

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ СНИЖЕНИЯ РОЖДАЕМОСТИ НА ОСНОВЕ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ОПРОСА ЖЕНЩИН

ЧЖАО ЛИЦЗЯФЭН¹⁾

¹⁾Белорусский государственный университет, пр. Независимости, 4, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь

Аннотация. Рассматриваются социокультурные факторы снижения рождаемости в Китае. Анализируются экономические, социальные, культурные, психологические и биологические причины демографического кризиса, влияние урбанизации, карьерных амбиций и изменения ценностей на репродуктивное поведение женщин. Приводятся результаты опроса 400 китайских женщин. Особое внимание уделяется последствиям проведения в Китае политики «одна семья – один ребенок» и традиционным гендерным ролям. Предлагаются меры по поддержке семей и повышению рождаемости.

Ключевые слова: рождаемость; женщины; карьера; материнство; урбанизация; традиции; ценности; социальная политика; демография; гендерные роли.

A STUDY OF SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS IN THE DECLINE OF THE BIRTH RATE BASED ON A SURVEY OF WOMEN

ZHAO LI JIAFENG^a

^aBelarusian State University, 4 Niezaliezhnasci Avenue, Minsk 220030, Belarus

Abstract. This article examines the sociocultural factors behind China's declining birth rate. It analyses the economic, social, cultural, psychological, and biological causes of the demographic crisis, as well as the impact of urbanisation, career ambitions, and changing values on women's reproductive behaviour. It presents the results of a survey of 400 Chinese women. Particular attention is paid to the consequences of China's one-child policy and traditional gender roles. Measures to support families and increase the birth rate are proposed.

Keywords: birth rate; women; career; motherhood; urbanisation; traditions; values; social policy; demography; gender roles.

Introduction

Low fertility is a social phenomenon that does not occur overnight, but is the result of the intertwining and cumulative impact of different factors. It is not only related to social economics and cultural concepts, but also is closely linked to multiple levels such as political orientation and individual choice. This article will take a detailed look at the causes of low fertility from diffe-

rent perspectives to provide a comprehensive perspective to understand this complex issue.

Fertility rates have been declining globally over the past few decades, with significant implications for demographic stability, economic growth, and social structures. This trend is particularly pronounced in historically patriarchal countries (such as China), where sociocultural

Образец цитирования:

Чжао Лицзяфэн. Исследование социокультурных факторов снижения рождаемости на основе материалов опроса женщин. *Журнал Белорусского государственного университета. Философия. Психология.* 2026;1:44–50 (на англ.). EDN: OFNYMK

For citation:

Zhao Li Jiafeng. A study of sociocultural factors in the decline of the birth rate based on a survey of women. *Journal of the Belarusian State University. Philosophy and Psychology.* 2026;1:44–50. EDN: OFNYMK

Автор:

Чжао Лицзяфэн – аспирантка кафедры социологии факультета философии и социальных наук. Научный руководитель – кандидат социологических наук, доцент Е. И. Лебедева.

Author:

Zhao Li Jiafeng, postgraduate student at the department of sociology, faculty of philosophy and social sciences. zhaolijiafeng@gmail.com

factors play a crucial role in shaping women's decisions about childbearing. By examining these factors through a female lens, we can better understand why fertility rates are declining and what this means for the future of these nations. Below, we incorporate statistical data to provide a more comprehensive analysis.

The phenomenon of never marrying or marrying late is becoming more common, and the desire to have children is correspondingly declining. This change in cultural concepts reflects not only the progress of society, but also the rethinking of life choices and responsibilities by young people. They pay more attention to improving their quality of life and their sense of self-worth, and they believe that having children may restrict their lives to a certain extent and limit their personal career aspirations. This change in concept has gradually led to a reduction in the proportion of childbearing in young people's life plans.

As was mentioned above in patriarchal societies like China, traditional gender roles have historically placed the burden of caregiving and household responsibilities on women. Despite significant progress in gender equality, Chinese women still face immense pressure to balance career aspirations with family obligations.

