

# Bibliometric Analysis of the Literature on the Spirit of the Soviet area based on Citespace

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**Abstract:** Based on the visual analysis of CNKI and Citespace, taking the periodical literature collected in CNKI database (2011-2022) as the research object, this paper combs and analyzes the number of articles, authors, periodicals and research institutions of the study of the spirit of the Soviet area, and obtains the basic current situation of the study of the spirit of the Soviet area. At the same time, through Citespace keyword cluster analysis, draw keyword knowledge graph, analyze the current research hotspots and trends in this field, so as to provide ideas, methods and experience for future academic research on the spirit of the Soviet area.

**Keywords:** Soviet area spirit, Citespace, Bibliometric analysis, Knowledge graph.

## 1. Introduction

Without the spirit, a man cannot stand, and without the spirit, a nation cannot be strong. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out during his visit to Jiangxi: "The spirit of Jingtangshan and the spirit of the Soviet area, initial heart and mission of the the Chinese Communists, have created the great revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party of China (CPC). These great revolutionary spirits span time and space and never go out of fashion, and are the unremitting spiritual impetus to sharpen us to never forget our original heart and remember our mission." [1] It can be seen that the spirit of the Soviet area, as an important part of the spiritual genealogy of the Chinese Communists and the excellent Chinese traditional culture, is the condensation and sublimation of the spirit of the Chinese nation and the spirit of the times, and is an important element in cultivating and practicing the core socialist values in the new era, providing a strong spiritual power support and infinite power to advance for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country and the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Therefore, based on the visual analysis function of China Knowledge Network (CNKI) and Citespace knowledge graph analysis, this paper composes and analyzes the literature related to the study of "Soviet area spirit" in the CNKI database, and grasps the basic status quo, hot spots and development trend of Soviet spirit research more clearly, with a view to providing ideas and methods for future Soviet spirit research. The aim is to provide ideas, methods and experiences for future research on the spirit of the Soviet area.

## 2. Data Sources and Research Methods

### 2.1. Data sources

On 7 November 2011, Comrade Xi Jinping first gave a scientific and profound overview of the connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area in a speech commemorating the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Central Revolutionary Base Areas and the founding of the Chinese Soviet Republic. Therefore, this study used "Soviet area spirit" as the theme

term, and took the journal literature in this field included in the CNKI database as the main target, and set the search time range from 2011 to 2022 (the search date was November 16, 2022). A total of 523 academic journals were searched through the advanced and precise search, and then duplicate research results and those that did not match the research topic were excluded, resulting in 335 journal articles suitable for this study.

### 2.2. Research methods

CiteSpace is a scientific metrology and knowledge visualization software, also known as scientific knowledge graph software, developed by Professor Chen Chaomei, School of Computing and Information, Drexel University, based on JAVA. It aims to explore and excavate the dynamic process of scientific research through bibliometric analysis in the research field. It is a research tool often used in academic circles to explore hot frontiers and development trends in the research field. [2] Therefore, with the help of CNKI visual analysis function and Citespace6.1.R3 knowledge graph analysis, and using the methods of co-word analysis and cluster analysis, this study makes an overall analysis of the basic current situation of the Soviet area spirit research, and further grasps the hot spots and trends of academic research on the spirit of the Soviet area.

## 3. The Basic Situation of Spiritual Research in Soviet Area

### 3.1. Analysis of the number of articles published

The annual volume of articles can reflect the annual hot spot distribution and research development trend in this research field. According to the CNKI quantitative visualization analysis, the number of articles published on the revolutionary spirit of the Soviet area from 2011 to 2022 is shown in figure 1, showing an overall trend of ups and downs, with a minimum of 34 articles, a maximum of 62 articles and an average of 44 articles, indicating that the spirit of the Soviet area needs further exploration and study.

