

Analysis of the Reasons for the Differentiation of Western and Eastern Marxist Philosophy Based on Medical Humanistic Quality Education

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Abstract: The Marxist philosophy of the Eastern countries and that of the Western countries inherited the philosophical thoughts of Engels and Marx respectively. The former stresses scientific rationality and the latter humanitarianism. The difference of social development between eastern and Western countries is the basis for the emergence of Marxist philosophy between eastern and Western countries. The different destinies of the International Communist Movement in the East and the West are the social and historical reasons for the philosophical differentiation between the East and the West. The differences between the Eastern and Western social and cultural traditions in the early 20th century were the social and cultural reasons for the philosophical differentiation of Eastern and Western Marxism; the evolution of Marxist theory and the development of communication were the theoretical reasons for the philosophical differentiation of Eastern and Western Marxism. This paper attempts to clarify the Eastern Marxist philosophy and the Western Marxist philosophy, explore the historical basis and theoretical origin of the prosperous Marxist philosophy in the East and the West, and then reveal the reasons for the differentiation of Eastern and Western Marxism based on medical humanistic quality education.

1. Introduction

The use of the term "East and West Marxist philosophy" is based on the recognition that there are two different Marxist philosophies: Eastern Marxist philosophy and Western Marxist philosophy. Marxist philosophy popular in Western capitalist countries, that is, Western Marxism, which is well known in the academic world [1]. From the geographical location, cultural and social characteristics of the socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and China, they can be collectively referred to as the Eastern countries. The Marxist philosophy of these countries has common characteristics and is distinctly different from Western Marxism, which is called Oriental Marxist philosophy [2]. In the development history of marxist philosophy in the 20th century, the opposition and struggle between eastern and western marxist philosophy were once regarded as the manifestation of the struggle between socialist ideology and capitalist ideology, or the component of the class struggle between proletariat and bourgeoisie, and they were at each other's throats [3]. After the death of Marx and Engels, the world pattern changed dramatically. The proletariat seized the political power in Russia, eastern Europe, China and other eastern countries and started the socialist construction [4]. The proletarian revolution in the developed capitalist world of Europe and America turns to low tide; The third world strives for living space in the confrontation between socialism and capitalism. Faced with the reality around them, marxists in three different environments have made different theoretical reflections, thus forming distinctive and rich theories in different regions [5].

Since the 20th century, Marxist philosophy has undergone profound differentiation, which is mainly manifested in the differentiation of Marxist philosophy between East and West [6]. One is the Oriental Marxist Philosophy which originated from Lenin and formed in Stalin, and the other is the Western Marxist Philosophy represented by Lukacs, Korsch and Gramsci and later Frankfurt School [7]. Their opposition is embodied in the opposition between systematized philosophy and methodological philosophy; the opposition between objectified philosophy and subjective philosophy; the opposition between philosophy of explaining the world and philosophy of

criticizing the world; and the opposition between politicized philosophy and academic philosophy [8]. The philosophical differentiation between East and West Marxism has always been associated with the complex fate of the international communist movement [9]. Medical humanities education refers to the humanities education of medical students through the establishment of medical humanities courses in the process of medical education, improving the medical taste, aesthetic taste, humanity quality and scientific quality of medical students, so that they form a good medical professional ethics and in the future medicine. The patient can be cared for in the human life [10]. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, China studied the education model of the former Soviet Union and implemented the training of medical talents. It is difficult to establish a foothold in medical humanities education. Therefore, it is urgent to introduce humanities education in medical education [11]. The analysis of the reasons for the differentiation of Marxist philosophy based on medical humanistic quality education needs to proceed from the masses of the people and humanitarianism.

