

Ideological and Political Education and the Enlightenment during the Period of Central Soviet Area

Lei Zhimin¹, Zhang Jiayan², Peng Xiaoman³

¹College of Marxism, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, Sichuan, 611130, China

²College of Marxism, Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an, Sichuan, 625014, China

³People's Government of Guxi Town, Tongnan District, Chongqing, 402673, China

Keywords: central Soviet area; ideological and political education; enlightenment

Abstract: During the period of the Central Soviet area, the Chinese Communists, represented by Mao Zedong, attached great importance to the ideological and political education, and put the ideological and political education in a particularly important position, which made the ideological and political education of the party enter the formation stage from the initial stage. In this paper, the background, content and enlightenment of ideological and political education of our Party in the period of Central Soviet area are analyzed from the historical point of view.

1. Introduction

During the Central Soviet area period, the Chinese Communists put ideological and political education in a prominent position. Paying attention to the actual situation, the officers of the Red Army, party members and cadres, and the broad masses have been given fruitful ideological and political education, so it accumulated a lot of valuable experience and formed their own fine tradition. From the historical point of view, this paper probes into the main contents and characteristics of ideological and political education in the Central Soviet area.

2. The Background of the Party's Ideological and Political Education in the period of the Central Soviet Area

2.1 The focus of the Party's work shifted to the countryside and the peasant component within the party increased sharply.

The Central Soviet areas established by the Communist Party of China in the agrarian revolutionary war were built in remote and backward rural areas. The main participants in the agrarian revolutionary war were the peasants and the main targets for the development of Party members were also the broad masses of peasants. A large number of peasants and petty bourgeoisie joined the ranks of the Communist Party, which will inevitably bring various non-proletarian ideas into the Party. If we do not pay attention to solving this problem, it will inevitably weaken the Party's combat effectiveness and affect its vanguard nature. Therefore, how to build the peasant-oriented Red Army into a fighting fortress under the leadership of the proletariat ideology is an urgent problem to be solved.

2.2 The Red Army turned to the war years in the countryside and put forward higher requirements for ideological and political education.

In January 1929, the Red Army left the Jinggang Mountains and marched towards the western part of Fujian in southern Jiangxi, where it turned to the border between Fujian, Guangdong and Jiangxi. It was very difficult to march and camp detectives, and the enemy adopted the policy of running after each shift. In order to break away from the enemy, our army made an average daily rush of more than 90 miles. Sometimes the long march lasted as long as one month. In addition to the swift march, the Red Army was constantly subjected to suppression by the enemy, making it difficult to supply and to live a difficult material life. It's still hard to keep up with five cents of oil,

salt and vegetables per person a day. Under such difficult conditions, there had never been any defection and flight.

2.3 It is urgent to train a large number of revolutionary cadres to meet the needs of the revolutionary war.

With the establishment of the interim Central Government of the Soviet Republic of China, Soviet regimes at all levels were established from the bottom to the top in the broad scope of the Central Soviet areas. The deepening of the agrarian revolution, the development of economic construction and democratic regime construction, the development of culture and education, and the development of sports and public health require a large number of cadres to mobilize and organize the masses to participate in the revolutionary war. Therefore, cultivating and bringing up a large number of revolutionary cadres became a new task for ideological and political education.

3. Basic Contents of Ideological and Political Education in Central Soviet Areas

3.1 Ideological and political education serves the central work of the Party.

All work service from the war and the victory of the revolutionary war are the major premise of all work in the Soviet areas, and that are the greatest reality of the Central Soviet area at that time. Based on this, our Party made a series of regulations on the ideological and political education work in the Central Soviet area period, which ensured that the ideological and political work served and served the general political tasks of the Party and the Workers and Peasants Red Army at that time. In the report of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic of China and the people's Committee to the first National Soviet Congress, Mao Zedong pointed out that the purpose of ideological, political, and cultural education is the victory of the revolutionary war it is conducive to consolidate and develop the Soviet regime, to mobilize all the forces of the masses, to join the great revolutionary war and to create new generations of revolution." On October 27, 1932, in the fourth war against encirclement and suppression, the General political Department of the Red Army issued the political work instruction, demanding that the absolute leadership of the Party must be guaranteed in the Red Army ranks to lead the Red Army with the unified will of the Party. The central task in the enemy forces is to fight for the disintegration of the enemy, and among the local masses, we should step up our efforts to win over the white area masses, strive for the expansion of the Soviet areas, give preferential treatment to the families of the Red Army, consolidate and develop the Soviet areas, and create a very consolidated rear area for the Red Army. In short, during the period of the Central Soviet, combat movements, tactical problems, and rear service issues require our political work to be well coordinated and guaranteed. All political work, from the entire war plan, all political work, all political work must be surrounded by victory on the front line.

3.2 Combine raising ideological understanding with caring for the material interests of the masses.

During the period of the Central Soviet area, Mao Zedong had profound views on how to mobilize the masses to participate in the revolutionary war. In his speech at the second National Congress of the Soviet Union, he pointed out: "if we simply mobilize the people to wage war and do nothing else, can we achieve the goal of defeating the enemy?" Of course not. If we want to win, we must do a lot of work. The actual life of all the masses is a problem that we should pay attention to. If we pay attention to these problems, solve them and satisfy the needs of the masses, we will really become the organizers of mass life, and the masses will really surround us and support us enthusiastically. He also seriously criticized the idea of "expanding the Red Army, expanding the convoy, collecting land taxes, selling public debt." It is an important content and characteristic of the Party's ideological and political work during the period of the Central Soviet area to care for the life of the masses, solve the problems of the actual life of the masses, and combine the raising of ideological consciousness with the concern for the interests of the masses. At Ruijin Shazhouba, Mao Zedong personally led the army and people to dig wells. Zhou Enlai and Zhang Wentian

helped Red Army families cut wood, carry water, and pull ploughs. That is why the party has gained broad support in the Soviet areas.

