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ECONOMIC SCIENCES

IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

The article considers the mechanism of organization of public services in Kazakhstan. The ideas on the active participation of citizens in the improvement of public service are substantiated. Increasing customer orientation, development of public-private partnership (PPP). Measures for automation and digitalization of the public sector are proposed. Work is needed to strengthen the personnel policy in the field of public service, to strengthen the motivation of civil servants.

Keywords: public services, digitalization of the public sector, civil servants, PPP.

Kazakhstan has achieved success in building the concept of e-government, providing electronic public services, which has improved access to information and reduced the risks of corruption. At the same time, signs of a systematic improvement in the effective organization of the activities of state bodies for the high-quality provision of public services require serious improvement. In our opinion, measures are required to improve the mechanism for organizing the provision of public services in Kazakhstan.

The mechanism for organizing the provision of public services in Kazakhstan is presented in the form of the following scheme, which includes several blocks, according to Figure 1.

First, we consider it important that government agencies build business processes of interaction with service recipients based on the needs of service recipients.

Many service recipients, especially the older generation, do not use the opportunities for easier and more comfortable receipt of public services in electronic format [1]. In addition, there is low civic engagement among the population. There is no conscious and active position of citizens that can influence the improvement of the quality of services provided.

Therefore, the first block in the mechanism of effective organization of public services in Kazakhstan is quite objectively carrying out work to strengthen and widely involve citizens in improving public service in the country.

In our opinion, an important block in the systemic mechanism of the organization of public services in Kazakhstan is customer orientation as a factor in the implementation of the "Hearing State".

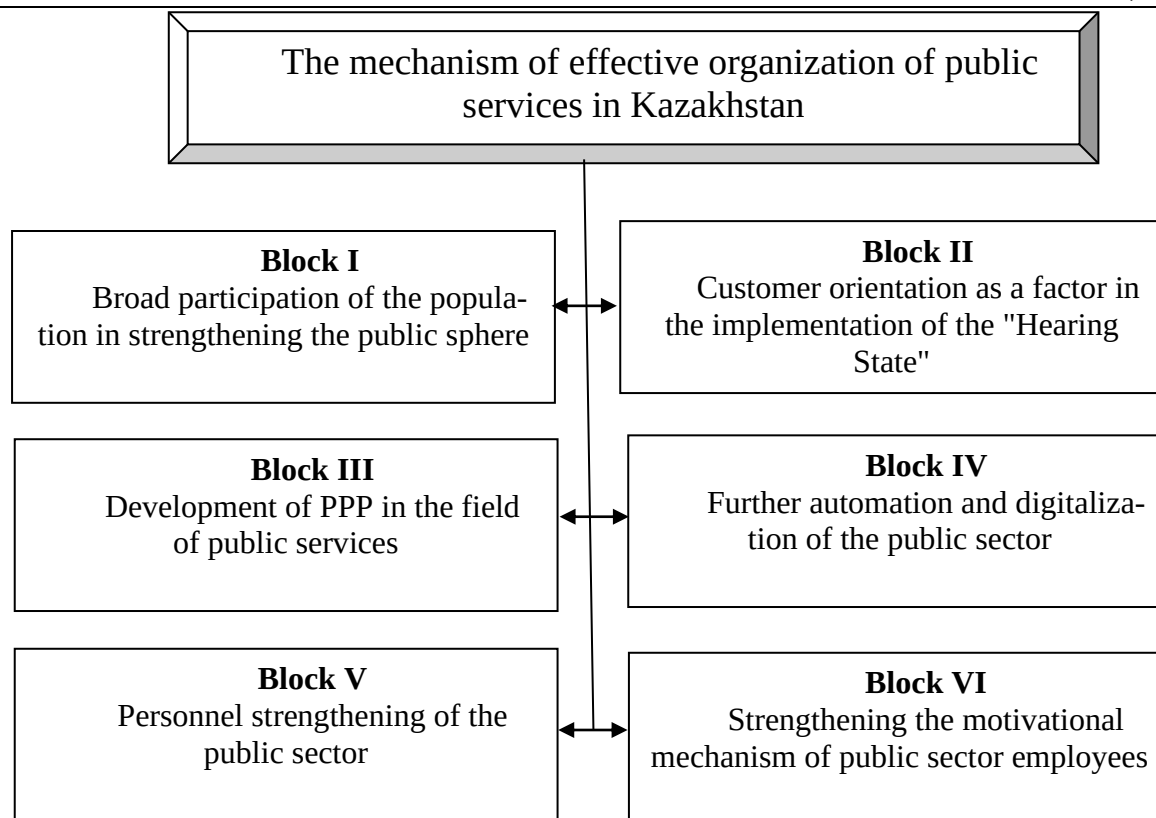


Figure 1. The mechanism of organization of public services in Kazakhstan

Note: compiled by the authors.

Another unresolved problem in recent years has been the technical problems of electronic services and websites providing public services. Public-private partnership (PPP) plays an important role in solving problems. The state services "Registration of an individual entrepreneur" and "Re-registration of a car" are available via Kaspi.kz. Today, these services are provided in a proactive format and are popular among citizens [2].

An important direction of the mechanism of organization of public services in Kazakhstan is further automation and digitalization of the public sphere, which is presented by the name in the form of block IV.

During his participation in the international technology forum Digital Bridge, the President of Kazakhstan K.-Zh. Tokayev defined the guidelines for the prospects of digitalization of public services in the country. The Head of State pointed out the importance of constantly updating the content of public services: "The task is not just to convert services from offline to online. The "figure" should reduce the very number of public services and related requests, responses, approvals. Public services should be comprehensive and proactive," K.-Zh. Tokayev [3].

In general, we believe that the digital transformation of government agencies should be considered as a tool to combat bureaucracy, corruption and inefficiency.

In blocks V and VI, we recommend that work be carried out to strengthen the personnel policy in the field of public service, as well as to increase motivation for young people to work, especially in public services in districts and villages of Kazakhstan.

Thus, further improvement of the procedures for selecting candidates for public service is required. To

ensure transparency of the selection process, work will be carried out to fully digitalize the competitive procedures. So, by the end of 2024, all stages of selection in the E-kyzmet information system will be automated. The initiative of the Head of State on the formation of the Presidential Youth Personnel Reserve (PYPR) is being implemented [4].

An important block is the motivational block in the mechanism of public administration. Thus, a fair system of remuneration for civil servants is needed, considering their contribution and effectiveness, as well as the complexity and specifics of the work performed.

It is necessary to further bring the level of salaries of employees closer to the private sector, to level the difference in official salaries between the center and the regions and, in general, to increase the attractiveness of the civil service.

So, in the process of forming a mechanism for organizing the provision of public services at a high level, the main thing must be considered - to make services accessible, high-quality, convenient, and fast for the people.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the mechanisms for the effective organization of the provision of public services may include the following elements:

1. Development and optimization of public service delivery processes using modern methods of quality management and efficiency improvement.

2. Simplification of procedures and bureaucratic formalities to ensure the convenience and speed of the provision of public services.

3. Creation of electronic platforms for the provision of public services that ensure accessibility and ease of use for the public.

4. Establishing clear standards, requirements and quality indicators for the provision of public services that ensure their high quality and level.

5. Organization of a feedback system and monitoring of the quality of public services to continuously improve their quality.

6. Training and advanced training of civil servants working with the public, according to the principles of customer orientation and quality service.

