

# On the Triple Logic of the Participation of the People in Social Change in the Soviet Union

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**Abstract:** The social change in the Soviet area was a series of social changes in the period of agrarian revolution led by the Communist Party of China to overthrow the old regime, change the old system, and establish a new democratic regime for workers and peasants. The social change in the Soviet area almost involved the whole range and various fields in the Soviet area. As the main force of the social change in the Soviet area, the people in the Soviet area played a key role in the social change. The analysis of the social change in the Soviet area from the perspective of the people in the Soviet area is conducive to a deeper understanding of the history of the Soviet area, which provides useful experience for inheriting the red culture and improving the construction of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics.

**Keywords:** Soviet citizens; Social reform; Dynamic logic; Practice logic; Value logic

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“The people, and only the people, are the driving force behind the creation of world history.”<sup>□</sup>The Communist Party of China profoundly understands this truth, and only when the masses of the people actively participate in the revolution can they reliably win victories in the revolution. The result of this overall change is that the people of the Soviet Union actively participate in and have a positive interaction with it, and the participation of the people in the Soviet Union in the social change in the Soviet Union has opened up a new path of social change led by the Communist Party of China, guided by Marxism, and relying on the masses of the people to implement the power of workers and peasants.

## 1. The dynamic logic of the people in the Soviet Union to participate in the social change in the Soviet Union

As the main force of social change in the Soviet Union, the participation of the people in the Soviet Union in the social change in the Soviet Union has its own specific dynamic logic.

### 1.1 Interest mobilization

The main purpose of social change in the Soviet Union is to change the old production relations through the agrarian revolution, overthrow the old social system, and establish a new political power, so as to truly realize the people’s transformation into masters. During the Period of the Soviet Union, the construction and development of each Soviet district had its own characteristics, but there was a common theme of “fighting local tyrants and dividing up the land” to realize the ownership of land by peasants. The peasants’ acquisition of land and the improvement of their livelihood have made them fully aware that it is beneficial for them to participate in the social revolution, so in order to safeguard the interests they have gained and obtain greater benefits, the vast number of peasants are more willing to participate in social change. In the political field, the Outline of the 1934 Constitution put forward that “Soviet power belongs to the workers, peasants, red fighters and all toiling people”, “all equality before the Soviet law”, “guarantee the interests of workers and peasants”, etc.<sup>□</sup> through the form of law, the overwhelming majority of the masses of the people are absorbed into the process of political power building, the political rights of the masses of the people are guaranteed, and the political status of the masses of the people is enhanced.

### 1.2 Deepening of cognition

Traditional rural society was imprisoned under the feudal system, and people believed in the Mandate of Heaven and believed

in “fatalism”. They believe that the existing social structure, social form, and class relations are an established model, predestined by Heaven, and there is no way to change it. The Xinhai Revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty, ended the feudal imperial system, underwent a tremendous change in the people’s thinking, and began to awaken the consciousness of political participation and revolution. After the May Fourth Movement, Marxism began to spread widely in China, further emancipating the minds of the people. Later, during the Great Revolution, “overthrow the great powers and eliminate the warlords” completely changed the thinking of the people in the Soviet union. At the same time, the Communist Party of China promulgated a large number of study programs in the Soviet Union, vigorously set up schools and literacy classes, and educated the people with Marxism, which significantly improved the cultural level and political literacy of the people in the Soviet Union, thus deepening the people’s understanding of social change and improving their ability to participate in social change. This change, in turn, prompts people to begin to believe that they are capable of participating in social change and are willing to participate in the process of social change.

## **2. The practical logic of the participation of the people in the Soviet Union in the social transformation of the Soviet Union**

### **2.1 Political participation**

In the political field, the main manifestation of the participation of the people in the Soviet union in social change is to actively participate in the construction of the Soviet political power.

The participation of the people in the Soviet union in the construction of political power in the Soviet region was first embodied in the revolution that overthrew the feudal landlord class in the Soviet region. The landlord class in traditional rural society oppresses and exploits the peasants by seizing land and maliciously collecting rents. At the beginning of the agrarian revolution, the Communist Party of China clearly overthrew the revolutionary goal of the landlord class and established the revolutionary policy of “fighting the local tyrants and dividing up the land”; at first the peasants were afraid, but through the propaganda and education of the Communist Party of China, the peasants gradually took action and participated in the struggle against the landlords and gentry. The second is embodied in the consolidation of power in the Soviet union. The key to the stabilization and construction of Soviet power lies in the active mobilization of the masses of the people and the participation of the greatest strength in the building of power. With the development of the revolution, the construction of base areas was in full swing, and the vast rural areas were generally linked to the political power. The people of the Soviet region participated in the election of the Soviets as members, and the cadres participated in the management and construction of Soviet power. At the same time, with the continuous improvement of the people’s awareness of participating in politics, the masses of the people have begun to consciously supervise and criticize the work of the government. With the active participation of the people in the Soviet union, great achievements have been made in the construction of political power in the Soviet union.

