



The Enlightenment of the Disintegration of Soviet Union for Contemporary Chinese Cultural Dissemination

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Abstract. The disintegration of the Soviet Union has far-reaching significance for the development of socialist countries all over the world, and the development of socialism in China still needs to learn the historical lessons of the disintegration of the Soviet Union today. Among them, the major mistakes of the Soviet Union in the field of culture were one of the important reasons for its disintegration, which included the loss of Marxist leadership, the factors of official culture and the governance of inner-party ethos, and the influence of ideological pluralism. By studying and analyzing the major mistakes in cultural policy and cultural field before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it can be seen that a country's decision-making in the cultural field is related to national identity and national prosperity and decline, which provides theoretical support and practical value for China's cultural communication.

Keywords: cultural dissemination · the collapse of the Soviet Union · ideological pluralism · Marxism

1 Introduction

As the first socialist country in the world, the disintegration of the Soviet Union is undoubtedly one of the major events in the twentieth century. The collapse of the Soviet Union has a profound impact on today's socialist countries and even the world. Before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it had its own characteristics in the cultural field, including the unique development direction in literature, art, philosophy, social psychology and so on. It also showed a closed and conservative cultural atmosphere. There are many reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union, among which the major mistakes in cultural decision-making are one of the main factors. This includes the loss of Marxist leadership in the cultural field, as well as poor officialdom culture and the governance of inner-party ethos. At the same time, the gradual loss of discourse power in the field of culture lost the Soviet people's sense of identity with the motherland. The excessive "diversification" of cultural policies also made the Soviet society completely abandon the socialist ideology, causing the collapse of the great red state. The lessons from the disintegration of the Soviet Union in terms of culture also have important implications for China and become an important reason for us to analyze its disintegration process.

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2 An Overview of the Cultural Field Before the Disintegration of the Soviet Union

The disintegration of the Soviet Union has its profound historical and realistic factors, among which the development of the cultural field has become one of the important factors. Especially the characteristics of literature, art and philosophy, etc., have had a profound impact on the direction of their ideology.

From the perspective of literature and art, there were two main directions of development before the disintegration of the Soviet Union. On the one hand, the literary atmosphere before the disintegration of the Soviet Union gave birth to the development of postmodern literature. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the starting point and process of literary creation were generally distanced from politics, and political factors were less reflected in their literary works. At the same time, the disintegration of the Soviet Union also strengthened their views on religious beliefs to a greater extent. Moreover, the rise of women's literature has also made the works of more female writers seen and accepted by society, and has had a profound impact on social development. On the other hand, Soviet film and television work also have a unique feature. The economic foundation before the collapse of the Soviet Union showed that the material of the whole society was quite scarce, and there was no sufficient film for shooting. At that time, artists re-edited the pictures and made new films, thus forming this special artistic means. Since the 1930s, Soviet films have begun to enter China, affecting the creation of Chinese films, and spreading the Soviet socialist ideology. With the inherent spread of socialist ideology, the use of montage techniques in Soviet film and television dramas is very common. It can be seen that with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the national spirit has been more embodied in Russian literature in modern times.

From the political and philosophical point of view, the changes in Russian society after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in terms of national identity, the requirements for the national community in a relatively extreme control. Before the collapse of the Soviet Union, historical nihilism was rampant. This includes not only some historical factors, but also ideological and policy factors, forming the dissemination of distorted values and historical views. Some film productions "also created a breeding ground for skepticism and historical nihilism, which also laid the foundation for the disillusionment of communist ideology in the Soviet Union and the Soviet people's suspicion of socialist ideals [1] p. 17." Caused the whole society to blindly deny history, as well as the destruction of political beliefs. All these have caused the separation of historical phenomena and essence, which has a negative significance to the people.