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PROBLEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF WAR

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Abstract

The essence of the sustainable development of the state in modern conditions is revealed; threats to the sustainable development of Ukraine in the conditions of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation are mentioned. The problems of decreasing investment attractiveness in the conditions of war, the problems of mass emigration of the population, the labor market, social protection of the population, health care, education and science are analyzed. The ecological consequences of the military invasion of the Russian Federation for the environment of Ukraine are analyzed. A set of measures is proposed that will improve the sustainable development of the country in modern conditions.

Keywords: sustainable development, investment attractiveness, emigration of the population, labor market, social protection of the population, ecological consequences of the war.

Sustainable development is a concept of societal development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The main principles of sustainable development include:

- economic sustainability – the development of the economy to ensure long-term economic growth without harming the environment and social aspects;
- environmental sustainability - preservation and rational use of natural resources, reduction of negative impact on the environment, preservation of biodiversity;
- social sustainability – ensuring social justice, equality and improving the quality of life of citizens.

Sustainable development is aimed at balancing these aspects in order to achieve a harmonious and stable future.

Solving the problems associated with Russia's long-term military aggression against Ukraine should be a significant contribution to achieving the global goals of sustainable development. Since February 2022, Russian aggression against Ukraine, the occupation of new territories, missile attacks, etc. have caused significant human losses, the destruction of state, communal and private property, the disruption of logistical supply chains, which has led to huge economic losses, mass internal and external migration and decrease in the standard of living of Ukrainians. In the light of the current events in Ukraine, the world community is forced to rethink the global goals of sustainable development. In recent years, developed countries have focused attention on ecology and the environment. However, as the war in Ukraine showed, without the basic conditions – peace, sustainable economic development, justice, valuing life and human rights – other aspects may be unattainable. Therefore, the first priorities of sustainable development during the war became the socio-economic goals of the state's development [1].

As of the beginning of 2024, Russia's massive missile strikes on the civilian and critical infrastructure of Ukraine caused damages totaling more than \$135 billion. As a result of the hostilities, 20,000 high-rise buildings and 151,000 private houses were destroyed or damaged. 3,505 health infrastructure facilities were also affected, of which 970 were completely destroyed. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that the responsibility for all the destruction and loss of human lives obviously lies with Russia, which will have to pay for it [2].

Today, investment attractiveness is a key indicator of the efficiency of the country's economy, as investments play an important role in the sustainable development and stability of the state. Political instability, military actions due to the Russian invasion, the crisis related to COVID-19, corruption and the growth of the shadow economy have significantly reduced the activity of foreign investors in Ukraine. Despite these difficulties, Ukraine, following the course of European integration, continues to implement reforms to improve the investment climate.

Currently, the investment climate in Ukraine is weak, and there is a tendency for it to deteriorate. However, despite all the challenges, Ukraine offers significant opportunities for foreign investors. Among the advantages are the high qualification of the workforce, the availability of natural resources, active economic reforms and the country's strategic location. To ensure stable development of investment attractiveness, Ukraine needs to reform the economy and improve the business environment. Important steps include ending the war, improving the legal system, fighting corruption, protecting intellectual property rights, and promoting entrepreneurship and innovation [3].

A modern business in Ukraine that is attractive for investment should have the following characteristics: significant export potential, stable demand in the do-

mestic market, an established financial model for expansion into foreign markets, effective strategic management, as well as a clear investment budget (amount, purpose, expected effect). After the end of the war, the three most promising sectors may look as follows: information technology, construction and the agricultural sector [4].

The mass emigration of Ukrainians due to the full-scale Russian invasion has become an economic and humanitarian challenge not only for Ukraine, but also for partner states that have received millions of forcibly displaced people. Some Ukrainians who went abroad have already returned home, others have integrated into the society of a new country for them, and some are just now leaving Ukraine.

According to our data, the number of those who are currently emigrating is increasing. According to the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as of June 21, 2023, there are 8,177,000 Ukrainian citizens abroad, which is about 20% of the population of Ukraine as of February 24, 2022. Almost half of them are in three countries: Poland (22%), Germany (15%) and the USA (11%). Only 6% of Ukrainians abroad are on consular records.

It is obvious that the return of millions of Ukrainian citizens home will require significant efforts from the Ukrainian authorities and partner states, in particular, the creation of favorable conditions in the sphere of security, humanitarian aid, and the economy [5].

Economic crises significantly affect the labor market, causing an increase in unemployment and a decrease in labor income. Business surveys show that the effects of the corona crisis and full-scale war have caused staff shortages, but for different reasons and with different consequences. This is likely due to a greater contraction of the labor market compared to the economic downturn following a full-scale invasion. According to NBU estimates, in 2023, the number of the workforce among the civilian population aged 15-70 will decrease by more than a quarter compared to 2021. Almost half of this decline was caused by external migrants dropping out of the labor force. Mobilization, demographic losses, occupation, and the transition of the population to an economically inactive status also played a significant role. The reduction in labor force participation was widespread in all regions of Ukraine, most notably in regions with active hostilities [6].

Ukraine's economy has always been vulnerable to exchange rate fluctuations, which is a significant factor in inflation. In the conditions of martial law, the foreign exchange market has become one of the most vulnerable segments of the financial market, as the panicked mood of the population and business instantly causes a frenetic demand for foreign currency. Therefore, ensuring the stability of the exchange rate has become a serious challenge for the country's central bank, because it is an important component of the stability of the entire financial system.

The NBU used international experience to prevent panic in the foreign exchange market in the first days of the full-scale invasion of Russia, in particular by establishing a fixed exchange rate regime, introducing

bans or restrictions on cash and non-cash foreign exchange transactions, as well as carrying out foreign exchange interventions by selling foreign currency. These measures contributed to the stabilization of the exchange rate, which allowed the NBU to gradually relax currency restrictions without provoking devaluation sentiments. However, long-term maintenance of a fixed exchange rate regime creates certain imbalances in the foreign exchange market and depletes gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The gradual improvement of the structure of the balance of payments due to the growth of exports will ensure an increase in the supply of foreign currency on the market and create conditions for a return to the floating exchange rate regime and currency liberalization [7].

In the conditions of military operations, business needs state support and its programs. Classic market financing is now available to businesses that have been able to adapt to current conditions, reorganize their business models and demonstrate positive cash flow or will have it in the near future.

The main tool for financing relocation programs, especially for small businesses, is grants. Approximately 30% of the relocated enterprises, or about 1,300 companies, which is 0.4-0.5% of the total number of businesses, moved to the west of Ukraine, in particular to Lviv.

When relocating abroad, there are opportunities to take advantage of preferential taxation, to receive funds for the purchase of land plots or equipment. Businesses can receive compensation for costs already incurred to rebuild their business in Europe. Although this is a complex and bureaucratic process, there are already examples when entrepreneurs received 20% to 40% compensation for their reconstruction costs [8].

In the conditions of martial law, one of the main tasks of the state is to protect the population from problems caused by the political conflict. The state is obliged to provide its citizens with everything necessary for life, so the state authorities need to find effective mechanisms and effective methods of social protection. Given that the country is in a difficult financial situation, this problem becomes especially urgent.

In the medium-term perspective, social policy reforms will be aimed at strengthening social protection of various categories of the population and comprehensive regulation of the social protection system.

The main tasks for the coming years include:

- analysis and determination of approaches to increase the level of provision of the subsistence minimum for low-income families, taking into account the financial capabilities of the state budget;
- ensuring maximum targeting and availability of social support for those who need it;
- transformation of social support programs into a single basic social assistance with unified criteria for calculating the family's total income and its financial and property status;
- improvement of the mechanisms of support for vulnerable segments of the population;
- ensuring timely and full funding of pension payments and their annual indexation;

- regulation of the pension system, determination of the location and ratio of all types of payments and benefits, terms of their appointment, calculation and payment;
- reformatting of solidarity pensions and determination of uniform approaches to calculation of insurance pensions for all categories of citizens;
- completion of the unification of the administration of payments in the social insurance system through the Pension Fund of Ukraine;
- development of the system of social services as a key tool for helping people who have fallen into difficult life circumstances, in particular due to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, and need enhanced psychosocial assistance [9].