The one-child policy (1979–2015), while officially abolished, left a lasting legacy of small-family norms and heightened expectations for women to excel professionally rather than focus solely on motherhood¹.

Declining birth and fertility rates are one of the key demographic problems of our time, affecting both developed and developing countries. According to the United Nations, the global birth rate has decreased from 5,0 children per woman in 1950 to 2,3 children per woman in 2023. This trend is especially acute in China, where socio-economic factors and cultural changes have a significant impact on women's reproductive behaviour². That's why the purpose of this work is closely connected with the analysis of the sociocultural factors that contribute to the decline in fertility among women, with an emphasis on their perception and motivation. We argue that current trends in declining birth rates in China have strong sociocultural traces, particularly in women's identification of their motherhood, career, and social roles. We are going to debunk the hypothesis about the economic-based fertility motivation and show the influence on the reproductive behaviour patterns of non-economic factors (education, mass-culture, values transformation).

Research methodology

Research by Belarusian and Chinese scientists allow us to better understand the reasons for the decline in fertility. In Belarus, this topic is most actively studied by such authors as L. G. Titarenko [1] and M. V. Andryashka [2]. They emphasise the role of economic instability and insufficient state support for families with children. For example, L. G. Titarenko notes that many women postpone having their first child due to the high cost of housing, low salaries and the lack of affordable kindergartens [1]. M. V. Andryashka, in turn, focuses on changing value orientations. Modern woman strives for self-realisation in the professional sphere, which often contradicts traditional ideas about motherhood. Research shows that more «than 60 % of Belarusian women consider a career an important part of their lives»³ [2, p. 263]. In China, the problem of declining fertility is actively studied by scientists such as Wei Huang⁴, Zeng Yi and J. W. Vaupel [3]. Wei Huang points to the long-term consequences of the one-child policy, which has led to the formation of new cultural norms. Many Chinese women consciously choose a childless lifestyle or limit themselves to one child

due to the high cost of upbringing and education⁵. Zeng Yi and J. W. Vaupel study the impact of urbanisation on fertility. They note that women living in large cities are less likely to have children due to stressful living conditions and career ambitions. In addition, modern Chinese women face societal pressure to combine the roles of mother and successful professional [3, p. 435]. Both lines of research emphasise the importance of taking into account sociocultural factors when developing measures to increase the birth rate. However, Belarusian studies focus more on economic aspects, while Chinese scientists emphasise cultural changes.

Declining fertility is a complex socio-demographic process that is formed under the influence of many interrelated factors. These factors can be divided into five main groups: 1) economic factors; 2) social factors; 3) cultural factors; 4) psychological factors; 5) biological factors (table). Each of these groups has a significant impact on the reproductive behaviour of women, especially in the modern world, where global changes are taking place in society.

¹Wei Huang. How does the one child policy impact social and economic outcomes? // World of Labor : website. URL: <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/387/pdfs/how-does-the-one-child-policy-impact-social-and-economic-outcomes.one-pager.pdf> (date of access: 03.06.2025).

²Demographic yearbook of the Republic of Belarus 2020 // Belstat : website. URL: https://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/publications/izdania/public_compilation/index_18023/ (date of access: 03.06.2025) (in Russ.).

³Here and further translated by us. – Zh. L. J.

⁴Wei Huang. How does the one child policy impact social and economic outcomes? // World of Labor : website. URL: <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/387/pdfs/how-does-the-one-child-policy-impact-social-and-economic-outcomes.one-pager.pdf> (date of access: 03.06.2025).

⁵Ibid.