From the perspective of social psychology, civil social psychology also has an important impact on the promotion of social ideology. At that time, citizens had a common sense of expectation for social stability, which evolved into a relatively radical attitude, thus forming an unstable factor in the resultant force of history. However, in fact, after social changes, Russian citizens no longer have sufficient courage to rebuild the system, and no longer have sufficient confidence in the future. Therefore, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the attitude of citizens became more rational.

It can be seen from the above that the cultural field before the disintegration of the Soviet Union was under highly centralized management. The one-sided emphasis on politics and the imprisonment of public ideology and even ideology had more or

less restricted the creation of Soviet literary and artistic workers, and also led to the prevalence of historical nihilism. At the same time, the economic foundation of society is also a very important influencing factor for literary and artistic creation.

3 The Key Failures of the Soviet Union's Disintegration in the Field of Culture

Since the 1930s, the Soviet Communist Party's various decisions in the cultural field constituted its key mistakes in the cultural field, which had a profound impact on the Soviet society and directly led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The profound lessons of the Soviet Union in the field of culture are equally relevant and still have lessons for the cultural construction of China today.

3.1 The Lack of Marxist Leadership in the Cultural Field

With the diversification of ideology in the late Soviet Union and the influence of western countries led by the United States, some policies of leaders in the ideological field, especially the reform of Gorbachev denied the guiding ideology of Marxism and deviated from the original guidelines.

First of all, the negation of history is a deviation from Marxist philosophy, which leads to the neglect and defamation of historical facts in the cultural field. The Soviet Communist Party's serious departure from reality, loss of ideals and beliefs, rigid ideological theory, bureaucracy, dogmatism, formalism, the long-standing political, economic, ethnic, diplomatic and other serious problems in the Soviet society have provided the breeding ground and conditions for the spread of historical nihilism [2] p. 21. It can be seen that the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party have deepened the spread and development of historical nihilism in society, spread history in a way that blindly negates the past, so that people cannot correctly understand history, resulting in a wavering of communist belief. It is a leadership failure that belongs to the leader that has a negative impact on the spread of culture. For example, the implementation of Gorbachev's "new thinking" reforms at the diplomatic level led to the loss of Marx's dominant position, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet regimes, emphasizing the democracy and openness of ideology, diversification, leading to the loss of the dominant position of Marxism in the Soviet society, and opposition to Marxism throughout Soviet society. It led to the end of peaceful evolution.

Secondly, the shaking of Marxist belief caused by leaders not only deviates from the fundamental interests of the people, but also lowered the status of the Soviet Communist leaders in the minds of the people. The Soviet socialist model itself did not deviate from Marxism, but in their reigns Khrushchev and Gorbachev constantly deviated from Marxism, resulting in changes in the system. This change has penetrated into the cultural field, and thus the cultural system has been destroyed, resulting in a bad impact.

Thirdly, the unlimited openness of the Soviet Union in the field of ideology triggered a wave of historical nihilism in the Soviet society, resulting in the distortion of Marxism. The blind opposition to Marxism has also caused more realistic cultural problems, not

only in the Soviet Union, but also in the entire socialist camp. Serious ideological confusion has occurred. Khrushchev's total negation of Stalin, the former leader, affected the formation of the values of the young generation (that is, the Gorbachev generation), and the people's socialist beliefs were seriously shaken, which led to the Soviet society moving farther and farther on the road of denying Marxism, and eventually led to the tragedy of disintegration.

3.2 Officialdom Culture and Inner-Party Governance

Due to a variety of special historical and social reasons, as well as the personal factors of the leaders, the Soviet Union formed a high-pressure inner-party environment and a highly centralized official culture, which brought the personal worship prevailing throughout the Soviet society in the last century, resulting in the common limitations in the decision-making of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the tendency to leave the masses, as well as the corruption that cannot be ignored, and ultimately led to serious damage to the interests of the State and the people.