War always leaves a deep mark in human history, affecting all spheres of life. Its most serious impact is manifested on the mental health of people who experience constant stress due to uncertainty, threat to life and fear of the future. In modern Ukraine, stress has become an integral part of the life of many people and the entire nation.

Prolonged armed conflict, aggression of another country, occupation of territories, torture and abuse seriously affect the psycho-emotional state of the population, which can lead to distress, anxiety and depressive disorders. In a state of distress, a person cannot fully adapt to stressful events, which disrupts the normalization of his emotional and physical state.

Studies show that the level of anxiety and depression among Ukrainians has increased significantly since the beginning of the war. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, as of 2023, more than 10 million people will need psychological help. Anxiety and depressive disorders not only impair quality of life, but can also have long-term effects on mental and physical health.

Vulnerable population groups, such as veterans, children, the elderly and people living in conflict zones, need special attention. It is important to improve the system of psychological support and access to psychological help to ensure proper treatment and rehabilitation of victims of war distress.

It is also necessary to improve social support mechanisms aimed at ensuring the safety, stability and economic well-being of the population. This may include social protection programs, reintegration projects, and other measures aimed at reducing the impact of war on the mental health of the population [10].

One of the most vulnerable areas was education, which has not yet had time to recover from the global pandemic. Educational institutions, forced to adapt to new restrictions and threats, are faced with the task of ensuring the safety, reliability and accessibility of education in extremely difficult conditions.

According to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, 3,793 educational institutions have been affected, of which 365 were completely destroyed due to bombing and shelling.

The war called into question the availability and security of education. Many children lost the opportunity to study, and teachers, under the threat of

shelling, continued to work in regions where hostilities are ongoing or may begin. Such conditions require careful planning of educational processes and provision of proper learning conditions during the war [11].

The destruction by the armed forces of the Russian Federation of industrial facilities and urban infrastructure of Ukraine caused the release of deadly pollutants that threaten people's health. The climate crisis has clearly shown interdependence: human health depends on the health of the environment, and events in one country affect the ecological state around the world.

Ukraine is facing the triple threat of biodiversity loss, climate change and increased pollution, compounded by hostilities and destructive attacks. Ukraine recently began negotiations to join the European Union, which requires the implementation of significant environmental safeguards, and this process will determine the direction of specific reforms.

The ecological consequences of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine are deep and far-reaching. Attacks on the environment have directly affected human lives and livelihoods. Historically, land and nature have been important assets of Ukraine. By 2022, 7% of Ukraine's territory has been set aside as protected natural areas, with plans to further increase forest massifs and nature conservation zones.

A large part of the territory of Ukraine is contaminated by land mines and unexploded ordnance. Cleanup of this area will take many decades and may be delayed due to accessibility, financial and security factors. In the coming years, this will be one of the highest priorities for Ukraine. It is important that demining is carried out in such a way as not to cause further damage to the environment. For example, mechanical demining and removal of topsoil can speed up mine removal but cause significant damage. In agricultural areas, the risk of crater formation and the release of pollutants due to detonation of mines should be carefully analyzed.

A healthy, climate- and environment-friendly Ukraine will require significant changes in many sectors of the economy, just like other countries in the world trying to solve this problem. Many structural investments and reforms will need to be decided upon and launched, even in wartime conditions.

The level of support needed to rebuild Ukraine is extraordinary. It is important that this unprecedented level of financial support meets Ukraine's environmental needs and goals. The damage caused to nature, biodiversity, air and water in Ukraine requires attention. Justice must be done, and the significant risks of nuclear, chemical and other contamination must be immediately addressed. Ukraine's support in these matters is a way to contribute to the recovery process after large-scale destruction [12].

Ensuring the sustainable development of Ukraine's economy in the conditions of war requires a comprehensive approach that covers various aspects of the economic, social and political spheres. Here is a set of measures that can contribute to sustainable development:

1) economic stabilization and business support (financial support, tax policy, diversification of the economy, public procurement);

2) support of the social sphere (social protection; employment support; ensuring adequate financing of the health care and education system);

3) infrastructure restoration (reconstruction, energy security; infrastructure projects);

4) political and administrative support (anti-corruption measures, reform of state institutions, international cooperation).

5) strategic planning and innovation (development of a long-term strategy for sustainable development, support for scientific research and introduction of the latest technologies in production, investment in education and personnel training);

6) protection of human rights and development of civil society (protection of rights and freedoms of citizens, support of non-governmental organizations and public initiatives aimed at solving social and economic problems).

These measures can ensure the stability of the development of the economy of Ukraine even in the conditions of war, contributing to the recovery and development of the country in the future.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

INDIVIDUAL APPROACHES TO EVENTS IN AZERBAIJANI AND GERMAN EMIGRATION LITERATURE AND THEIR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

In this article, the author talked about individual approaches to events in Azerbaijani and German emigration literature and their comparative analysis. Having an important influence on the development of Marxist literary studies, including the literary process of his time, both in Germany and abroad, Franz Mehring also played an important role in the formation of social and political opinion. This influence was also great because Mehring was a well-known historian of the Prussian state and its labor movement, the most talented publicist of the left wing of German social democracy, one of the founders of "Spartak" and the union of the Communist Party of Germany. As the author notes, all progressive German writers looked optimistically at the future and believed that humanity would accept democracy and civilized life as a vital necessity.

Research scientist Nikbur Jabbarli writes: "Azerbaijani emigration literature is a phenomenon of the 20th century. In other words, it is the literature created by our emigrant writers, poets, playwrights and literary studies that were in open and uncompromising opposition to the totalitarian Soviet regime between 1920 and 1991. The national independence movement carried out by our political emigration-" It is an important component and ideological front of the "Azerbaijan cause". Azerbaijani emigration literature is based on the ideology of Azerbaijanis and is a nationalist, Turkic, patriotic, independence, populist, libertarian and republican literature. Prominent representatives of Azerbaijani emigration literature have always kept alive the national ideal and national consciousness in their scientific, literary and artistic creations, regardless of where they were in the world, they did not turn back or retreat from their occupations even for a moment or a step; they fought until their last breath.

Keywords: individual approaches, emigration literature, progressive German writers, national ideal, ideological front.

Having an important influence on the development of Marxist literary studies, including the literary process of his time, both in Germany and abroad, Franz Mehring also played an important role in the formation of social and political opinion. This influence was also great because Mehring was a well-known historian of the Prussian state and its labor movement, the most talented publicist of the left wing of German social democracy, one of the founders of "Spartak" and the union of the Communist Party of Germany. Friedrich Engels, V. I. Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Wilhelm Pieck and others, who were Marxist scientists and prominent political figures, highly valued this and acknowledged it many times. But Mehring remained a child of his time, like many prominent comrades-in-arms of ideas. There were deep hesitations and upheavals in his outlook and political beliefs. In the Marxist thought of Mehring, there were deviations and errors of ideas arising from the specific aspects of his time. These ideas were thoroughly analyzed and researched in the USSR and beyond, as well as in the works of Lucas, Schiller and other literary critics. At the same time, Mehring's works were misrepresented by a number of reviewers. Undoubtedly, such a complex issue as Mehring's huge idea and thought, socio-politically oriented talent could not understand the society and structure could not be fully understood in his time. His researchers were not ready or able to understand Mehring as a whole. Mehring's first struggle with public life started with his family when he was still a student. Mehring resisted and fought as much as he could when his parents, who had conservative views, put pressure on him. His parents

were well-known radical representatives of German bourgeois democracy. Mehring's struggle with his parents actually marked the beginning of the struggle with the German social structure of that time. [8]

