

## PHILOSOPHY

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### **Eurasian concept of the Russian state and N. Berdyaev's attitude towards it**

The ambiguous and generally contradictory approach to the topic of Russian statehood in the works of Eurasians is studied. Considering the possible future ways of changing power in Soviet Russia, the Eurasians believed that the immediate transition of power from the Bolsheviks to the Eurasians would be the most favorable for them, as it would allow them to immediately begin building on the principles of the Eurasian concept of a new Russian state. It is based on the ideology of ideocracy or ideocratic state. At the same time, the Eurasians considered the Soviet regime established in Russia by the Bolsheviks to be the most favorable for ensuring the direct connection between the ruling layer and the people. Therefore, they stressed the need to preserve this power in Russia and in the future. The main positive value of Eurasianism, according to Berdyaev, is that it is essentially the first and "only post-revolutionary ideological direction" that arose in the emigrant environment. The Eurasians, as emphasized by N. Berdyaev rightly pointed out the danger of the capitalization of Russia, but understood it basically only in terms of Europeanization. Critically assessing the views of the Eurasians, N. Berdyaev noted that Russia needs a new personalistic revolution. It will not be a social but a moral and spiritual revolution that radically transforms and spiritualizes a person's personality.

Key words: Eurasianism, ideocracy, Europeanization, etatism, autocracy, idea-ruler, personalistic revolution.

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