

# Political, social, and economical collapse of communism



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Political, Social, and Economical Collapse of Communism Sur College

Political, Social, and Economical Collapse of Communism The fall of the

Communism in Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics were without a doubt one of the greatest political event of

XX century. Due to the fact that the very change of power in most of

communist countries was relatively bloodless these upheavals are often

called Velvet revolutions. Furthermore the fall of the Communism in Eastern

Europe is often viewed as spontaneous revolution resulting of long-

accumulated economic, social and political pressures. Nevertheless having

traded totalitarianism for democracy both Russian and Eastern Europeans

got economic disorder, political disorder and sometimes even war. As Coit D.

Blacker put it on 1990 the leadership of the Soviet Union “ appeared to have

believed that whatever loss of authority the Soviet Union might suffer in

Eastern Europe would be more than offset by a net increase in its influence

in Western Europe" (Blacker, 1990). However it is not likely that “ architects

of the Perestroika” were going to dismantle completely Warsaw Pact and

Communism. Rather Gorbachev and Politburo supposed that Eastern

European communist or Socialist parties should be reformed the way Soviet

Communist party was being reformed. Nevertheless reforms run away with

both Soviet and Eastern European communists. As soon as popular masses

realized that they are no more controlled by omnipotent KGB and local

security services they toppled entire communist regimes. Some countries

like Eastern Germany Czechia, Slovakia, Poland succeeded to transit to

democracy without having lots of their citizens victimized while Romania and

former Yugoslavia were involved in terrible bloodshed. Some researchers are

inclined to believe that the fall of the Communism in Russia and Eastern

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Europe was a revolution without understanding who were the real losers and winners. However it is clear that those East European countries which managed to change their communist elites for democratic ones have succeeded much better in reforms than the most of post-Soviet countries have. Unlike Czechia or Poland such countries as Russia and Byelorussia failed to trade their Soviet administrative elites for democratic ones and have perpetuated their security services (Aslund, 2007). As a result late Communist administrative officials and secret service officers assumed market phraseology and became true oligarchic governments of their countries. Somehow or other Eastern European nations as well as Russians have overthrown their dictatorships and constitute no menace for civilized world anymore. References Aslund, Anders (2007). Russia's New Oligarchy: For Putin and Friends, a Gusher of Questionable Deals. Retrieved from [http://www.iie.com/publications/opeds/oped\\_of\\_Blacker](http://www.iie.com/publications/opeds/oped_of_Blacker), Coit D. (1990). The Collapse of Soviet Power in Europe. Foreign Affairs. Retrieved from <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/46275/coit-d-blacker>