From 1867 to 1971, Mehring started working in the newspaper "Die Zeitung" published in Berlin. In 1974-1975, he collaborated with the popular weekly literary-philosophical magazine "Die Waage". These magazines were headed by Hugo Weiss. During the years he worked in these bodies, Mehring also tried to study the essence of bourgeois-democratic journalism, its weak and strong points in a comparative way. Johann Jacobi, who was a philosopher and doctor by profession, unconditionally promoted and encouraged the German revolution and journalism during these years. At the same time, he had recently started sharply criticizing Bismarck's domestic and foreign policy. Working hard to build his own party, Jacobi advocated a fair division of production between labor and capital as the main program of his party. The utopianism of this program did not bring Jacobi any success in politics. Towards the end of his life, he became a non-party leader and began giving speeches in favor of the leaders of the Social Democrats. These speeches were appreciated by Marx and later by V. I. Lenin, but radical changes did not occur in Jacobin's mind. However, his ideas were carefully studied and studied by open-minded people of his time. Undoubtedly, these bold speeches of Jacobin could not remain unnoticed by Franz Mehring, who had just entered the literary and political life. His early publicist was formed under the influence of Jacobi, Keyserling's philosophical, ethical-social thoughts and

worldviews. This influence was clearly felt in the political articles and essays he published in many media outlets during that period. In particular, the socio-political views of the young Franz Mehring were clearly reflected in the "Treichko" pamphlet. In this pamphlet, Mehring denied the antagonistic class struggle. Following Lossal, he affirmed that a fair distribution of national wealth can be achieved through the socialist state structure. Like Lossal, Mehring also considered the path of bourgeois moral education and scientific education of the working class as the basis for building socialism. Mehring devoted a special place to fiction and philosophy in solving these issues. There is no doubt that idealism had a fundamental place in his public views during his first period of journalism. Mehring considered the moral principles of the state and people with it as a historical driving force. In his article published in "Terazi" magazine, the development of the Prussian state and the path of this development were the main topic. Mehring saw the strength of this state in the personal qualities of the enlightened monarch Frederick II. [9]

Mehring's historical-literary-critical article published in "Duvaq" magazine, it was believed that the German bourgeoisie could still return to the humanist ideals of the 18th century and the revolutionary efforts of 1948. For comparison, he saw these ideal efforts as native, alongside politics and literature as Double Wings. For him, more classical literature was a great social force. At the end of the aforementioned summary, Mehring came to such a conclusion, which is typical for Mehring's worldview, that "there is an irresistible infatuation in all areas of our poetic literature, which is this pure and faithful mirror of the people's soul, but sooner or later a time will come when we will see that how many losses we have made in our spiritual life". [7]

Mehring noted with particular rebellion that the cruelest judgment will be the stumbling of our literature against the founders of this empire, who did nothing for the great writers and philosophers who worked for the integrity of free Germany. In 1884-1885, Mehring got close to the bourgeois-democrats again and collaborated in their magazine "Demokratische Blätter".

As one of all the progressive German writers, Mehring also looked optimistically at the future, and he sincerely believed that humanity would accept democracy and a civilized way of life as a vital necessity. In the center of his creativity, as in the case of his fellow writer German Hesse, there was a person, his destiny, and the attempts made on the way to perfection. Although Mehring entered the circle of social and political life of the German people, he could not conquer their spirituality. [5]

The political articles of Klara Setkin, a member of the German and international communist movement, one of the founders of the German Communist Party, attracted the attention of progressive intellectuals as a poetic mirror of her time. He joined the revolutionary movement in the late 1970s. In 1881, he joined the German Social Democratic Party. K. Setkini, who was forced to live in exile during the period when the exceptional law against socialists was in force (1878-

1890), took an active part in the socialist movements of France, Austria and Italy. K. Setkin played an important role in the preparation of the founding congress of the II International (Paris, 1889). She returned to her homeland in 1890 and headed the Social Democratic women's movement in Germany. This brave man, who was an uncompromising fighter against the supremacy of man over man throughout his life, melted his conscious life like a candle in the path of happiness, freedom and progress of his people. K. Setkin was a great citizen. Despite all the mistakes in his social and political views, he sincerely believed that humanity would be saved by the socialist revolutionary ideas and the realization of this revolution.

It is no coincidence that he was among those who warmly welcomed the first Russian revolution. On the other hand, K. Setkin was appreciated by the progressive people of the world, well-known political figures, and his activity was highly appreciated. K. Setkin was elected to the International Women's Secretariat at the First International Women's Conference (1907) held on her own initiative. Again, the International Copenhagen Conference (1910) initiated by her decided to celebrate March 8 as International Women's Day every year. K. Setkin, who was arrested for his revolutionary activity in 1915, continued his revolutionary work even after his release from prison. He was widely active as one of the leaders of the "Spartacus alliance". [6]

After the German Communist Party was established, K. Setkin, who was elected a member of the Central Committee of the party (1919), welcomed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia with special joy. Of course, K. Setkin, one of the invincible fighters of his people and era, as well as the political movement he belonged to, as one of tens of thousands of colleagues, was unaware of the terrible end of the socialist revolution, which would bring disaster to millions of people. It was necessary to experience this new era in order to fully understand the essence of this revolution, which was sprouting in the womb and would drag humanity into the Bolshevik vortex in the coming years.

After the fall of the Soviet government, as the inside of the archives were opened, it would become clear to the world community that the scenario of the revolution under the leadership of V.I. Lenin was actually prepared and implemented by German intelligence in the German political circles and headquarters of Germany, where K. Setkin and his comrades-in-arms lived and fought. . K. Setkin and thousands of his comrades-in-arms and ideological friends are helping to establish an evil, satanic structure without even knowing it. Progressive humanity, including K. Setkin's own country, Germany, would have to fight for exactly 70 years to destroy this nest of evil, Bolshevism, the Bolshevik structure, which hangs over the head of free thought like a nightmare. Naturally, K. Setkin, like his co-conspirators, could not fully understand that the Communist Party's usurpation of power in 1917 actually laid the foundation of an ideological state. With this, Bolshevik oppression, Bolshevik terror, tyranny, which is the other side of fascism, begins and continues. The Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviks), which was

never officially registered anywhere, took a monopolistic position, looking for terrible experiments, rejecting any different ideas. This party considers its role in managing the state "irreplaceable", such a situation led to the establishment of a totalitarian regime (system). Like his comrades-in-arms, K. Setkin could not understand that exclusion of one-parties and pluralism opens the way for the authorities to cause social problems. [4]

Those who supported the socialist revolution forgot that monopoly in any field is inherently oppressive; it operates from a selfish, narrow perspective. They forgot that in a socialist society, the "exploitation of man by man" is stopped, there are neither poor nor rich - the idea that everyone can benefit equally from the achievements of the society was actually an empty, false rhetoric. [10]

