

Study on the Sinicization of Marxism

Liu Wei

Liaoning Jianzhu Vocational College, Liaoyang, Liaoning, 111000, China

Keywords: Marxism; Sinicization; Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

Abstract: The scientific proposition and great practice of "Sinicization of Marxism" were put forward and pioneered by Mao Zedong, and upheld and developed by Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao. In view of the nature of the localization of Marxism in China, we should adopt "China-centrism" and "historicism" in the paradigm, especially through "China Model" to strengthen the overall study of the localization of Marxism in China. From the reaction of all levels of society to the party's Chinese Marxist theory, the social mentality has appeared indifferent from time to time, and the party's ideological theory has not produced the ideal effect of the practice subject. The research shows that deep understanding and grasping the connotation are the prerequisites for effectively grasping the "three advances" of the Chinese dream. Unifying thoughts and raising awareness are the foundations for earnestly grasping the "three advances" of the Chinese dream; strengthening leadership and meticulous organization are the guarantees for effectively grasping the "three advances" of the Chinese dream.

1. Introduction

The historical starting point of the Sinicization of Marxism is a basic issue in the study, and also a hot issue in the academic circles. Summarizing the existing research results in the academic circles, there are mainly more than ten kinds of theories, such as the date of the introduction of Marxism, the theory of the spread of Marxism, the theory of the May 4th Movement, the theory of the dispute between problems and doctrines, and the theory of the founding of the Communist Party of China [1]. Recently, the Party Group of the Ministry of Education of the Communist Party of China issued the Notice on the Promotion and Education of the Chinese Dream during the May 4th Movement. To do a good job in the work of "Three Entries" of the Chinese Dream is to improve the ideological and political quality of College students, enhance their emotional, theoretical and political identification with the Chinese Dream. It is of great theoretical value and practical significance to train qualified builders and reliable successors of socialism with Chinese characteristics [2]. Grasping the correct direction, standardizing people's behavior in reform, establishing people's behavioral consciousness, fulfilling the guidance and educational functions of ideology, and exerting the role of ideology in promoting social change. The construction of ideology is based on the construction of ideological concepts with Marxism as the core. It includes consolidating the guiding position of Marxism in ideology and establishing the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics [3].

In 2013, as the theoretical and methodological framework of collective health, Marxism: the impact of systematic review and evidence synthesis was proposed by relevant scholars [4]. Since then, Marxist and technological progress: the exploration of the conceptual basis of the exchange theory of ecological inequality has been studied by relevant scholars [5]. Since 2015, the theory of geographical determinism in Marxism has been put forward by relevant scholars [6]. The Seventeenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that to strengthen the ideological construction of the Party with the emphasis on firm ideals and beliefs, we must "focus on the latest achievements of the localization of Marxism in China to arm the whole Party". Through various means and means, our Party mobilizes the enthusiasm and creativity of all Party members and the broad masses of the people with Marxist theory, transforms intangible ideas into tangible motive force, and carries out socialist construction with Chinese characteristics [7]. In the process of taking the mass line to realize the guiding role of theory to practice, the primary link is

that Marxist theory is widely accepted by the subject of practice. Accepting the problem restricts other aspects of the theory guiding practice, and accepting is an important premise to play a theoretical guiding role [8]. Under the background of the humiliation of a hundred years of nationality, the theme of the Chinese dream is of course "the country is prosperous and strong, and the nation is rejuvenating." Realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, which runs through the entire development process of Chinese history in the 20th century, has always been the goal of countless pursuits of countless benevolent people in China [9]. The sinicization of Marxism and the spread of Marxism in China complement each other. The process of its dissemination in China is also the process of Marxism in China. The establishment of the CCP, the formulation of the democratic revolutionary program, and the opening of the Jinggangshan road are all products of the combination of Marxism and China's reality. Therefore, the sinicization of Marxism makes it carry China's characteristics in each of its performances, that is, to apply it according to the characteristics of China [10].

2. Materials and Methods

Practical education of the Party. The revolutionary practice led by the Communist Party of China has gradually played an educational role. In exploring the correct revolutionary road, the revolutionary practice led by the Party exists in alternation with the wrong road and develops through struggle in front of the acceptor. The revolutionary practice gradually clarifies the applicability and scientificity of the revolutionary road of the armed separatist regime of workers and peasants, the agrarian revolution and the construction of base areas for China's national conditions. Practice has proved that Mao Zedong's task of "Chinese-oriented Marxism" is correct. In particular, since the reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping has earnestly summed up the historical experience of the socialist movement in China and the world, and explored and put forward the scientific proposition of "taking his own path and building socialism with Chinese characteristics." The acceptance process of the socialist revolutionary theory with Chinese characteristics is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1 The Acceptance Process of Socialist Revolutionary Theory with Chinese Characteristic