Factors of the women's reproductive behaviour

Group of factors	Components	Researchers (research organisations)
Economic factors	High cost of living, insufficient government support, career ambitions	Wei Huang ⁶ ; L. G. Titarenko [1]; UN ⁷ ; Chuanchuan Zhang and Tao Li [4]; UNFPA ⁸
Social factors	Urbanisation, changing the institution of the family, gender equality	M. V. Andryashka [2]; Zeng Yi and J. W. Vaupel [3]; Zhang Xin, C. William and Wu Dongxue [5]; Qing Han, Lu Han and Quanbao Jiang [6]
Cultural factors	Changing life goals, social pressure, globalisation	Wei Huang ⁹ ; Qing Han, Lu Han and Quanbao Jiang [6]; T. Shchurko [7]
Psychological factors	Fear of responsibility, career anxiety, uncertainty of the future	M. V. Andryashka [2]; Qing Han, Lu Han and Quanbao Jiang [6]
Biological factors	Late motherhood, diseases of the reproductive system, environmental factors	Belstat ¹⁰ ; National Bureau of Statistics of China ¹¹ ; Zhao Li Jiafeng (2024)

As we can see, social changes also play a key role in declining fertility. Urbanisation, changing family structures, and the transformation of the roles of men and women have led to a reassessment of traditional values. Moving to cities increases access to education and career opportunities, but creates stressful conditions for raising children. Therefore, changing the institution of the family occurs – a decrease in the number of marriages, an increase in divorces, and an increase in the number of singles lead to a decrease in the number of families ready to have children. One more important aspect is gender equality. Achievements in gender equality have allowed women to become more independent, but at the same time have increased the burden on them, as they are forced to combine work and family responsibilities.

Cultural changes have also a profound impact on attitudes toward motherhood and family. Traditional norms are giving way to new values that are restructuring women's priorities. Among them changing life goals (modern woman often prioritises self-realisation, education, and career over having children), social pressure (the acceptance of a childless lifestyle as the norm), globalisation (the spread of Western values contributes to the formation of a new worldview, where children are not an obligatory part of life).

Declining fertility is a multifactorial process that requires a comprehensive analysis. Economic difficulties, social changes, cultural transformations, psychological barriers and biological limitations interact with

each other, shaping the modern demographic situation. To solve this problem, it is necessary to take into account all these aspects and develop measures aimed at improving living conditions, supporting families and improving the quality of reproductive health.

Sociocultural factors play a key role in shaping women's reproductive behaviour. They include cultural norms, traditions, changes in value orientations, as well as the influence of society on the perception of motherhood. In China and Belarus, these factors have both common features and significant differences due to the historical context, the level of development of society and government policy.

The one-child policy has had a long-term impact on sociocultural norms. Many women grew up in families where having one child became the standard. This has led to a change in attitudes toward motherhood: many modern women believe that having more than one child is unnecessary or even undesirable. Research shows that about 60 % of Chinese women believe that one child is enough for a family. In addition, this policy has contributed to an increased gender imbalance (preference for boys), which has also affected demographic trends¹².

Modern Chinese women are increasingly pursuing higher education and career success. Educated women are postponing having children to focus on professional advancement. About 70 % of survey participants said that their career is an important aspect of their life, and they are not willing to sacrifice it for early

⁶Wei Huang. How does the one child policy impact social and economic outcomes? // World of Labor : website. URL: <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/387/pdfs/how-does-the-one-child-policy-impact-social-and-economic-outcomes.one-pager.pdf> (date of access: 03.06.2025).

⁷World population prospects 2024 // United Nations : website. URL: <https://population.un.org/wpp/> (date of access: 25.03.2025).

⁸Belarus // UNFPA : website. URL: https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/factsheets/en/Belarus_factsheet.pdf (date of access: 26.03.2025).

⁹Wei Huang. How does the one child policy impact social and economic outcomes? // World of Labor : website. URL: <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/387/pdfs/how-does-the-one-child-policy-impact-social-and-economic-outcomes.one-pager.pdf> (date of access: 03.06.2025).

¹⁰Demographic yearbook of the Republic of Belarus 2020 // Belstat : website. URL: https://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/publications/izdania/public_compilation/index_18023/ (date of access: 03.06.2025) (in Russ.).