In opposition to the existing regime in Germany, the progressive revolutionaries who hailed the Great October Socialist Revolution and urged humanity to follow this path could not see that Soviet citizens were actually living without knowledge of "human rights". The point is that years later in 1948, even after the UN adopted the "general declaration of human rights", the Soviet government did not allow this declaration to be distributed in the USSR. As a rule, the Soviet state signed international documents, but in reality it did not follow the laws. The principle was the same - "sign, start over". Many types of information were classified in the Soviet state. Gradually it became extreme. "The lying, sloganeering propagandist communist press was in the grip of censorship. Socialist literary works were not exempt from this control. Humor and satire were in the frame. Every republic had a satirical magazine, and satirical criticism was given in doses. The Central "Krokodil" magazine had a circulation of 10 million. Everyone was equally funny." The role of three slogans in the coming to power of the Communists under Lenin's leadership was attractive to the masses: exit from the World War; distribute land to villagers; to hand over factories and plants to the workers. Undoubtedly, like all progressive-minded people, Clara Setkin was attracted by these principles promised by the Great October Socialist Revolution, and she sincerely believed that the socialist revolution would bring happiness and happiness to people. [5]

K. Setkin, who was in Baku on October 20-21, 1929, got acquainted with the activities of the Women's Club named after Ali Bayramov at that time, and participated in the joint meeting of the Baku Soviet and AHISH. In the book he later wrote "In the Free Caucasus", he spoke extensively about his impressions of Azerbaijan. Klara Setkin regularly appeared in the magazine "Eastern Woman" with her socio-political articles. [2]

When we look at our contemporary life through the eyes of the current social structure, we must admit that K. Setkin led a contrasting, but extremely honest life for his time. The way of life of such people, their struggle, whichever way you look at it, first of all serves the democratic advancement of humanity and the humanization of society. Undoubtedly, the Soviet functionaries knew well how to hide the chauvinist face of a place called the USSR from the eyes of a fighter like

K. Setkin. It is not difficult to divert the attention of thousands of such people who have a romantic view of the democratization of society in a system where the Soviet military machine and the Soviet propaganda machine work side by side with the dreams of a beautiful future and glorious communism. Klara Setkin and her comrades-in-arms were right that indeed Nazi Germany was approaching the vortex of fascism in an unimaginable way, and every progressive German person who felt the prejudice of his people and nation was absolutely right to seek a way out of this danger. It was in the face of such a difficult situation that the brilliance of socialism and the Great October Revolution attracted progressive people as a way of salvation, a door to salvation. The feelings of people deeply rooted in the ideas of freedom and democracy echoed with the populist slogans that were widespread in the Soviet Union. No matter how misguided these voices were, they essentially served humanity, democracy and freedom. [11]

R. Luxemburg, who was an active member of the German, Polish and international labor movement with revolutionary articles and speeches, one of the leaders and theoreticians of the left radical trend in the Polish and German social-democratic movement, and at the same time internationally, one of the founders of the German Communist Party, is as contradictory as K. Setkin. He lived a long life and died tragically. Luxemburg, who joined the secret revolutionary movement from a young age, immigrated to Switzerland in 1889, and moved to Germany in 1898. Luxemburg, which opened its eyes to the world in a Jewish bourgeois family. In Germany, he joined the German social-democratic movement, took a position on its left wing, and fought decisively against the revisionism of E. Bernstein. Since he did not understand Lenin's principle of creating a new proletarian party, he criticized the Bolsheviks in 1904 due to the split of the RSDFP, but soon after welcoming the Russian revolution of 1905-1907, he came close to the Bolsheviks in many issues of the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle. [3]

V.I. Lenin highly appreciated his pamphlet "Mass Strike, Party and Trade Unions", which he wrote in Finland in the summer of 1906. The work summarized the experience of the first Russian revolution and defined the tasks of the German labor movement.

Luxemburg, together with V. I. Lenin, amended A. Bebel's resolution on the issue of imperialist war and attitude to imperialism, pointed out the imperialist character of the First World War, and sharply criticized the chauvinist policy of the social-democratic leaders. Rosa Luxemburg, one of the founders of the "Spartacus Union", was highly appreciated despite her many mistakes (denying the possibility of national liberation wars during imperialism, the right of nations to self-determination, etc.). R. Luxemburg, who was imprisoned for 4 years for his revolutionary activities, was arrested on January 15, 1919 by the conspiracy of the counter-revolutionaries after the Berlin workers' strike was suppressed, and was brutally killed together with his comrade-in-arms, K. Liebknecht. As an ardent propagator of L. Tolstoy's work, he always called humanity for peace. [8]

Karl Liebknecht, the figure of the German and international labor movement, one of the founders of the German Communist Party, son of Wilhelm Liebknecht, was also one of the tireless fighters for the freedom of his people.

Together with R. Luxemburg, he was one of the founders of the "Spartak Union" and one of the organizers of the publication of the "Rote Fans" newspaper. He was sentenced to hard labor for 4 years in May 1915 for exposing the ruling forces in his works and the process of political struggle, but was released from prison due to public pressure. Liebknecht, who played an important role in the development of the Marxist bridge, liked the slogan of the Bolsheviks to turn the imperialist war into a civil war starting from 1915 and consistently defended this position in his political articles. At the instigation of the reactionary forces, he was also arrested and brutally murdered. [1]

Karl Liebknecht's work "militarism and anti-imperialism" analyzes the chauvinist nature of militarism leading to fascism in the smallest details, and the idea of the united front of the progressive world against imperialism was irreversibly promoted. When talking about Azerbaijani emigration literature, it is necessary to talk about the work "Ali and Nino" and its author Gurban Said. The novel "Ali and Nino", first published in German in 1937 and widely distributed in Europe has been translated and published in 27 languages.

However, since Gurban Said is one of the author's signatures, his identity has been disputed. Many writers have said that this work belongs to the pen of Y.V. Chamanzaminli. The reason for this was Y. Vazir's exile in Europe in the 20s, and on the other hand, the closeness of form and style of the novel "Ali and Nino" to his works, and the author's familiarity with the history of Azerbaijan and the political events there. [11] However, there are facts that confirm that the novel "Ali and Nino" does not belong to Yusif Vazir. Thus, since a long time, the signatures of Gurban Said and Asad Bey have been mentioned as belonging to Leo Nussembaum, who left Azerbaijan after the events of April 1920 and was a Jew by nationality. This fact was confirmed in the letter dated June 10, 1974, written by Mrs. Elfride Ehrenfels, the publisher of the novel "Ali and Nino" to Turkologist Ahmed Shmide, who lives in Germany, in the personal archive of professor Tofiq Huseynov, one of the researchers of Chamanzaminli heritage. The text of that letter was given as a corroborating fact in the foreword of the translation of "Allahu Akbar. The Fall and Rise of the Islamic World from Abdul Hamid to Ibn Saud" by Mohammad Asad Bey, candidate of philological sciences of Circassian Gurbanli, together with Wolfgang von Weiss: [3]

"Dear Mr. Schmide. I want to inform you - the translator and interpreter of Turkish languages who traveled to Baku, that Gurban Said was the pen name of Muhammad Asad Bey from Baku. I worked together

with him in Vienna in 1938 on the publication of his novel "The Girl from the Bay". Sincerely, Signature: Elfride Ehrenfels. 14 titles of Leo Nussembaum, whose works were published under the signatures of Muhammad Asad Bey and Gurban Said, are listed in German libraries. These books, published in 1932-1938, are the product of hard work. [4]

Research scientist Nikbur Jabbarli writes: "Azerbaijani emigration literature is a phenomenon of the 20th century. To be more specific, the chronological boundaries of this literature cover the years 1920-1921, that is, the period after the fall of the Azerbaijan People's Republic until the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan. That is, 1920-1991 It is the literature created by our emigrant writer, poet, dramatist, who was in open and uncompromising opposition to the totalitarian Soviet regime between the years 1980 and 1990. It is an important component and ideological front of the national independence movement of our political emigration and is a nationalist, Turkic, patriotic, independence, folk, libertarian and republican literature". [1]

Yes, the outstanding representatives of Azerbaijani emigration literature, whose names have been mentioned many times above, have always kept alive the national ideal and national consciousness in their scientific, literary and artistic creations, regardless of where they were in the world, they did not turn back from their occupations even for a moment or a step, and they fought until their last breath. They took May their souls rest in peace, because their efforts and sufferings were not in vain!!!

