusi" = Operation "Ulus"*. Elista: Kalmyk book publishing house; 1991. 88 p. (In Russ.)
2. Bugai N.F., Gonov A.M. *Kavkaz: Narodi v eshlonah: 20–60ie = Caucasus: Peoples in echelons: 20–60s*. Moscow: INSAN; 1998. 365 p. (In Russ.)
3. Broshevan V.M., Tyglyants P.K. *Izgnaniye i vozvrashcheniye = Exile and Return*. Simferopol: Tavrida; 1994. 176 p. (In Russ.)
4. Vyltsan M.A. *Deportatsiya narodov v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny = Deportation of peoples during the Great Patriotic War. Etnograficheskoye obozreniye*. 1995;3:26–44 (In Russ.)
5. Polyan P.M. *Ne po svoey vole... Istoriya i geografiya prinuditelnykh mi-gratsiy v SSSR = Not of their own free will... History and geography of forced migrations in the USSR*. Moskva: OGI; 2001. 326 p. (In Russ.)
6. Chomaev K. *Nakazanny narod = Punished people*. Cherkessk: PUL; 1993. 228 p. (In Russ.)
7. Kononirenko V.A. *Demograficheskoye i khozyaystvennoye osvoyeniye territoriy deportatsii Povolzhya, Severnogo Kavkaza i Kryma v 1941–1953 gg = Demographic and economic development of the territories of deportation of the Volga region, North Caucasus and Crimea in 1941–1953*. Dissertation of the candidate of historical sciences. Saratov; 2017. 237 p. (In Russ.)
8. Seitova E.I. *Pereselencheskiy bilet: trudovaya migratsiya v Krym, 1944–1976 = Resettlement ticket: labor migration to Crimea, 1944–1976*. Simferopol: Antikva; 2013. 236 p. (In Russ.)
9. Iosif Stalin – Lavrentiyu Berii: «Ikh nado deportirovat». *Dokumenty, fakty, kommentarii = Joseph Stalin to Lavrentiy Beria: "They must be deported." Documents, facts, comments*. Introductory article N.F. Bugai. Moscow: Druzhba Narodov; 1992. 288 p. (In Russ.)
10. *Stalinskiye deportatsii. 1928–1953 = Stalin's deportations. 1928–1953*. Moscow: MFD: Materik; 2005. 904 p. (In Russ.)
11. Volobuyev O.V. *Rozhdeniye i sud'by novoy krymskoy gosudarstvennosti v pervoy polovine XX veka = The Birth and Fate of the New Crimean Statehood in the First Half of the 20th Century. Otechestvennaya istoriya*. 1999;2:89–99 (In Russ.)
12. *Tsentralnaya dokumentatsiya novoy istorii Krasnodarskogo kraya = Center for Documentation of Contemporary History of Krasnodar Region*. F. 1774a. Op. 2. D. 1008 (In Russ.)
13. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv novoy istorii Stavropolskogo kraya = State Archive of Contemporary History of Stavropol Krai*. F. 1. Op. 2. D. 756 (In Russ.)
14. *Tsentralnaya dokumentatsiya novoy istorii Rostovskoy oblasti = Center for Documentation of Contemporary History of Rostov Region*. F. 9. Op. 1. D. 503 (In Russ.)
15. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Rostovskoy oblasti = State Archives of the Rostov Region*. F. r-3737. Op. 8. D. 17 (In Russ.)
16. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Rostovskoy oblasti = State Archives of the Rostov Region*. F. r-3737. Op. 8. D. 18.
17. Kononirenko V.A. *Pereseleniye kolkhoznikov iz Rossii i Ukrainy na post-deportatsionnyye territorii Kryma v 1944–1953 gody = Resettlement of collective farmers from Russia and Ukraine to the post-deportation territories of Crimea in 1944–1953. Izvestiya Saratovskogo universiteta. Novaya seriya. Seriya: Istoriya. Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya*. 2017;17(1):59–63 (In Russ.)
18. *Rossiyskiy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv ekonomiki = Russian State Archive of Economics*. F. 1562. Op. 323. D. 415 (In Russ.)
19. Arutyunyan YU.V. *Sovetskoye krestyanstvo v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny = Soviet peasantry during the Great Patriotic War*. Moskva; 1970. 466 p. (In Russ.)
20. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Stavropolskogo kraya = State Archives of Stavropol Krai*. F. r-1886. Op. 2. D. 214 (In Russ.)
21. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Stavropolskogo kraya = State Archives of Stavropol Krai*. F. r-1886. Op. 3. D. 747 (In Russ.)
22. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Stavropolskogo kraya = State Archives of Stavropol Krai*. F. r-1886. Op. 3. D. 756 (In Russ.)
23. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Krasnodarskogo kraya = State Archives of Krasnodar Krai*. F. r-1480. Op. 1. D. 580 (In Russ.)
24. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Krasnodarskogo kraya = State Archives of Krasnodar Krai*. F. r-4034. Op. 8. D. 1 (In Russ.)
25. *Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Krasnodarskogo kraya = State Archives of Krasnodar Krai*. F. r-4034. Op. 8. D. 43 (In Russ.)

About the Authors:

Shihova Natalya Vasilevna, Cand. Sci. (History), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of History and Cultural Studies, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), [Scopus, nshishova@donstu.ru](mailto:nshishova@donstu.ru)

Bondarev Vitaly Alexandrovich, D. Sc. (History), Associate Professor, Professor of Department of History and Cultural Studies, Don State Technical University (1, Gagarin Sq., Rostov-on-Don, 344003, Russian Federation), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-code](#), [Scopus, vitalijj-bondarev27@rambler.ru](mailto:vitalijj-bondarev27@rambler.ru)

Conflict of Interest Statement: the authors declare no conflict of interest.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Об авторах:

Шишова Наталья Васильевна, кандидат исторических наук, доцент, заведующая кафедрой истории и культурологии, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), [Scopus, nshishova@donstu.ru](mailto:nshishova@donstu.ru)

Бондарев Виталий Александрович, доктор исторических наук, доцент, профессор кафедры истории и культурологии, Донской государственный технический университет (Российская Федерация, 344003, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пл. Гагарина, 1), [ORCID](#), [SPIN-код](#), [Scopus, vitalijj-bondarev27@rambler.ru](mailto:vitalijj-bondarev27@rambler.ru)

Конфликт интересов: авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Все авторы прочитали и одобрили окончательный вариант рукописи.

Received / Поступила в редакцию 16.02.2025

Revised / Поступила после рецензирования 04.03.2025

Accepted / Принята к публикации 06.03.2025