2. Materials and Methods

Eastern marxist philosophy, that is, the marxist philosophy of socialist countries, its theoretical system is dialectical materialism and historical materialism, in the final analysis, is dialectical materialism. This is a complete world view with two main features: first, it explains the whole world in terms of matter. Nature is material, and human consciousness is the function of this special material, the brain, which is the product of the long-term evolution of the biological world [12]. All forms of social consciousness and social, political and legal systems depend on the material productivity independent of man's will. Secondly, the world moves in accordance with the dialectical law, and all fields have their own strict objective laws. One can recognize these laws, but one cannot ignore them. One's freedom consists only in consciously following them. After Lukacs' History and Class Consciousness was published in 1923, Western Marxist philosophy was mainly popular in the developed capitalist countries. The most influential school was the Frankfurt School. The most prominent theoretical feature was humanitarianism and the opposition to Leninism. On the one hand, it emphasizes that capitalist society is a one-dimensional inhuman world full of alienation, materialization and human being, and human essence has been lost; on the other hand, it emphasizes human subjectivity and initiative, and holds that only through human beings can human beings be liberated, which can only be human self-liberation. This is a philosophical theory that emphasizes humanitarianism with people as its core.

In the practice of the Eastern proletarian revolution, revolutionary leaders such as Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong actually combined Marxist theory with the struggle they faced, and elucidated a series of Marxist philosophical views with oriental characteristics, which formed a comparison with classical Marxist philosophy. There are different styles of Eastern Marxist philosophy. The differentiation of Eastern and Western Marxist philosophy in the early 20th century was related to the cultural and traditional background of the Eastern and Western societies and the evolution and dissemination of Marx's theory. The Eastern socialist revolution represented by the Russian October Revolution is not experiencing the full development of the capitalist society or the victory in the colonial and semi-colonial society. The cultural tradition corresponding to this pre-capitalist mode of production necessarily lacks the modern bourgeoisie. Since the revolution, it has been used to criticize and deny the old culture and the contemporary consciousness, individual consciousness and reflective consciousness of the modern western culture embodied in the capital economic activities. What's more, the east of quick victory of socialist revolution to a certain extent, not only interrupted Russia into Europe towards the development of the modern consciousness of the above, and due to the lack of the modern culture revolution subject consciousness, and the backward economic and political background, they were reflected in the object in the philosophy of marxism and the objective history on the basis of the economic law has a profound experience and understanding, and the humanism connotation in the purport of marxist philosophy is to be ignored. Statistics show that the proportion of people supporting the differentiation of eastern and western marxist philosophy based on medical humanistic quality education varies. See Figure 1 for details.

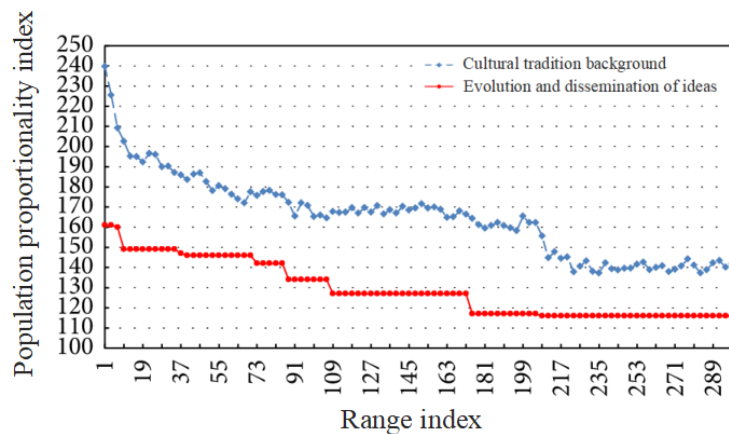


Fig.1. Support ratio

3. Results

The Eastern proletarian revolution took place in colonial, semi-colonial, semi-feudal and semi-capitalist societies. The common features of such a society are backward productivity, poverty, oppression and exploitation of the people in many ways, and the scourge of war, which has left the working class and the working people in deep water. Faced with this situation, the main task of theory is to show people the regularity of social development and the inevitability of capitalism being replaced by socialism in order to guide the people to carry out the socialist revolution. After the victory of the socialist revolution, the eastern proletariat needs to establish its own ideology. Marxist philosophy has become the theoretical basis and basis for the Party to formulate its line, principles and policies. Different from the development trend of the Eastern proletarian revolution, the general trend of the development of the Western proletarian revolution after the death of Engels is to become silent and turn into a low tide. Faced with this situation, Western Marxists have elucidated Western Marxist philosophical views that have different characteristics from Eastern Marxist philosophy. In the face of the reality that the subjective demands of the proletarian revolution are reduced and the revolutionary consciousness is weakened, the Western Marxists have carried out the main factors such as the subjective consciousness, subjective initiative, value choice, social psychological structure, mass culture, instinctive impulse and emotional reason of the proletarian revolution. In-depth research, expounding a large number of philosophical views on subjectivity issues, trying to find ways to awaken the proletarian revolutionary consciousness. The growth rate of the philosophical views on subjectivity issues at this time is shown in Figure 2.