	Conversion	Features
Ideological choice of theory	4.19	0.68
Ideological internalization of theory	4.32	1.52

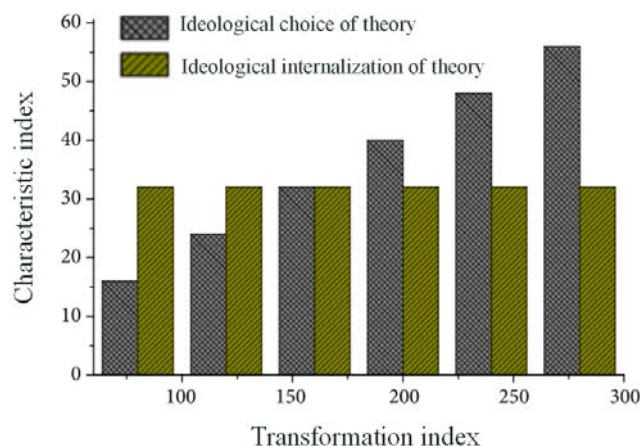


Fig.1. The Acceptance Process of Socialist Revolutionary Theory with Chinese Characteristics

The process of Sinicization of Marxism is a two-way interaction between Marxism and Chinese practice. In this process, the Communists of China face Marxism to the reality of China. Answer and solve the questions raised by China's practice, and guide practice with theory. In practice, people not only realize that armed struggle is right, but also that it is necessary and feasible.

Without armed struggle, the exploiting class was overthrown in the face of the powerful armed forces under the control of the counter-revolutionaries. The desire to change the status quo of oppressive exploitation cannot be realized. Without an armed struggle, a revolutionary base cannot be established, and a land revolution cannot be carried out. The strong desire to acquire land cannot be realized. Facts have proved that armed struggle can achieve more victories with the support of the agrarian revolution and the construction of base areas. It is an inevitable means of achieving revolutionary success. "Armed struggle is the right" has become a stable concept in people's minds. In practice, the connotation of Mao Zedong's theory of rural roads surrounding the city has gradually been established in people's minds.

Effectively grasping the work of "Three Entries" of the Chinese Dream is an inevitable requirement for the development of the times. The Chinese dream put forward by General Secretary Xi Jinping is far-sighted, broad-minded and rich in connotation, reflecting the vision, ideal and goal of the Chinese people. It is a highly summary of building a well-off society in an all-round way and realizing socialist modernization. The basic connotation of the Chinese dream is the prosperity of the country, the revitalization of the nation and the happiness of the people. Centered on Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao and Mao Zedong, a group of intellectuals who believed in communism gradually formed. With the deepening of Marxist communication, the rapid growth of communist intellectuals, especially the actual situation of the development of the Chinese revolution, has created an urgent need to establish a proletarian party. It should be said that the concept of "Chinese model" is a novel perspective, which contains both the theoretical guidance of the sinicization of Marxism. It also covers the economic, cultural, political and social aspects of socialism with Chinese characteristics. There are both connotations on the path of Marxism in China, as well as reflections on Chinese experiences and various problems facing China's practice.

3. Result Analysis and Discussion

In essence, class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is still a matter of political power. That is, the bourgeoisie should overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, while the proletariat should vigorously consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat must exercise complete dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including in all cultural fields. The new experience and new viewpoints generated by practice need to be re-recognized on the basis of practice and re-tested on the basis of practice. In this process of exploration and innovation, it is inevitable that there will be differences, confrontations and collisions between old and new ideas. It is inevitable that new experiences and new ideas will be regarded as the "heresy" of orthodox theory. At the same time, it is correctly recognized that it is scientific and revolutionary. Therefore, without the spread of Marxism in China, it left the profound understanding of the scientific and revolutionary nature of Marxist guiding ideology by Chinese advanced elements and the firm belief of Marxism established in the heart. The sinicization of Marxism will become a water without a foundation and a passive.

While actively participating in the mass struggle and the great practical activities of the founding of the Communist Party of China, early Chinese Marxists began their initial attempt to analyze and solve China's problems with Marxism. For the full implementation of the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education and strengthening the country by talents, China will always remain invincible in the fierce international competition. To ensure the realization of the grand goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way and speeding up socialist modernization. Ensuring the prosperity and development of socialism with Chinese characteristics and succession has great and far-reaching strategic significance. Socialist transformation has also transformed people while transforming the means of production. After the transformation, all classes of society, that is, the people of the whole country, have become socialist laborers. They are the main force for socialist construction and the practical subject of socialist construction. Only when the Chinese Communists combine the study of realistic contradictions with the study of historical experience can they recognize and reveal the laws of contradictory movement within Chinese society. The basic law of theoretical acceptance in the process of Marxism in China is

shown in Figure 2. Promote the theoretical innovation of Marxism and realize the sinicization of Marxism.