¹¹China statistical yearbook of 2020 // National Bureau of Statistics of China : website. URL: <https://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/ndsj/2020/indexeh.htm> (date of access: 23.03.2025) (in Chin.).

¹²Ibid.

motherhood¹³. Statistics show that women with higher education have their first child on average 5–7 years later than women with a low level of education¹⁴. Despite the change in traditional norms, many females in China continue to experience pressure from society and family. This is especially true for women over 30 who have not yet married or had children, 60 % of women reported that they face constant reminders of the need to have children from parents, relatives and friends. However, the younger generation of women is beginning to resist this pressure. For example, 25 % of the study participants said that they choose a childless lifestyle, despite criticism from others¹⁵.

Chinese women are reconsidering their life priorities. Motherhood is no longer the main goal of life, giving way to self-development, travel and personal interests: «...55 % of participants noted that they value personal freedom above family obligations; 35 % of women would prefer to invest time and money in their hobbies and education, rather than in raising children» [6, p. 41].

Thus, sociocultural factors in declining fertility in China reflect global trends: changing values, striving for career growth, and a decline in the role of traditional norms [4; 7]. However, the specifics of each country determine the unique features of this process. To solve the problem of declining fertility, it is necessary to take into account the cultural context and develop measures aimed at supporting women and families.

To achieve the purpose of the study (to analyse the sociocultural factors of fertility decline in China from a women point of view) a survey was conducted among 400 women aged 20 to 45 years. The study was conducted in the autumn of 2024 and was exploratory in nature, which made it possible to identify the key causes of changes in the reproductive behaviour of modern Chinese women.

The aim of the work was to study the influence of economic, social, cultural, psychological and biological factors on the reproductive behaviour of women in the context of urbanisation and the transformation of gender roles. The main objectives of the study were identification of motives for refusal or postponement of motherhood; analysis of the role of career ambitions, social pressure and changes in value orientations; comparison with demographic processes in Belarus; formulation of proposals to support families and increase fertility.

The survey included women from various regions of China, including 35 % women from major cities (Beijing, Shanghai), 40 % women from medium-sized cities, and 25 % women from rural area. Of these, 20 % women had a high school education, 30 % women had a vocational education, and 50 % women had a higher education. It should be noted that 65 % of the women surveyed were married and 35 % of the women surveyed were unmarried.

This distribution allowed us to get an idea of the reproductive attitudes of women from different social and regional groups, however, it should be noted that the study is not representative of the entire female population of China. Its results can serve as a basis for further quantitative and qualitative studies, but are not subject to broad extrapolation to the entire population.

Anonymous online surveys via popular Chinese social platforms (WeChat, Weibo), as well as face-to-face interviews in major cities, were used to collect information. The questionnaire contained both closed multiple-choice questions and open-ended questions allowing participants to express their own opinions.

Data analysis included the following steps:

- 1) quantitative processing (calculation of frequencies, averages, confidence intervals);
- 2) qualitative interpretation (analysis of the content of free responses).

As an additional tool, cross-analysis was applied between variables (for example, the level of education and the desire to have a second child).

The study was based on the work of both Chinese and Belarusian scientists studying demographic processes and reproductive behaviour of women. This allowed us to conduct a comparative analysis of women's reproductive behaviour in the two countries and show common trends and differences.

Like any exploration study, this work has a number of limitations:

- 1) limited sample size ($n = 400$);
- 2) lack of strict random sampling;
- 3) the impossibility of generalising the data obtained to the entire population.

However, its value lies in the fact that it opens up a discussion about the need for more extensive and detailed research on women's reproductive behaviour in China.

Results and discussion

The obtained data from a survey of 400 Chinese women confirm the hypothesis that the decline in the birth rate in China is a multifactorial process caused by the complex influence of economic, social, cultural, psychological and biological factors. In contrast to the traditional approach, which often reduces the problem to purely economic reasons, the results demonstrate

that a wide range of factors shapes the reproductive behavior of modern Chinese women, among which a special place is occupied by changes in values, social pressure, career, etc.