3.3 Ideological and political education in various forms.

In order to improve the pertinence of ideological and political education, the first National political work Conference of the Red Army also pointed out that ideological and political education should proceed from the reality of the educated, improve the methods of political work, and oppose bureaucracy in the work. Egalitarianism and rigid ways of working make political work more lively. In order to carry out the task of publicizing the masses, the Party and the Red Army have created a variety of vivid propaganda methods, such as text propaganda, oral propaganda and image propaganda. Text publicity includes printing leaflets, posting notices, writing slogans, establishing newspapers and periodicals, and publishing books; Oral propaganda includes speeches, reports, conferences. Publicity includes drama, songs and pictorial. At the same time, in the process of education, they also played a role of negative education. To those masses who did not join the Red Army three or four times, the propaganda team set up a "teasing team" to make fun of him, so they would be isolated and ashamed of himself. The lively and popular form of propaganda made the ideological and political work in the Soviet areas very effective.

3.4 Ideological and political education in mass culture education.

During the period of Central Soviet area, the most important characteristic of ideological and political education was to combine ideological and political education with mass cultural education. In order to educate the broad masses of party members about the Party's basic knowledge, the party organizations at all levels in the Central Soviet area and the red political organs successively compiled and printed a large number of materials, such as the popular *Training Outline for Party members*. Party organizations at all levels not only organized Party members to study, but also organize Party members to conduct examinations and study competitions. In the literacy movement, the Party's line, principles, policies and slogans were used as teaching materials to achieve the dual effects of literacy and ideological and political education. On October 7, 1930, Liu Shiqi, secretary of the Gannan Special Committee, wrote in a report to the Central Committee: "The peasants of the Su government, men and women, old and young, can understand the international song. In particular, they hate the landlord class with a strong sense, regardless of three-year-old children, 80 old people. Toppling imperialism, supporting the Soviet Union and supporting the Communist Party have become the mantra of almost every mass."

4. Enlightenment of Ideological and Political Education in Central Soviet Areas

4.1 Ideological and political education should serve the central work of the Party.

Ideological and political education is our party's political advantage. The basic experience of the Party's ideological and political education in the Central Soviet region was that the goal of ideological and political education should be established accurately. The report of the Nineteenth National Congress of the CPC pointed out: "after a long period of effort, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, which is a new historical position for the development of our country." Therefore, to build a well-off society in an all-round way and to build a socialist modern country in an all-round way has become a historical task to be completed in the new era. As an important part of the Party's work, ideological and political work must serve overall situation of the work, which is end of ideological and political education in the new era.

4.2 We must combine ideological and political education with practical work for the masses.

During the period of the Central Soviet region, the Party and the government began with some minor problems and worked for the welfare of the masses in a down-to-earth manner. Through these little things, the Party and the government were able to establish the image of the Party and the government, and to educate and influence the masses around them. Visibly, ideological and political work to achieve practical results must be run for the people as the supporting point. To this

end, in order to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, it is necessary to uphold the status of the people as the main body, to establish the party as the public and to carry out the party's mass line into all activities of governing the country and managing government. This requires that ideological and political education should be carried out in combination with attaching importance to improving the people's livelihood, deeply understanding the production and living conditions of the masses, and enabling the masses to feel the warmth and concern of the party from the benefits they receive, so as to enhance their initiative in their work. Initiative and responsibility

4.3 Ideological and political Education should combine with reality and solve practical problems.

During the revolutionary war, an important characteristic of our Party's ideological and political education was to combine ideological and political education with war, production, life and study. It is an important way to strengthen the effectiveness of ideological and political education by teaching in pleasure, teaching in the text, running the ideological and political education through people's life and work, and allowing the people to receive education in a subtle way. Today, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. Therefore, our ideological and political education work should be good at analyzing the environment of ideological and political work and the specific situation of the objects of ideological and political education according to the changed actual conditions, so as to enhance the pertinence of ideological and political work in the new era. The ideological and political education workers must be good at relying on the new educational carrier, further infiltrate the ideological and political education work into the study, life and entertainment to form a network of ideological and political education in which we should work together to manage and cooperate with each other.

Acknowledgements

This paper is the achievement of the "study on the relationship between the Party and the masses in the Central Soviet District" of the Marxism College of Sichuan Agricultural University (zxy13-10).

References

- [1] Selected Historical Materials of the Central Revolutionary Base [M]. Nanchang: Jiangxi people's Publishing House, 1982: 448.
- [2] Selected works of Mao Zedong (Volume 1) [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1991: 267, 136.
- [3]Editor, Department of political work, Chinese people's Liberation Army School of Politics. Historical Information on political work in the Army (Volume 3) [M]. Beijing: PLA soldiers Press, 1982: 44.
- [5]Jiangxi Provincial Archives, Department of Party History, Jiangxi Provincial Party School, China. Selected Historical Materials of the Central Revolutionary Base Area (first volume) Nanchang: Jiangxi people's Publishing House, 1982: 55.
- [6] Xi Jinping To win and build a Well-off Society in an All-round way and win the Great Victory of Socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era - Report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China [Z]. 2017-10-18.