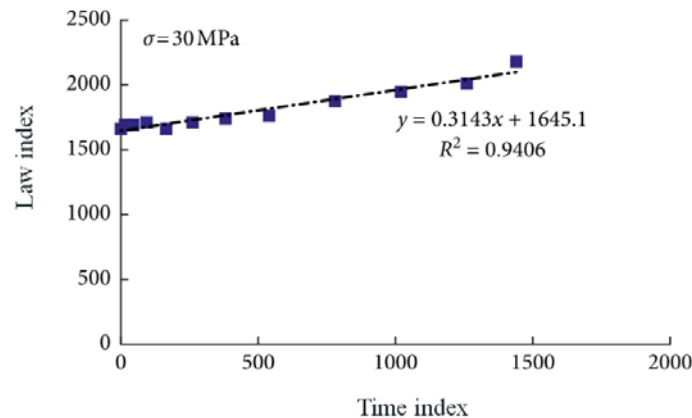


Fig.2. Basic Law of Acceptance of Theory in the Process of Sinicization of Marxism

The new category of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics summarizes the latest achievements of the localization of Marxism in China. The three theoretical achievements formed by our Party through theoretical innovation not only inherit in one continuous line but also keep pace with the times, running through the same theme of "socialism with Chinese characteristics". The 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China integrates these latest achievements of Sinicization of Marxism into a scientific system, which is itself a theoretical innovation, or a second theoretical innovation. In the last decade of the construction of congregation, class psychology was artificially evoked again and again, and class hatred refilled the entire society and moved to a strong degree. Along with the fanaticism of the personal worship of the leaders, the great enthusiasm of the masses has shifted from "socialist economic construction" to "class struggle of the proletarian revolution." Under the influence of class psychology, the people of the whole country are more likely to accept the party's "continuation of the revolutionary theory under the dictatorship of the proletariat." It is necessary to establish a unified leadership of the party committee, the party and government to grasp the joint management, the ideological and political theory teaching department is responsible for implementation, and the relevant departments actively support and cooperate to form a joint leadership system and working mechanism.

4. Conclusion

This paper studies the Sinicization of Marxism. Promoting the "Three Entries" of Chinese Dream Education is an important political task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the basic requirement of cultivating qualified socialist builders and reliable successors. In the process of Sinicization of Marxism, there are the following problems in theoretical acceptance. Firstly, from the characteristics of acceptance, in the historical process of acceptance, theoretical acceptance presents a fluctuating and unstable state. Secondly, from the perspective of acceptance effect, acceptance effect shows good or bad acceptance effect. Third, from the perspective of the social effectiveness of the theory, the social effectiveness of the theory cannot be maximized, and the social development cannot be promoted consistently. Focusing on economic construction, adhere to the four basic principles, adhere to reform and opening up, liberate and develop social productive forces, consolidate and improve the socialist system, and build a socialist market economy, socialist democratic politics, advanced socialist culture, and a socialist harmonious society. Building a prosperous, strong, democratic, civilized and harmonious socialist modern country.

References

- [1] Strauss K. The problem with work: feminism, marxism, antiwork politics and postwork

- imaginaries [J]. *Gender Place and Culture A Journal of Feminist Geography*, 2013, 20(2):267-268.
- [2] Mathers, Andrew. We make our own history. Marxism and social movements in the twilight of neoliberalism [J]. *Social Movement Studies*, 2015:1-2.
- [3] Thorpe, Charles. A New Approach for STS? A Synthesis of Marxism and Actor-Network Theory [J]. *Science as Culture*, 2015, 24(3):351-357.
- [4] Soares C B, Campos C M S, Yonekura T. Marxism as a theoretical and methodological framework in collective health: Implications for systematic review and synthesis of evidence [J]. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da U S P*, 2013, 47(6):1403-1409.
- [5] Hornborg A. Ecological economics, Marxism, and technological progress: Some explorations of the conceptual foundations of theories of ecologically unequal exchange [J]. *Ecological Economics*, 2014, 105(105):11–18.
- [6] Bassin M. Geographical Determinism in Fin-de-siecle Marxism: Georgii Plekhanov and the Environmental Basis of Russian History [J]. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 2015, 82(1):3-22.
- [7] Schwartz J. Marxism, Morality, and Social Justice [J]. *Journal of Politics*, 1996, 14(14):2-8.
- [8] Yeoman, Ruth. Conceptualising Meaningful Work as a Fundamental Human Need [J]. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 2014, 125(2):235-251.
- [9] Toscano A, Woodcock J. Spectres of Marxism: a comment on Mike Savage\'s market model of class difference [J]. *The Sociological Review*, 2015, 63(2):512-523.
- [10] Wan Z H, Wong S L, Zhan Y. When Nature of Science Meets Marxism: Aspects of Nature of Science Taught by Chinese Science Teacher Educators to Prospective Science Teachers [J]. *Science & Education*, 2013, 22(5):1115-1140.