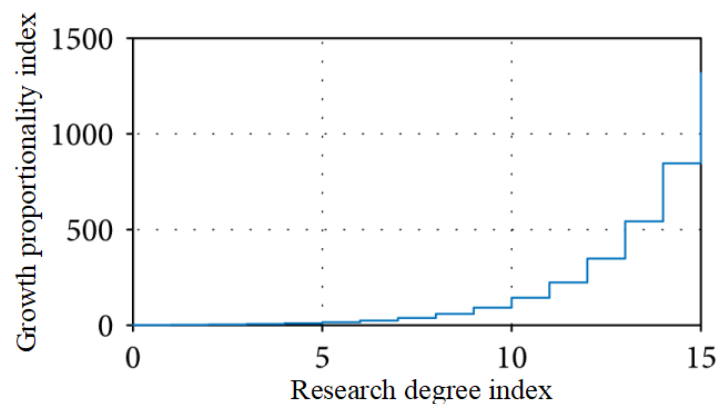


Fig.2. Proportion of philosophical views

With the change of medical model from biomedical model to bio-psycho-social medical model, doctors' responsibilities are not limited to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, but also include the prevention of diseases, the management of health information, and health counseling. An analysis of the causes of the differentiation of Western and Eastern Marxist philosophy under

medical humanistic quality education is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Proportional analysis

	Popular Positivism of Oriental Marxist Philosophy	Theoretical speculation of Western Marxist Philosophy
Number	1855	2016
Proportion%	47.9	52.1%

The characteristics of the formation of eastern and western marxist philosophy are not only based on the particularity of revolutionary practice, but also can be found in the development of classical marxist philosophy. From the mental body of Hegel, Marx and Engels through feuerbach's natural body, slopes critique of political economy through the assets and the actual contact social life, to grasp of the object of social life, the subjective understanding to the social life and the object grasp to form a new philosophy based on practice, completed the dialectical unity of subject and object. The root cause of social self-split lies in human activities, that is, the alienation of human practice. In this sense, human practical activities constitute the basis of the real world. Only by abandoning the alienation of human practical activities, that is, human self-alienation, can the antagonism between private ownership and class be fundamentally eradicated, so as to restore the free and self-conscious nature of human practice and realize human freedom and liberation. In the 20th century, following the publication of Marx's Outline on Feuerbach by Engels in the late 19th century, German Ideology and Economics-Philosophy Manuscript 1844 were also published in the late 1920s and early 1930s, which led to different interpretations of Marxist philosophy. In this way, the arguments about "young Marx" and "old Marx" and the relationship between Marx and Engels become the internal theoretical reasons for the differentiation of Marxist philosophy between the East and the West.

4. Conclusion

East and West Marxist philosophy not only contradict each other in content, but also lack of understanding and communication because of ideological reasons, which became a basic fact of the development of Marxist philosophy from the beginning of the 20th century to before the upheaval of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The differentiation of eastern and Western Marxist philosophy has its historical basis and theoretical origin, and the complementarity of eastern and Western Marxist philosophy deserves our in-depth study. A comprehensive and profound understanding of the background and causes of the differentiation of Marxist philosophy between the East and the West not only enables us to recognize the theoretical limitations and inherent defects of Marxist philosophy between the East and the West, but also enables us to recognize the profundity and rationality of the understanding of Marxist philosophy between the East and the West from specific perspectives at a new level. At the same time, more importantly, it enlightens us to establish a new vision of understanding, interpreting, applying and developing Marxism under the current historical conditions, at a new height as we enter the new era of globalization in the world in the 21st century. It is undoubtedly of great significance to realize the integration and innovation of Eastern and Western Marxist philosophy.

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