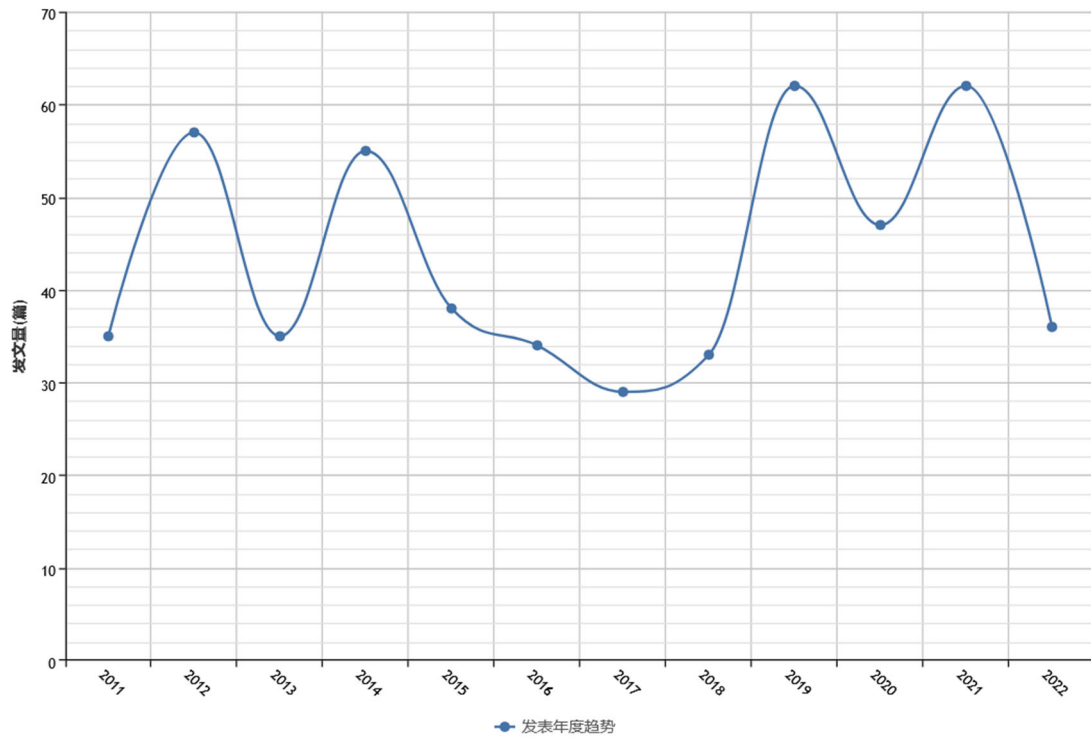


Figure 1. The trend of the annual number of articles published in the study of the spirit of the Soviet area (CNKI)

### 3.2. Analysis of the author of the article

According to CNKI visualization and Citespace knowledge graph, there are 298 authors in the study of the spirit of the Soviet area, showing a relatively loose distribution as a whole. The larger the font, the more the number of posts, and the connecting line represents the cooperative relationship between the authors. Only some researchers have their own research teams and form a number of small cooperative

groups (as shown in figure 2). But there is no large cooperative group. But among them, Shi Zhongquan (6 articles), Yu Bolu (5 articles), Qiu Xiaoyun (5 articles), Chen Shirun (4 articles), Huang Huiyun (4 articles), Xie Jianping (4 articles), Zeng Yaorong (4 articles), Li Wenrui (4 articles), Xiong Biao (4 articles), Chen an (4 articles), these are the top 10 research scholars in the order of papers. Generally speaking, the authors of the study of the spirit of the Soviet area have not yet formed a closely linked state of cooperation.