Economic factors. About 85 % of the participants noted that the high cost of living, including housing, education and medical care, is becoming the main obstacle

¹³World population prospects 2024 // United Nations : website. URL: <https://population.un.org/wpp/> (date of access: 25.03.2025).

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Ibid.

to increasing the number of children in the family. This is consistent with the findings of Wei Huang¹⁶, who points out that the one-child policy has shaped the culture of small families, reinforced by the economic realities of modern society. A comparison with data from Belarus [1] shows a similar picture: in both countries, women face a high level of economic risk when planning a family. However, this effect is increasing in China due to the scale of urbanisation and competition in education.

Moreover, 70 % of the respondents said they were ready to give birth more if they received government support – this is important information for demographic policy makers. Similar data was obtained in UNFPA Belarus research¹⁷, which emphasised the need to develop the infrastructure of children's institutions and create preferential conditions for large families.

Career and self-fulfilment. Over 70 % of women consider their career to be an important part of life and do not want to sacrifice it for the sake of early motherhood. This is especially true for women with higher education, whose level of professional activity is much higher. The data confirm the conclusions of Qing Han, Lu Han and Quanbao Jiang [6], who note that higher education is associated with a delay of the first birth by 5–7 years. It is also interesting that 45 % of women are afraid of losing professional positions after maternity leave, a problem that was described earlier by M. V. Andriyashka [2] in the context of Belarus. Thus, we can talk about the existence of a general trend: the higher a woman's level of education, the more pronounced her orientation towards professional realisation, which often contradicts traditional ideas about motherhood as the main goal of life (fig. 1).

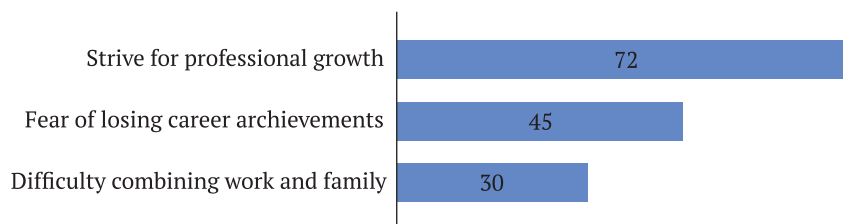


Fig. 1. Attitudes towards the relationship between career and motherhood, %

Social pressure. Despite the gradual change in traditional norms, about 60 % of women reported constant pressure from parents and society to marry and have children as soon as possible. However, only 35 % of women fully submit to this pressure, while 25 % of women actively resist it, choosing a childless or single-parent path. This differentiation allows us to talk

about the beginning of the formation of new patterns of behaviour, where individual choices take precedence over collective attitudes. This phenomenon has been studied in detail by T. Shchurko [7], who links it to the spread of feminist ideas and the transition to an individualised perception of life (fig. 2 and 3).

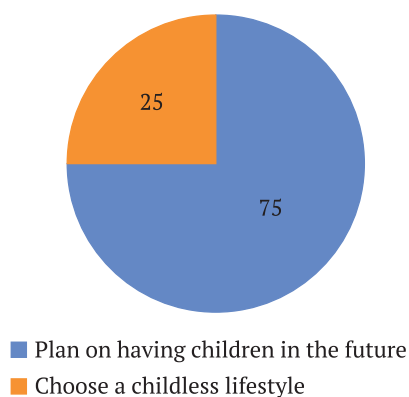


Fig. 2. Level of social pressure on women over 30, %

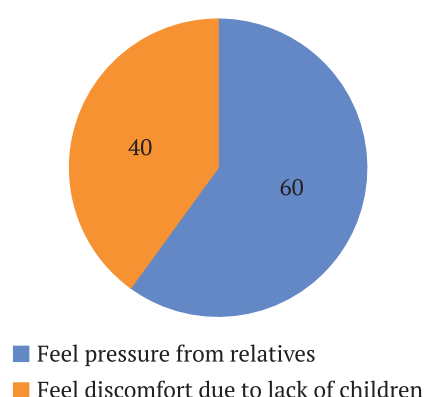


Fig. 3. Attitudes towards motherhood among women, %

¹⁶Wei Huang. How does the one child policy impact social and economic outcomes? // World of Labor : website. URL: <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/387/pdfs/how-does-the-one-child-policy-impact-social-and-economic-outcomes.one-pager.pdf> (date of access: 03.06.2025).