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POLITICAL SCIENCES

NATIONAL AND POPULAR MODELS IN CARDENISMO: AN ANALYSIS FROM THE WORK OF FERNANDO BENÍTEZ

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze the national and popular models that were developed during Cardenismo in Mexico, taking as a framework of reference the work of the Mexican historian Fernando Benítez. His in-depth analysis of national and popular models in Latin America during the first half of the 20th century provides a solid basis for understanding the characteristics and impact of these initiatives in the Mexican context. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of Cardenismo and its role in the history of Mexico and Latin America. By analyzing national and popular models from the perspective of Fernando Benítez, a critical and nuanced vision of this crucial period is offered. We propose to analyze the national and popular models implemented during Cardenismo, evaluate the impact of these models on Mexican society, understand Fernando Benítez's critical perspective on Cardenismo, and extract valuable lessons for today. The research is based on a critical analysis and textual of Benítez's work, complemented with relevant historical sources. A qualitative approach is used to interpret the data and draw significant conclusions about the national and popular models in Cardenismo. The first findings show that after his arrival to the presidency in 1934 he marked a turning point in the history of Mexico. Cárdenas undertook a program of radical reforms that sought to redistribute wealth and social justice. Conclusions The national and popular models of Cardenismo were characterized by their search for a more just and egalitarian society, where the State played a central role in promoting economic and social development.

Keywords: Latin America, State, economy, equality, society.

Introduction

"...The myth of Cárdenas is linked to the history of Mexico. It is a symbol of social justice that is inserted in a broader symbolic universe from which it derives meaning: the Mexican Revolution. This means the beginning of a new era that puts an end to exploitation, which makes equality, justice and democracy possible. He inaugurates a millenarian promise of common good and his instrument is Lázaro Cárdenas..."

Verónica Vázquez Mantecón¹

"...I think justice has not been done. In his time he was accused of being a communist, and now young historians accuse him precisely for not having been one and label him populist, Bonapartist and even fascist..."

Fernando Benítez²

In this study, we analyze the national and popular models that developed during the Cardenismo, using the work of Fernando Benítez as a framework of reference, the Mexican historian provides us with a deep analysis of the national and popular models that emerged in Latin America during the first half of the 20th century. National and popular models emerged as a response to the crisis of capitalism and imperialism that plagued Latin America in the 1930s. These models sought to build more just and egalitarian societies, where the State played a fundamental role in promoting development. economic and social. The main objectives of the research are: to analyze the national and popular models implemented in Cardenismo, evaluate the impact of these models in Mexican society, understand Fernando Benítez's critical perspective on Cardenismo and extract valuable lessons for today. The

¹ Vázquez Mantecón, Verónica. (2009). Lázaro Cárdenas en la memoria colectiva. *Política y cultura*, (31), 183-209, página 186. Recuperado en 17 de junio de 2024, de http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0188-77422009000100010&lng=es&tlng=es.

² Benítez, Fernando. (1978). *Lázaro Cárdenas y la Revolución Mexicana*. El Cardenismo. Tomo III. México: FCE. Prologo p.3

³ Fernando Benítez (Ciudad de México, México, 1912). Periodista, narrador, autor de teatro; se inició en el periodismo en 1934. Fue director del diario *El Nacional* (1947-1948) y de los suplementos culturales de *Novedades* (1949-1961), *¡Siempre!* (1962-1971), *Unomásuno* (1977-1986) y *La Jornada* (1987-1988). Ha sido profesor de la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, presidente del

*Pen Club y diplomático. Sus obras, relacionadas con la literatura, la historia, la política y la antropología, le valieron múltiples reconocimientos, entre los cuales sobresale el Premio Nacional de Lingüística y Literatura (1978), el Premio Nacional de Antropología (1980), el Premio Nacional de Periodismo (1988) y la preseña Belisario Domínguez (1991) que el Senado de la República otorga a los ciudadanos que con su obra cultural y política sirven al país. Fondo de Cultura Económica ha editado de este autor *Viaje al centro de México* (1975), *Lázaro Cárdenas y la Revolución Mexicana I. El porfirismo* (1977), *Lázaro Cárdenas y la Revolución Mexicana II. El caudillismo* (1977) y *Lázaro Cárdenas y la Revolución Mexicana III. El Cardenismo* (1978), disponible: Fondo de Cultura Económica 1934-2024 <https://fce.com.ar/autores/fernando-benitez/>*

research is based on a critical and textual analysis of Benítez's work, complemented with historical sources. Lázaro Cárdenas, emblematic figure of the Mexican Revolution and President of Mexico between 1934 and 1940, stands as a titan of national history. His life, marked by an unwavering commitment to the Mexican people, is divided into three stages: his military period and as a public official until 1934, his presidency itself whose axis is social transformation, and his last 30 years dedicated to the defense of Her ideals. From his early participation in the Revolution in 1913, Cárdenas demonstrated his mettle and vocation for service. His rise in the military ranks led him to occupy relevant positions. As governor of Michoacán from 1928 to 1932, he promoted an ambitious agrarian reform and laid the foundations for his future presidency.

Investigation

In his work "Lázaro Cárdenas and the Mexican Revolution. El Cardenismo", the Mexican historian and journalist Fernando Benítez offers an in-depth analysis of the national and popular models that were developed in Mexico during the six-year term of President Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940). Benítez portrays the challenges and achievements of this crucial period in the country's history, highlighting the importance of popular participation and the search for national autonomy as fundamental pillars of these models. The study of national and popular models in the context of Cardenismo is of great relevance for various reasons. Firstly, it allows us to understand the historical context in which these models were created, marked by the global economic crisis, the rise of nationalist movements and the fight for social justice in Latin America. Second, he offers perspectives on the strategies implemented by the Cárdenas government to boost the national economy, redistribute wealth, and strengthen the country's sovereignty. Finally, it allows us to evaluate the impact of these models on Mexican society, considering both their achievements and their limitations.

*"...Cárdenas will not be understood outside the framework of the Mexican Revolution. Executor of the always delayed Constitution of 1917, he demonstrated that it was possible to change the course of history by taking care above all of the enormous marginalized mass of Indians, peasants and workers, but a country like ours cannot radically change in six years... he refused the not at all remote possibility of being re-elected, and, when he handed over command to General Manuel Ávila Camacho, he promised never to intervene in active politics, a promise to which he remained faithful until his death..."*⁴.

In 1935, Yucatán was practically an island with limited transportation connections, mainly two steamships that traveled between Veracruz and Progreso, from where henequen was exported to the United States. Since 1920, the situation had not improved much. The "divine caste" still considered themselves experts in henequen, despite advances in other places such as Kenya and Tanganyika, where superior fibers were produced. In contrast, Yucatecan planters continued to use antiquated methods and obsolete machinery,

selling their product at low prices to American agents who made large profits.

The landowners lived comfortably off the poorly paid work of their laborers, who were no longer forced or physically abused, but worked in very harsh conditions for miserable wages. Yucatán lacked significant industries, with a society divided between rich landowners and a large mass of laborers, with a small middle class made up of professionals and merchants. This social contrast was evident, with the rich living in luxurious residences and the Indians in traditional cabins. The landowners firmly believed in a natural hierarchy of lords and servants, while the Indians, living in extreme poverty, often resorted to alcohol and maintained ancestral practices, reflecting a sad decline compared to their glorious past.