Figure 2. Distribution of authors in the field of spiritual research in the Soviet area (2011-2022)

### 3.3. Analysis on the situation of published periodicals and research institutions

First of all, through the analysis of the journal sources of published papers, we can find the distribution field and level characteristics of the research topic, and provide the direction

basis for the related topic research in the future. [3] According to the visual analysis of CNKI, the literature on the study of the spirit of the Soviet area and the top 10 journals in terms of volume of publication. It mainly includes 《Literary Circles of Cpc History》 (46 articles), 《Fujian Dangshi Yuekan》 (30 articles), 《Origin》 (23 articles), 《Contemporary Jiangxi》

(21 articles), 《Soviet area Studies》(21 articles), 《Construction of Old areas》(19 articles),《Journal of Gannan Normal University》(18 articles), 《Journal of Red Culture》(15 articles), 《Journal of China Executive Leadership Academy Jinggangshan》(10 articles), 《Journal of Jiaying University》(8 articles). This shows that these journals pay high attention to the study of the spirit of the Soviet area, and have a certain reference significance for follow-up scholars to choose the research theme or direction of the spirit of the Soviet area, as well as to contribute articles on the study of the spirit of the Soviet area.

Secondly, through the analysis of the research institutions in this subject field, we can reveal which research institutions pay more attention to the spirit of the Soviet area, so as to understand the distribution of research institutions in this field. According to the visual analysis of CNKI, The top research institutions in the field of spiritual research in the Soviet area are mainly Gannan normal University (32 articles), Jiangxi University of Science and Technology (15 articles), Jiaying University (14 articles), Ganzhou Municipal CPC Committee of Jiangxi Province (13 articles), Jiangxi normal University (9 articles), Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee (8 articles), Gannan Medical University (8 articles), China Executive Leadership Academy Jinggangshan (8 articles), Ruijin Municipal CPC Committee of Jiangxi Province (8 articles), Party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee (7 articles), Nanchang University (7 articles), Longyan University (7 articles), Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences (7 articles), Jinggangshan University (6 articles), Fujian normal University (6 articles), Jiangxi Science and Technology Normal University (5 articles), etc. On the one hand, it shows that these research institutions pay more attention to the study of the spirit of the Soviet area, have carried out some research, achieved certain results, and are in a more active state. On the other hand, it shows that the research on the spirit of the Soviet area is mainly focused on the colleges and universities related to the history of the Soviet area, especially those in Jiangxi Province, which are rich in spiritual and cultural resources and historical sites of the Soviet area. It is helpful to further explore and supplement the research on the spirit of the Soviet area, and then

vigorously carry forward the spirit of the Soviet area, inherit the red gene and continue the red blood on the basis of the combination of theory and practice.

## 4. Analysis of Hot Spots and Trends of Spiritual Research in the Soviet Area

This study uses Citespace6.1.R3 information visualization software to sort out and analyze the 346 keywords in the retrieved literature titles, and build a knowledge map in the field of spiritual research in the Soviet area, so as to be able to accurately grasp the hot spots and development of this research field trend. As a summary and refinement of the content of an article[4], keywords can reflect the core issues of the research content. Therefore, co-word analysis and cluster analysis of keywords are often used to determine hotspots and development trends in this research field [5].

### 4.1. Analysis of research hotspots

As shown in Figure 3, there are 346 network nodes, 576 connection lines, and 0.0097 network density in the keyword map of the study of the spirit of the Soviet Area. It can be seen that the network is closely related, indicating that the research of keywords in this field is closely related. Among them, the key words with larger font in the knowledge graph are those with higher frequency, and the thicker the connection line is, the closer the relationship between the key words is, indicating that the key word has been paid attention and recognized by more researchers, and has become a hot research keyword in this field. To be specific, the key words that appear frequently in the study of the spirit of the Soviet area are as follows: Spirit of the Soviet area (145 times), Central Soviet area (64 times), Communists (22 times), College student (19 times)、Red Culture (12 times), Red regime (10 times), Times Value (9 times). Revitalization (8 times), Red gene (7 times), Mao Zedong (7 times), Connotation (7 times), Spiritual pedigree (6 times), Xi Jinping (6 times), Soviet area (6 times), etc. These key words have become the core argumentative words for scholars to study the spirit of Soviet Area.