First, the Soviet Union abandoned the basic principles of socialism, ignoring the inherent logic of scientific socialism; khrushchev completely denied the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party, doubting and denying Marxism caused ideological confusion. Deviating from the basic principles of Marx, abandoning the socialist reform strategy and completely changing the social nature in Gorbachev's reform. The ideological confusion brought about by the wrong decision-making of the Soviet Communist Party led to the general lack of Marxist belief among the Communist Party members in the late Soviet Union, coupled with the so-called 'peaceful evolution' carried out by the western capitalist camp led by the United States, so that socialism in the Soviet Union was finally seriously divorced from reality, contrary to the basic principles of socialism, which led to the separation of the whole society.

Second, the cult of personality and highly centralized political strategies form an unhealthy trend within the party. Stalin's inner-party personal worship is very serious, resulting in confusion within the party. The highly centralized political strategy leads to the decline of the overall authority of the party in the minds of the people. Gorbachev blindly denied the previous leaders, completely overturned their policy measures, established his own rule, and doubted and corrected Marxism. The long-standing cult of personality tendency within the CPSU made the decision-making of the CPSU Central Committee lack the objectivity it deserves, divorced from the vital interests of the masses, and eventually led to major mistakes including but not limited to the cultural field. At the same time, corruption within the party reached its peak in the Brezhnev period. The top level of the CPSU used the highly centralized political and economic system to amass wealth, and even betrayed the interests of the state in the later period. The widespread phenomenon of self-serving fraud caused serious chaos within the CPSU Party, and serious problems such as administrative inefficiency in the late Soviet Union still have a negative impact on today's Russian society.

Third, the bad officialdom culture caused the destruction of the economic foundation, resulting in the Soviet Union in the field of cultural development difficult. "The wanton growth of bureaucratic privileges and corruption not only strengthens the digestion and alienation of the ideological beliefs of the elites of the Soviet Communist Party, but also

for the ordinary people of the Soviet Union who maintain low consumption levels, the hypocrisy and deception of national ideology and values have gradually become public consensus [3] p. 147.” military expenditure and central financial issues caused serious political crisis and accelerated the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Foreign debt, taxation, etc. lead to the plight of central management, make it lose the ability of natural coordination. Some financial problems of the Soviet Union first adopted the principle of high concentration, resulting in low efficiency in the application of resources, thus causing huge losses of resources. At the same time, the use and distribution of finance is not balanced, and most of the financial funds are used in the industrial sector, which damages the vital interests of the people. For example, the impact on military expenditures and agriculture. At the same time, highly dependent on resource exploitation, resource exports in the Soviet economy is an important fiscal revenue. The external cause is the crazy rise in raw material prices and a huge debt.

3.3 Diversification of Ideology

Ideological changes will have a profound impact on the economy, politics and culture of the whole society. The ideological infiltration of western countries adopted by the leaders of the late Soviet Union has become the motive behind its disintegration as a whole. The policy measures implemented on the basis of pluralistic ideological guidance have also contributed to its thorough Westernization. Specific in the field of culture mainly in two aspects.

On the one hand, the infiltration of western ideology, such as democracy and open-mindedness, has changed the guiding ideology of the party in essence. The ideology in the process of the disintegration of the Soviet Union is manifested in the implementation of some wrong programs and policies in the ideological field, such as the negation of the socialist system and Marxism, and the absorption of the western political system. Especially the weakening of ideology leads to the boundary between fuzzy capitalism and socialism, which is the driving role of the gradual deterioration of the social contradictions. At the same time, the cultural infiltration caused by the multicultural ideology led by the United States and other countries, the attraction of freedom and democracy to the Soviet countries at that time, reversed the development path of the whole Soviet cultural field, and made it adopt the institutional reform that was not suitable for its development path.

On the other hand, the historical practice of socialism is denigrated through cultural communication, thus causing the people to waver in social construction in the ideological field. Propaganda of capitalist values through the media of western countries, on the one hand makes people re-understand the civilization and living conditions of the capitalist world, but on the other hand, it was easy to lead people to the social form and politics of their own society in the Soviet Union at that time. The infiltration of values and ideas is easy to make people to have negative emotions. This also reflects the different political-philosophical aspects of different ideological discourse power struggles.

