

Basic Problems of Russian Marxism in the 21st Century

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Abstract

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Marxism experienced a historical approach in Russia from denigration, stagnation of research to critical reflection, theoretical reconstruction to integration into the times, and rejuvenation and innovation. The basic problems studied by contemporary Russian Marxism have changed compared with traditional Marxism. The study of Russian Marxism in the 21st century presents the dual orientation of facing reality and returning to academic, and reconstructing historical materialism becomes the philosophical horizon and ideological basis for understanding and grasping the unique historical road and social reality of the Russian nation. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian philosophy embarked on a diversified development process. This kind of "pluralism" is manifested in the 21st century: the academic circles do not completely deny Marxist philosophy because of the disappearance of the monopoly position of Marxist philosophy, but regard it as a school. To study in the philosophical family of equal coexistence with other schools. The study of Russian Marxism in the 21st century has broad theoretical prospects and practical value both in Russia and in China.

Keywords

Basic Problems; Russian; Marxism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, there are still thousands of people in our country, there is a Russian complex, that is, the October Revolution sent us Marxism-Leninism. This is a deep and inseparable feeling for Marxism-Leninism. Is Marxism still present in Russia as an ideology? Why does it exist? In what way? What is the difference between contemporary Russian Marxism and Soviet Marxism? This series of changes, especially the development of Marxism, caused many people to think. The research results of Marxism in Lenin's hometown will inspire, inspire and comfort us.

2. MARXISM DURING THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

In the early years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian society fell into unprecedented chaos and crisis. Chaos and crisis are embodied in the theoretical field, which provides people with the opportunity to openly challenge and thoroughly vent their indignation to Marxist philosophy. Russian society prevailing anti-democracy, anti-socialism, and the overall negation of Lenin, the Soviet Union related to the history of the trend of thought, it even "deep into primary and secondary school textbooks ". In this way, in the historical nihilism to affect the Soviet history of 70 years of Marxism, Marxism fell into a state of collapse.

The Marxism-Leninism of the Soviet Union and the socialist country they successfully established gave great encouragement and encouragement to the Communist Party of China, which explored its own development path in the dark. However, the contemporary Russian

Marxism with Soviet background, whether it is the summary of the past with theory and practice, or some major theoretical problems put forward on this basis and the practical thinking of the times, is enough to enable us to look up to the Yin and learn from it.

3. BASIC PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN MARXISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Russian Marxist research has been heating up day by day. This warming is based not only on the realistic difficulties facing Russia today, but also on new problems and changes in the world. Nowadays, the study of Marxism in Russia is not monolithic, but there are some differences in research methods and specific viewpoints, which can be divided into different schools. On the whole, these schools all embody the inheritance of the spiritual essence of Marxism, the deep reflection and criticism of capitalism based on the new historical period, or the deep concern for the fate of human beings and their future. The study of Russian Marxism in the 21st century is not confined to traditional Marxism, especially the official dogmatism of the Soviet Union, and reflects on and answers the theoretical and practical problems of Russian society in the new era. These problems constitute the basic problems of Russian Marxism at present.

At present, although the research of Marxism in Russia is not the mainstream of thought, it is a force that can not be ignored. A large number of publications have been published and paid attention to. Academic conferences on Marxist research are increasing day by day, and the specifications are getting higher and higher. Nowadays, Russian Marxism has become an unavoidable field of Marxist research in the world. This shows that Russia

Ross's Marxist research has been out of the frame of dogmatism in the Soviet period, multi-dimensional, diversified Marxist research, so that Marxist research in Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union to gain a new life.

4. PROSPECTS FOR RUSSIAN MARXISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

On the one hand, the new exploration of socialism in the 21st century by Russian Marxist scholars is based on the deep reflection on the historical experience of Soviet socialism practice; on the other hand, it is based on the imbalance and instability of capitalist world system. By criticizing and grasping the inherent contradiction of the globalization logic of financial monopoly capitalism and the practice of global left-wing socialist movement, the limits of the deep crisis and political and economic regulation mode of contemporary developed capitalism are revealed.

The contemporary Russian Marxists in reflection and exploration are explaining the world and what is happening in Russia with the full theoretical potential of Marxism and Marx's world history, and helping Russia understand its past, present and future as its unshirkable mission. Contemporary Russian Marxists in the process of reflection and exploration from the bottom of the heart of the rational cry: Marxism is irreplaceable! Their pursuit, belief and study of Marxism are completely spontaneous, conscious and voluntary. This kind of reflection and exploration is based on the understanding of Marxism, Russian national conditions and research objects, so its reflection and exploration is particularly accurate. This gives us reason to believe that Marxism in today's Russia, although not the mainstream ideology, has not completely lost as a guide to social direction.

Russia in the 21st century will never be separated from Marxism, even if it is not a complete revival of Marxism.

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