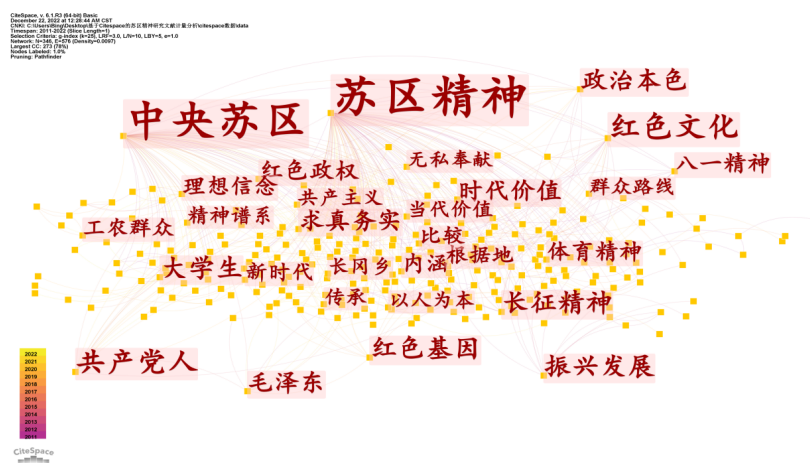


Figure 3. Knowledge graph of some keywords in the study of the spirit of the Soviet area (2011-2022)

### 4.2. Research trend analysis

Through the cluster analysis of keywords by Citespace

software, the development trend cluster map of this research field can be drawn, which can better grasp the development trend of academic circles on the research hotspots of Soviet

spirit. As shown in Figure 4, a total of 51 clusters were obtained from the cluster analysis of 346 keywords in this study, and the map showed the largest 11 clusters, namely #0 Spirit of the Soviet Area, #1 Central Soviet Area, and #2 Communists, #3 Red Culture, #4 Long March Spirit, #5 Workers and Peasants, #6 Sportsmanship, #7 Xunwu Survey, #8 College Students, #9 People-oriented, #11 Xi Jinping. Each cluster is composed of multiple related words, the smaller the cluster label number is, the more keywords are contained in the cluster. We can know which keywords are contained in each cluster by exporting the clustering report. After clustering, there will be two values of Q value (Modularity) and S value (Silhouette), indicating the clustering effect. It is generally believed that Q value greater than 0.3 means clustering structure is significant, S value

greater than 0.5 means clustering is reasonable, S value greater than 0.7 means clustering is convincing. The Q value of the cluster map of this study is 0.71 and the S value is 0.95, which shows that the clustering of keywords in the field of spiritual research in the Soviet area is reliable and has a certain reference significance. At the same time, each cluster represents a different color block, and the larger the proportion area of the color block, the more keywords the cluster contains. And the overlapping color blocks, indicating that there are cross-similarities in the research part of the cluster. Therefore, based on the cluster map analysis of keywords, the 11 clusters in the map are summarized and sorted out, and the research topics related to the spirit of the Soviet area can be divided into three levels.



Figure 4. Cluster analysis map of key words of spiritual research in Soviet area

First, research on the connotation and significance of the spirit of the Soviet area. Research in this area mainly includes #0 Soviet Area Spirit, #1 Central Soviet Area, #2 Communists, #9 People-oriented, #11 Xi Jinping and other clusters, including firm belief, truth-seeking and pragmatism, striving for first-class, selfless dedication and mass line, political character, clean politics, people-oriented, ideological connotation and other keywords. The generation of the spirit of the Soviet area has a deepening background and logical mechanism, and its main connotation has been a hot topic in academic circles for many years. Such as Yu Bolu, Chen Shaoxi, Shi Zhongquan, Ling Buji and other experts and scholars have constantly discussed and deepened the main connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area from different angles, and provided rich theoretical analysis and logical thinking for the academic and political circles to accurately grasp the connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area. On November 4, 2011, Xi Jinping, in his speech at the symposium commemorating the 80th anniversary of the creation of the Central Revolutionary Base Areas and the founding of the Chinese Soviet Republic, first gave a profound overview of the connotation of the spirit of the Soviet spirit, namely firm belief, truthfulness and pragmatism, single-mindedness for the people, cleanliness and honesty,