¹⁷Belarus // UNFPA : website. URL: https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/factsheets/en/Belarus_factsheet.pdf (date of access: 26.03.2025).

Changing values. Modern Chinese women are re-considering their life priorities, which also affects fertility. About 55 % of participants noted that motherhood is no longer the main goal of their life. They value personal freedom, travel and self-development. About

35 % of women said they prefer to invest time and money in their education and hobbies rather than raising children; 20 % of respondents expressed a desire to have one child or limit themselves to a childless lifestyle in order to focus on a career and personal interests (fig. 4).

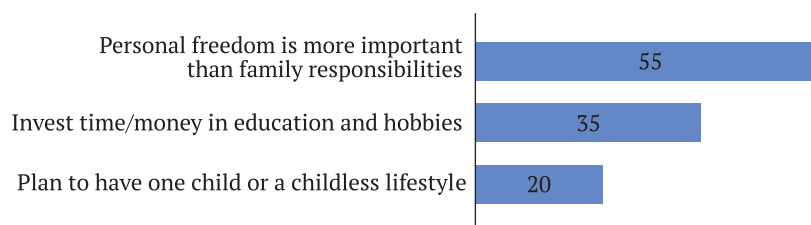


Fig. 4. Priorities in the lives of modern Chinese women, %

Urbanisation and transformation of values. Women living in large cities are more likely to face problems combining work and family life. According to Zeng Yi and J. W. Vaupel [3], urbanisation directly correlates with a decrease in the birth rate, which is confirmed by our study: 70 % of women from megacities noted that stressful living conditions and high competition make motherhood less attractive. In addition, 55 % of the participants admitted that they value freedom above family obligations, which indicates a shift in priorities towards personal development, travel and self-realisation. This data is consistent with the work of Zhang Xin, C. William and Wu Dongxue [5], which highlights the impact of globalisation on changing perceptions of female's role in society.

Biological limitations. About 50 % of the respondents plan to have their first child after the age of 30, which is due to the desire to achieve financial stability and professional success first. However, this age is already associated with an increased risk of infertility and pregnancy complications, according to United Nations data¹⁸. At the same time, 25 % of women have experienced reproductive diseases such as endometriosis or polycystic ovary syndrome, which further limits

the possibilities of motherhood. Later motherhood, although consciously chosen by woman, may lead to additional difficulties in the future.

A comparison of the reproductive behaviour of women in the two countries shows both common trends and significant differences. What is common is the desire for career growth, an increase in the age of first motherhood, and a decrease in the role of traditional norms. For example, according to L. G. Titarenko [1], about 60 % of Belarusian women consider their career to be an important part of life, which is comparable to 72 % of women in China.

However, the differences are related to cultural characteristics and demographic policy. Belarus maintains a higher birth rate than China, which may be due to a more developed system of state support for families, access to kindergartens and medical care. At the same time, China has long had a one-child policy, which has had a profound impact on generational attitudes that have limited ideas about having many children. It is also worth noting that in Belarus, women are more likely to face economic barriers (housing costs, low salaries), whereas in China, the emphasis is on social pressure and stressful conditions in megacities.

Conclusions

The results of a survey of 400 Chinese women confirm the hypothesis that the decline in fertility is a multifactorial process caused by the complex influence of economic, social, cultural, psychological and biological conditions. The data obtained are consistent with the research of Wei Huang, Zeng Yi, J. W. Vaupel, M. V. Andriyashka, T. Shchurko, Chuanchuan Zhang and Tao Li, which suggests a unified model for changing reproductive behaviour in the context of urbanisation and social transformation.