4 Cultural Lessons from the Disintegration of the Soviet Union and Its Enlightenment to China

As a major socialist country in the world, various decisions in the cultural field before the collapse of the Soviet Union have strong practical significance for today's China. Today, we should take history as a mirror, try to avoid the recurrence of historical tragedy, and make steady progress on the road to socialist culture with Chinese characteristics.

An important feature of Chinese cultural communication is that it was affected by Marxist theory, which is particularly important for the construction of Chinese social system. "In the history of the two great socialist countries of the Soviet Union and China, the laws of socialism have been expressed in their purest and most classical form [1] p. 14." It also reflects the classic practice of combining Marxist theory of social development with Chinese realistic culture and institutional characteristics in the process of Chinese cultural dissemination. It can be seen from this that China's socialist theory has always had its own characteristics. China's construction of a socialist society with Chinese characteristics is a unique form of state established by the party and state leaders in accordance with their own national conditions. The primary stage of socialism is a clear understanding of the specific stage of social development.

From the basic situation of the countries in the Soviet period to the further construction of Russia, it can be seen that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, there were some problems in Russian society that did not exist before the collapse. For example, the discourse power of global governance, real sovereignty issues, the pressure of tens of millions of people out of poverty, etc. The later Russian Communist Party believes that it is necessary for the broad masses of people to identify and support in order to maintain political stability and further consolidate international discourse power, which is very helpful for global governance.

From the perspective of national governance, only by improving its comprehensive management ability and strengthening its own strength can the sovereignty of politics, economy, culture and other aspects be protected from infringement. "China's experience suggests that if the Soviet Union avoided the deadly mistakes of the late 20th century and if it did not disintegrate, its GDP would be at least equal to that of the United States [4] (p137)." The judgment and dissemination of governance content, governance mode and value standard reflected in the process of national governance, as well as the propaganda of its own ideology, can further lead the development direction and scope of cultural development. "The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the destruction and abandonment of the socialist system are only beneficial to transnational capital, the closely related Western political institutions and their affiliated groups in our country[4] (p137)." This is also a key aspect that can guide the public to accept this culture. Through the further expansion of propaganda means, the public can get a greater degree of choice and acceptance of socialist ideology.

At the same time, it should also be seen that the degree of cultural communication in a country is inseparable from excellent literary works, which is a very important way of influence. Because it allows the general public to enjoy the excellent cultural achievements, enhance their cultural taste, expand the scope of influence of artworks. This requires cultural workers to be close to reality when producing works. From the perspective of national policy, on the one hand, it is necessary to support excellent cultural

creation. On the other hand, through some policy guidance or publicity channels, it can improve the publicity of popular culture, let more people appreciate the works, and overcome the disadvantages of elitism in cultural communication.

Therefore, from the perspective of enlightenment in China, it is necessary to further strengthen the party's leadership of ideology, attach importance to the dissemination of ideology, and correctly understand the revolution and history, in order to improve one's own governance capabilities.

5 Conclusion

From the above analysis, we can see that, as a major socialist country in the world, the disintegration of the Soviet Union has profound enlightenment and historical lessons for contemporary China in cultural dissemination. From this, we conclude that the recognition and acceptance of a country's culture by the people of a country is crucial, which requires the propaganda and guidance of culture and mass media, "The two systems of socialism and capitalism will coexist for a long time, and there will be cooperation, competition, and fierce competition. The fundamental strategic goal of the two systems cannot be a win-win situation. Therefore, while we are highly vigilant about the use of 'hard power' by the West against us, we should also be highly vigilant against those who use Westernization and differentiation. 'Soft power' and 'smart power' [5] p. 21." At the same time, we also need to see that the relationship between a country's cultural influence and its national strength is particularly close, and the development of culture can directly affect the development of national strength. Today, we stand at the starting point of a new era, and we should take history as a mirror to avoid similar historical tragedies.

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