hard work, striving for excellence and selfless dedication, and stressed that “we should always vigorously carry forward the Soviet area spirit, promote the first and strive for excellence, and constantly create a new situation in the work”. Since then, scholars have carried out a series of theoretical explanations on the specific connotation and significance of the spirit of the Soviet area, and achieved certain research results. As scholars Sun (2021) pointed out that firm belief is the core and soul of the Soviet area spirit, which reflects the firm confidence of the party and the people in the Soviet area that the revolution will be victorious. seeking truth and pragmatism is not only the core presentation of the Soviet area spirit, but also the ideological main line that runs through all the practice and theories of our party; the idea of serving the people is an important embodiment of the spirit of the Soviet area. During the Soviet period, the vast number of party cadres formed the fine quality of being honest, diligent in government affairs, and upright; striving to be first-class was the fine work style in which the vast number of party members and cadres devoted themselves to the cause of Soviet construction and played an exemplary and leading role everywhere; selfless dedication reflected that the party and the army and people of the Soviet area made great sacrifices for the victory of the revolutionary cause. [7]Zhang (2021) believes that firm belief is the soul of the Soviet area spirit,

truthfulness and pragmatism is the essence of the Soviet area spirit, single-mindedness for the people is the essence of the Soviet area spirit, deep integrity and honesty is the character of the Soviet area spirit, hard work is the essence of the Soviet area spirit, striving for excellence is the quality of the Soviet area spirit, and selfless devotion is the kernel of the Soviet area spirit, and in-depth study and research of Xi Jinping's discourse on the Soviet area spirit, analysis and grasp Xi Jinping has repeatedly stressed the original intention and significance of promoting the spirit of the Soviet area, to promote the great cause of reform and opening up in the new era, to enhance the ideological realm of party members and cadres and the general public, and to promote the construction of socialist core value system, has very important practical significance.[8]

Second, the research on the value of the times and the ways to carry forward the spirit of the Soviet area. This research mainly includes #2 Communists、 #3 Red Culture、 #7 Xunwu Survey、 #8 College students and other clusters, including contemporary values、 educational resources、 red resources、 red genes、 spiritual guidance、 value coordinates、 precious wealth and other key words. Scholars discuss the value implication of carrying forward the spirit of the Soviet area in the new era from the perspectives of work style, ideological and political education, original mission, labor education and so on. For example, Li Gaodong (2022) pointed out that the Soviet spirit cultivated by the Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong in the struggle practice during the Agrarian Revolution played an important enlightening role in strengthening the construction of the Party's work style in the new era.[9] scholar Bai (2021) pointed out that the spirit of the Soviet area provides important resources for the ideological and political education of college students, and the ideological and political education of college students provides an important carrier for carrying forward the spirit of the Soviet area, and the two complement each other. Liu (2020) pointed out that the spirit of the Soviet area, as an important red resource, its firm belief, seeking truth and pragmatism, serving the people, integrity, hard struggle, striving for the first class, and selfless dedication are perfectly consistent with the content of college students' ideological and political education. the integration of the spirit of the Soviet area in the new era into the ideological and political education of college students has its inherent logic.[10] Hua (2020) proposed that the spirit of the Soviet area is an important spiritual and cultural resource for college students' labor education. Using the spirit of the Soviet area to promote college labor education and cultivate labor consciousness and feelings will help to improve the labor literacy of college students in the new era. [11] Xie (2019) believes that the spirit of the Soviet area is the concentrated embodiment of the political and spiritual characteristics of the Chinese Communists and an important driving force for the cultivation of the original mission of the Communists. [12]