The author adds *"...General Cárdenas had not forgotten the amazing world of Yucatán. 'The Revolution,' he had said, 'wants the agrarian precepts to be firmly fulfilled throughout the country... That the allocations have not been given in Yucatán because the lands affected by the presidential resolution are cultivated with henequen? I tell you, in name of the Revolution, that the lands must be given, so that you yourselves continue cultivating henequen...'"*⁵.

Based on what has been said, we analyze and examine the process of agrarian distribution of henequen in Yucatan during his administration, highlighting the objectives he intended to achieve: comply with the agrarian principles of the Mexican Revolution, improve the living conditions of the Mayan peasants and transform the structure socioeconomic of the henequen region; the difficulties of agrarian distribution became evident. opposition from the landowners, who used various delaying and obstructive tactics; inequality in the distribution of land generated ejidos with significant asymmetries in their productivity; With which the results of the agrarian distribution were carried out by distributing 30 thousand hectares of henequen and 450 thousand hectares of vacant land; Likewise, medical assistance was provided to nearly 20 thousand farmers, improving their health and well-being. Dialogue with the author, he presents the criticism made to the agrarian distribution because it was not possible to correct the initial inequality in the distribution of land, persisting asymmetries between ejidos, while the "Henequeneros de Yucatán" program was transformed into an organization bureaucracy controlled by the government, limiting ejidal autonomy. The potential of the peasants for a profound transformation of the henequen industry was partially wasted. The agrarian distribution of henequen in Yucatán was a complex process and full of contrasts. Although it represented progress in terms of social justice, it did not achieve all its goals due to various factors. The critical reading of Benítez's text allows us to understand the difficulties and challenges that agrarian policies faced in post-revolutionary Mexico, offering valuable lessons for future processes of social and economic transformation in rural areas.

The author describes that the national and popular models in Mexico emerged in a historical context marked by the world economic crisis of 1929, which

⁴ Benítez Fernando op.cit., prólogo, pp. 3-4

⁵Ibíd., p.44

had a devastating impact on the country. The crisis exacerbated existing social and economic inequalities, generating a climate of popular discontent and strengthening nationalist movements. In this scenario, the Cárdenas government adopted a series of measures aimed at boosting the national economy, redistributing wealth and strengthening the country's sovereignty.

The national and popular models that were developed during Cardenismo were characterized by: emphasis on popular participation, encouraging the active participation of the population in decision-making and the implementation of public policies. In search of national autonomy, measures were implemented to reduce the country's economic and political dependence on foreign powers. Agrarian reform was also promoted by distributing ejido lands to peasants and indigenous communities, which contributed to the redistribution of wealth and the strengthening of the agricultural sector. Likewise, social programs were implemented to improve the living conditions of the population, such as the construction of schools and hospitals, and the promotion of education and public health.

Even key sectors of the economy, such as the oil and electricity industries, were nationalized with the aim of promoting national development. Therefore, there is a debate among historians about whether the oil expropriation carried out by Cárdenas represented a radical change towards socialism in his government; some argue that it did, while others affirm that it did not. Jorge Abelardo Ramos (1968) in this regard adds *"...Nothing is more erroneous than identifying nationalizations in an imperialist country with those of a semi-colonial country. In this way, the nationalization of Mexican oil by Cárdenas would have the same meaning as that carried out in imperialist France in the automobile industry in 1946. The latter was due to the deficit of that industry, saved by the imperialist State through generous compensation. But the "nationalized" owners in France were French, not foreigners, and bourgeois France had nothing to fear from them. Nationalization in Mexico, on the contrary, was a defensive act of a revolutionary country against foreign capital..."*⁶. By analyzing the differences between the cases of France and Mexico, the author highlights the importance of understanding the motivations and historical context when evaluating these types of policy measures. Nationalizations in imperialist countries respond to internal economic motivations, while in semi-colonial countries they are configured as an act of defense against foreign domination. In the case of Mexico, the nationalization of oil constituted a crucial event to strengthen national sovereignty and control over a strategic resource.

It was interesting to incorporate the vision of Carlos Granés (2023) who analyzes and describes the actions undertaken by Lázaro Cárdenas during his presidency in Mexico, framed in a context of nationalism and search for progress. The agrarian reforms, the expropriation of strategic sectors and the restructuring of

the political party stand out. Cárdenas, convinced of the central role of the State in national development, implemented various reforms. Among them, the creation of collective ejidos and the distribution of land, measures that sought to meet the demands of the peasantry and strengthen the rural economy. In turn, the promotion of economic nationalism was evidenced in the expropriation of the railroads in 1937 and the oil industry in 1938. These actions, with great symbolic and cultural impact, sought to regain control of strategic resources for the country. It is worth highlighting two measures that had a profound impact on Mexican society: the granting of political asylum to León Trotsky and thousands of Spanish refugees fleeing the Civil War, and the restructuring of the National Revolutionary Party (PNR) in 1938, giving rise to the Party of the Mexican Revolution (PRM). The latter, restructured around four sectors (worker, peasant, popular and military), sought to institutionalize the revolution and, at the same time, control the growing working masses.

In the words of Carlos Granés *"...There is nothing more irritating than not understanding the things that happen. American Delirium helped me understand not only the past, but the immediate present of Colombia and the entire continent..."*⁷.

Cárdenas himself, in a 1940 speech, clarified that his government did not seek to make the State the owner of all the means of production, commerce, and property. He acknowledged that some nationalizations and expropriations were carried out, such as oil and railways, but these measures were forced by the actions of the owners or companies themselves. Furthermore, he maintained that his government was not seeking a complete socialist model, but rather responded to the specific needs of the moment and the actions of the economic actors. *"...There is, therefore, in Mexico",* he added, *"a communist government; our Constitution is democratic and liberal with some moderate features of socialism..."*⁸.

The objectives of the national and popular models were diverse, but in general they sought to: promote economic independence: reducing the dependence of Latin American countries on foreign powers through industrialization, agrarian reform and the nationalization of natural resources. As well as achieving social justice: redistributing wealth, improving the living conditions of the popular classes and guaranteeing access to education and health for all. In addition, focusing on strengthening national identity: promoting local culture and traditions, thus building a sense of national unity between different sectors of the population.

After his presidency concluded, Cárdenas remained active in public life, defending his ideals and working on social development projects. However, his efforts were hampered by the resurgence of landlordism and the penetration of foreign capital, which eroded the progress made during his tenure. Despite the diffi-

⁶ Ramos, J. A. (1968). Historia de la Nación Latinoamericana. Buenos Aires: Peña Lillo. p.340

⁷ El País. (2023, 6 de diciembre). Carlos Granés, el ensayista del delirio americano. [https://elpais.com/eps/2023-01-](https://elpais.com/eps/2023-01-28/carlos-granes-america-latina-es-un-lugar-impuro-y-la-busqueda-de-la-pureza-ha-sido-su-perdicion.html)

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⁸ Benítez Fernando. Op. cit., p.91

culties, his legacy remains intact: a man of integrity, visionary and deeply committed to the well-being of the Mexican people.

Preliminary Findings

The first findings show that after his arrival to the presidency in 1934 he marked a turning point in the history of Mexico. Cárdenas, imbued with a deep revolutionary spirit, undertook a program of radical reforms that sought to redistribute wealth and social justice. The oil expropriation in 1938, undoubtedly his most transcendental act, symbolized the recovery of control of natural resources for the Mexican people. His government was also characterized by agrarian reform, the creation of institutions such as the National Polytechnic Institute and the National Institute of Anthropology and History, and support for thousands of refugees from the Spanish Civil War.