At the same time, there is a clear differentiation by age, level of education and place of residence, which requires the development of differentiated measures to support families. For example, young women need psychological support and family planning counsel-

ling, while older women need improved access to reproductive medicine and preferential labor market conditions.

To increase the birth rate, it is necessary to create a set of conditions, including financial support, the development of infrastructure for children's institutions, the introduction of flexible forms of employment and the popularisation of a positive image of a large family.

The fertility decline in China and Belarus is driven by a combination of economic pressures, such as rising living costs and workplace discrimination, and cultural shifts, including changing attitudes toward marriage and parenthood. Understanding these factors from a women's perspective highlights the need for policies that empower women and address structural inequalities.

¹⁸World population prospects 2024 // United Nations : website. URL: <https://population.un.org/wpp/> (date of access: 25.03.2025).

The decline in fertility is a complex phenomenon caused by the interaction of economic, social, cultural and political factors. Economic difficulties, such as the high cost of housing, education and health care, make raising children an unbearable burden for many families. Urbanisation and income instability force young couples to postpone or forgo childbearing, and mortgage obligations reduce available resources. Socio-demographic changes, including late marriages, an increase in divorce and the number of single people, weaken traditional family ties and reduce opportunities for having children. Women, striving for career growth and self-realisation, are increasingly faced with a choice between professional ambitions and motherhood, which increases the pressure on their decisions.

Cultural shifts, such as individualism, freedom of choice and a re-evaluation of traditional values, reduce the priority of childbearing in favor of personal comfort and quality of life. Feminist ideas, although they

promote conscious choice, sometimes increase anxiety about the loss of independence. Policy measures, including relaxations in birth control, are often insufficient due to weak support for families at the level of infrastructure, education and medicine. Additional factors (environmental problems, mental health, and unavailability of quality childcare) further aggravate the crisis.

The solution requires a comprehensive approach: reducing the economic burden through benefits and subsidies, developing flexible working conditions, improving the availability of reproductive medicine and psychological assistance. It is important to reconsider cultural attitudes, promoting a balance between career and family, and to strengthen the role of the state in creating conditions for sustainable growth in the birth rate. Only joint efforts of society, institutions and individuals can overcome current trends and ensure demographic stability.

References

1. Titarenko LG. The youth Belarusian family: between the state social policy and the influence of the values of demographic transition. *Woman in Russian Society*. 2022;3:118–130. DOI: 10.21064/WinRS.2022.3.8. Russian.
2. Andriyashka MV. Family institution as the basis of the state family policy of the Republic of Belarus. *Current issues of the State and Law*. 2022;6(3):261–268. DOI: 10.20310/2587-9340-2022-6-3-261-268. Russian.
3. Zeng Yi, Vaupel JW. The impact of urbanization and delayed childbearing on population growth and aging in China. *Population and Development Review*. 1989;15(3):425–445.
4. Chuanchuan Zhang, Tao Li. Culture, fertility and the socioeconomic status of women. *China Economic Review*. 2017;45(C):279–288. DOI: 10.1016/j.chieco.2016.07.012.
5. Zhang Xin, William C, Wu Dongxue. Urban-rural transformations and fertility decline in China: a distinctive perspective within the second demographic transition. *Population, Space and Place*. 2025;31:e70037. DOI: 10.1002/psp.70037.
6. Qing Han, Lu Han, Quanbao Jiang. The changing trend of only-child family structures in China: a simulation analysis. Research Square [Preprint]. 2025 [cited 2025 November 26]: [56 p.]. Available from: <https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-6435699/v1>. DOI: 10.21203/rs.3.rs-6435699/v1.
7. Shchurko T. Gender education' in the post-Soviet Belarus: between authoritarian power, neoliberal ideology, and democratic institutions. *Policy Futures in Education*. 2018;16(4):434–448.

Статья поступила в редакцию 03.07.2025.
Received by editorial board 03.07.2025.