Third, the research on the inheritance relationship between the spirit of the Soviet area and the spiritual pedigree of the Chinese Communists. The research in this aspect mainly includes #4 long March spirit、 #5 workers and peasants、 #6 sports spirit and other clusters. It contains key words such as the founding spirit of the CPC、 August 1 spirit、 long March spirit、 Yan'an spirit、 revolutionary spirit、 tradition of excellence、 logical evolution、 ideology and politics、 practice path and so on. As an important part of the spiritual pedigree

of the Chinese Communists, the spirit of the Soviet area is in line with the evolution logic of other great revolutionary spirits. Scholars Li Wenrui and Hu (2022) pointed out from the comparative study of the great founding spirit of the Party and the Soviet area spirit that the Soviet area spirit forged by the Party during the Soviet period followed the theoretical foundation, cultural roots, value endowment and practical character of the great founding spirit of the Party. It continues to inherit the lofty beliefs, tenets, strong will and moral norms of the great founding spirit of the Party. Vivid interpretation and creativity embody the political nature and spiritual characteristics of the great founding spirit of the Party.[13] From the perspective of Chinese spirit, Qiu (2021) discusses that the great anti-epidemic spirit is the inheritance and development of Communist Party of China's revolutionary spirit, such as the spirit of the Soviet area, and a vivid display of the Chinese spirit in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. From the Soviet area spirit to the great anti-epidemic spirit, the development of the Chinese spirit has enriched the scientific connotation of the Chinese revolutionary spirit, promoted the construction and sublimation of socialist core values, and promoted the continuous enhancement of road confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence and cultural self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics. [14] Han et al. (2022) based on the revolutionary spirit originated in Jiangxi, discussed the historical background and main connotation of the formation of Anyuan spirit, Bayi spirit, Jinggangshan spirit, Soviet area spirit and long March spirit. These "five revolutionary spirits" come down in one continuous line, and have formed a coherent thread of development through convergence, inheritance, development and development. It is the concentrated embodiment of the political character, spiritual characteristics and value pursuit of the Chinese Communists who firmly believe in, dare to innovate, dare to struggle and people-oriented, and together constitute the Jiangxi chapter of the revolutionary spirit pedigree of the Chinese Communists. [15]

## 5. Summary and Prospect

This study takes the 335 documents collected in CNKI database as the research object, uses Citespace software to analyze and summarize the current situation, hot spots and development trend of Soviet area spirit research, and draws the following conclusions.

First, from the volume of articles on the spirit of the Soviet area, the academic attention to the spirit of the Soviet area has gradually increased, but there are not many targeted studies, so it is still necessary to strengthen the research on the spirit of the Soviet area.

Second, from the perspective of the ways and methods of the study of the spirit of the Soviet area, the research methods and angles of the academic circles on the spirit of the Soviet area are relatively traditional and single, and it is necessary to expand the research vision and combine different disciplines to adopt different research methods to deepen the study of the spirit of the Soviet area.

Third, from the hot spot and development trend of the study of the spirit of the Soviet area, although there are similarities and differences in the connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area, it is necessary to strengthen the integration; although the academic circle has a profound exposition on the historical status and time value of the spirit of the Soviet area, but it still

needs to strengthen theoretical analysis and in-depth exploration.

Fourth, from the path of inheriting and carrying forward the spirit of the Soviet area, although the academic circles have different perspectives on how to inherit and carry forward the spirit of the Soviet area in the new era, it still needs to strengthen the practical test.

Fifthly, from the perspective of the relationship between the Soviet area spirit and the spiritual pedigree of the Chinese Communists, the academic circle has deeply demonstrated the logical relationship and evolution history between the Soviet area spirit and other great revolutionary spirits. However, it is still necessary to strengthen the comparative study of the Soviet area spirit and other great revolutionary spirits.

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