Initial evidence suggests that the national and popular models of Cardenismo had a significant impact on Mexican society, generating both achievements and challenges. However, these models also generated inequalities and social conflicts.

Conclusions

The text we analyze not only exalts the figure of Cárdenas, but also offers constructive criticism. It points out the system's inability to resolve structural problems in the Mexican countryside, such as the lack of effective support for ejidos and institutional corruption, which has perpetuated poverty and inequality. This criticism, far from diminishing the figure of Cárdenas, strengthens it, by placing him in a complex historical context and by recognizing the difficulties that he faced in his fight for a more just Mexico.

As for the national and popular models developed during Cardenismo, they represented a turning point in the history of Mexico. These models, driven by popular participation and the search for national autonomy, laid the foundations for the social and economic development of the country. However, they also faced challenges and limitations, such as lack of resources, opposition from powerful groups, and the complexity of implementing structural reforms. Despite these difficulties, the legacy of Cardenismo remains valid in the fight

for social justice, equality and national sovereignty in Latin America.

By including Carlos Granés and his work *Delirio Americano* allowed us to observe Cárdenas's strategy to consolidate his political power, which was characterized by a strong Economic Nationalism. Meanwhile, the co-option of popular sectors through unions and organizations became a key tool to maintain social control. In this sense, the PRM, with its sectoral structure, reflected this trend, similar to that observed in other leaders of the time such as Getulio Vargas and Juan Domingo Perón. His legacy continues to be the subject of debate and analysis, but without a doubt, his figure represents a fundamental milestone in the history of Mexico.

It is important to highlight that Fernando Benítez's writings offer a critical vision of national and popular models. The author recognizes his achievements, but also points out his limitations and errors. This critical look is essential to understand the history of Latin America and to build more just and sustainable development models in the immediate present with projection into the future.

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TECHNICAL SCIENCES

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЛОТНОСТИ И РАСЧЕТ ТЕРМИЧЕСКИХ СВОЙСТВ β -ЦИАНПРОПИОНОВОГО АЛЬДЕГИДА В ШИРОКОМ ИНТЕРВАЛЕ ПАРАМЕТРОВ СОСТОЯНИЯ

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DENSITY STUDY AND THERMAL PROPERTIES CALCULATION β -CYANOPROPIONIC ALDEHYDE IN VARIOUS RANGES OF STATE PARAMETERS

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Аннотация

На экспериментальной установке для измерения плотности жидкостей исследована плотность β -цианпропионового альдегида в широком диапазоне давлений и температур.

Abstract

An experimental density measurement setup measures the density of β -cyanopropylaldehyde under various pressure and temperature conditions.

Ключевые слова: плотность, β -цианпропионового альдегид, температура, давления.

Keywords: density, β -cyanopropylaldehyde, temperature, pressure.

Введение.

Отметим, что β -цианпропионового альдегид является исходным сырьем для получения глутаминовой кислоты и триптофана. В настоящее время по разработкам НИИ нефтехима ведется проектирование промышленной установки для получения β -цианпропионового альдегида.

Методы.

Методом гидростатического взвешивания экспериментально исследовалась плотность β -цианпропионового альдегида при различных давлениях и температурах. Методика измерений описана нами в работе [1]. Плотность β -цианпропионового альдегида измерялась с максимальной погрешностью 0,1%.

Результаты и обсуждение.

Результаты исследования P-V-T зависимости позволяли нам составить следующее уравнение состояния. Отметим, что такие эмпирические уравнения успешно составлялись для ароматических углеводородов [2].

$$P = \frac{A(T)}{V^2} + \frac{B(T)}{V^8} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{где: } A(T) = \sum_{i=0}^3 a_i(T)^i; B(T) = \sum_{i=0}^3 b_i(T)^i$$

Значения коэффициентов a_i и b_i приведены ниже:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= -13415,8448242; a_1 = 68,803073883; a_2 = -0,140019293; \\ a_3 &= 0,000104770; b_0 = 6873,651; b_1 = -33,2333; b_2 = 0,079529; b_3 = -0,00005085. \end{aligned}$$

На основании уравнения (1) вычислены значения α_P и β_T для β -цианпропионового альдегида по зависимостям [3,4].

$$\alpha_P = \frac{A' + B' \rho^6}{2A + 8B \rho^6}; \beta_T = \frac{1}{2A \rho^2 + 8B \rho^8} \quad (2)$$

Выводы.

Результаты вычислений α_P и β_T приведены в табл. 1, 2 и 3. Полученные значения ρ , α_P , β_T могут использоваться в инженерной практике.

Таблица 1

Экспериментальные данные о плотности β -цианпропионового альдегида ($\rho, \text{kg/m}^3$)

$P, \text{МПа}$ T, K	0,1	5	9,9	19,7	29,5	39,3	49,1	58,9	68,7	78,5	88,3	98,1
290,4	999,9	1002,8	1006,0	1010,5	1016,5	1022	1026,8	1031,4	1036,4	1041,4	1046,3	1051,3
314,9	977,3	980,8	984,2	990,3	996,9	1003,8	1008	1013,5	1019,5	1025,2	1030,9	1036,6
333,7	960,7	964,0	967,3	974,9	981,8	988,4	993,7	999,4	1006	1012,2	1018,3	1024,5
372,3		928,8	933,6	941,4	850,3	957,7	964,5	970,9	964,5	971,8	979,1	986,4
		898,4	904,3	913,7	923,5	931,5	939,5	946,8	955,9	964,2	972,6	980,9
		877,6	884	894,2	905,4	913,8	922,6	930	940,2	949,3	958,4	967,4
		841,7	848,5	861,6	874,4	884,7	894,1	903	915,2	925,8	936,5	947,1
		795,5	805,1	822	836,8	849,5	860	870,5	886,0	898,9	911,8	924,8

Таблица 2.

Значения теплового расширения $\alpha_p \cdot 10^{-6}, \text{K}^{-1}$, β -цианпропионового альдегида при различных давлениях и температурах

$P, \text{МПа}$ T, K	0,1	9,9	29,5	49,1	68,7	88,3	98,1
220	620,869	595,729	550,075	510,133	474,829	443,352	428,846
240	710,454	672,417	620,459	575,780	536,863	502,596	486,936
260	777,068	743,743	685,108	635,651	693,253	556,420	539,737
280	844,618	806,662	691,132	687,023	641,431	602,383	684,861
300	901,842	858,973	786,506	708,045	679,681	639,870	620,732
320	948,223	900,151	820,769	758,321	707,648	665,540	647,009
340	983,701	930,216	844,114	778,159	725,698	682,720	664,081
360	1011,95	952,538	859,505	790,228	736,240	692,752	673,981
370	1024,77	962,674	865,342	794,351	739,620	695,868	677,073

Таблица 3.

Значения изотермической сжимаемости, $\beta_t \cdot 10^{-7}$ бар, β -цианпропионового альдегида при различных температурах и давлениях

$P, \text{МПа}$ T, K	0,1	9,9	29,5	49,1	68,7	88,3	98,1
220	380,403	366,687	341,852	320,480	301,653	285,058	277,524
240	437,289	419,203	387,159	359,951	336,532	316,141	306,898
260	503,109	497,329	437,954	403,554	374,457	319,492	338,287
280	578,890	547,616	494,389	451,623	415,215	384,885	371,411
300	665,494	624,558	576,359	502,111	458,404	421,897	405,851
320	764,148	710,700	623,887	556,995	503,724	460,211	411,293
340	874,545	805,990	695,864	613,969	550,167	498,940	497,908
360	998,939	909,660	772,781	673,466	597,828	538,143	512,757
370	1066,80	985,638	813,005	704,032	621,992	557,817	530,652

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