### **2.2 Military involvement**

In the face of the encirclement and blockade of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the broad masses of people in the Soviet area actively participated in the Red Army in support of the revolution. According to incomplete statistics, the total population of the Southern Jiangsu Region is about 2.4 million, of which 330,000 joined the Red Army, and more than 600,000 people supported the front line in different ways such as transporting materials and rescuing the wounded, which meant that at that time, basically all the young and middle-aged labor force in the Southern Jiangsu Region participated in the military operations in the Soviet Region. According to Soviet demographic data, since the beginning of the Red Expansion Movement, Xingguo County has a population of about 230,000 people, and more than 55,000 people have joined the Red Army; Ruijin County has a population of 240,000, about 49,000 people joined the Red Army, and more than 50,000 people supported the front, which reflected the enthusiasm of the people to participate in the revolution at that time and the strong support for the military struggle in the Soviet zone.<sup>[1]</sup>In addition to the direct participation of young and middle-aged people in military operations, women in the Soviet Union also provided great support for the military construction of the Soviet union, and the touching scenes of wives sending husbands and mothers sending children to join the Red Army were staged in various places. In addition, the people in the Soviet union consciously undertook the logistical support work of the Red Army, and whenever the Red Army fought, the people in the Soviet area would spontaneously organize themselves to send water and food to the Red Army, transport ammunition, and take care of the wounded.

## **3. The value logic of the participation of the people of the Soviet Union in the social change of the Soviet Union**

### **3.1 Accelerate the development of change**

The people of the Soviet Union participated in the social change in the Soviet Union and accelerated the development of social change in the Soviet Union as the main force.

Taking the reform of the marriage system in the Soviet Union as an example, before the social change, the Soviet union and even the entire Chinese society were under the feudal marriage system of “the order of the parents and the words of the matchmaker” and the feudal patriarchal system of the “three principles and five constants”. Men and women do not have the freedom to marry “In Xingguo, 10% of the middle peasants, 30% of the poor peasants and craftsmen, 99% of the hired peasants can not marry their daughters-in-law.”<sup>[1]</sup>In order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women in the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of China “resolutely implemented the decree on the protection and emancipation of women, led and encouraged working women to actively participate in the revolution, and made close ties with the women’s movement to increase the victory of the revolution.”<sup>[2]</sup>From the Marriage Regulations of the Chinese Soviet Republic to the Marriage Law of the Chinese Soviet Republic and other resolutions on women’s work, efforts are being made to liberate women and change the traditional marriage system, “so that women comrades can truly enjoy the protection of women’s rights by the Soviet government and achieve real liberation.”

### **3.2 Influence the goals of change**

On the one hand, the participation of the people in the Soviet Union in the social change in the Soviet Union provides a strong impetus for change, and on the other hand, they constantly put forward their own aspirations in the process of change.

Take the reform of land policy in the Soviet Union as an example, before the change, the land was concentrated in the hands of the landlords and gentry, and the peasants did not have their own land. At the beginning of the agrarian revolution, the local tyrants were beaten up, the land was divided, and the “confiscation of all land to the Soviet government, and the distribution of peasants for individual cultivation Policy.”<sup>[3]</sup>In order to absorb the peasants to participate in the revolution. Later, with the peasants’ demand, it was revised to “confiscate public land and the land of the landlord class”.<sup>[4]</sup> In addition, in order to meet the peasants’ desire to own their own land, the Soviet government gradually changed the reform goal from “land nationalization” to “land private ownership” according to the actual situation at that time, and the peasants really obtained their own land. The changes in the land policy in the Soviet Union reflect that the goal of social change in the Soviet Union is not a layer of change, but will change with the participation of the people and the expression of the people’s will, in short, the participation of the people in the Soviet Union in the social change of the Soviet Union has affected the goal of social change in the Soviet Union to a certain extent.

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