

A New Interpretation of Two Inequalities of Sinicization of Marxism

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Abstract: In the early 20th century, the marxism as the guiding ideology was introduced into China, in the process of solving the problem of Chinese revolution and construction, there are two inequalities, namely marxism should be combined with China's actual marxism with China's actual combination of combination of marxism and Chinese actual marxism sinicization. The solution of the two inequalities is the result of the "historical resultant force" of various factors, including the awakening and maturity of Communist Party of China's subjectivity, the enhancement of theoretical innovation consciousness and innovation ability, and the deepening of the understanding of national conditions on the basis of self-reflection and correcting mistakes.

Keywords: Sinicization of Marxism, Two inequalities, China's real.

1. Introduction

After the Russian October Revolution in 1917, the early Chinese intellectual elite began to introduce Marxism to China, aiming to apply Marxism to the reality of Chinese society and solve the realistic problems facing China. On the question of the combination of Marxism and China's reality, there are two unformulae, that is, Marxism should be combined with China's reality; Marxism can be combined with China's reality; Marxism and China's reality are combined with The Sinicization of Marxism. What are the implications of these two inequalities? How are the factors and conditions that drive the solution of the two inequalities formed? What enlightenment does the solution of the two inequalities bring to the Sinicization of Marxism in the new era? Thinking and studying these problems will not only help us to clarify the historical context of The Sinicization of Marxism, but also help us to learn from the past and grasp the theoretical connotation of xi Jinping thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a new era, the latest achievement of The Sinicization of Marxism.

2. Facts and Effects: Two inequalities of Sinicization of Marxism

After the October Revolution in Russia, especially the May 4th Movement in China, li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu and other intellectuals with preliminary communist ideas began to actively and comprehensively spread Marxism. However, the dissemination of Marxism in China only realized the emergence of revolutionary theory, but the practical problems faced by China will not be solved automatically. In order to make Marxist theory play a guiding role in China's reality, it is necessary to establish a close interaction and organic integration between them, that is, to realize the combination of Marxism and China's reality. In the leadership of the communist party of China in the process of revolution and construction, due to various reasons, on marxism combined with China's actual problems encountered in cognitive confusion and practice twists and turns, outstanding performance in fact level and results level, the two inequalities makes the historical process of sinicization of marxism is presented and theoretical presupposition different

picture.

Firstly, Should and reality: Marxism should be combined with Chinese reality marxism can be combined with Chinese reality

From the perspective of epistemology, the paradigm of Sinicization of Marxism consists of three parts: Marxism, Chinese reality and the subject of Sinicization of Marxism as an intermediary. These three elements have their own characteristics and the law of development and change, so that the combination of the three elements presents a complex state. The first is Marxism. In the early stages of Chinese revolution and construction, the Most influential was the Russian version of Marxism. "Marxism in the Russian context overshadows Chinese people's understanding of original ecological Marxism." In a broad sense, Russian Marxism includes both textual form and practical form. Marxism in the form of text is filtered by the Field of Soviet Russia, which is different from marxism in the original ecology. For example, there are text meaning enlargement, meaning narrowing and even text misreading. The practical form of Marxism mainly refers to the Soviet union's experience and practice of revolution and construction, which is not entirely suitable for the Chinese context. Second, China's reality. China's reality includes not only the objective existence of Chinese revolution and construction practice, but also the subjective existence of national psychology, ideology and cultural traditions, which are all influenced by China's political environment, economic environment, ideological and cultural environment and even the international environment. When these circumstances and conditions change, it will also affect the way and method of combining Marxism with China's reality. The third is the sinicization of Marxism as an intermediary. Subject of marxism is not only an objective existence entity, also has the autonomy and initiative of the individual, their level of marxist theory, special experience, factors such as the change of the thought idea, also can form of marxism and Chinese reality is different from the analysis and judgment of others, and thus affect the combination of marxism with China's actual effect. Thus, in the Paradigm of Sinicization of Marxism, only when the subject establishes an organic connection between Marxism and Chinese reality and realizes a benign interaction, can the transformation of theoretical hypothesis be promoted from the level of ought to

be to the level of reality, and two inequalities to two equations can be established. But in fact, the change of any one of these factors, just like the "butterfly effect" in chaos, has a profound impact on the combination of Marxism and China's reality, and makes the supposed state and the actual state not completely equal.

Secondly, Effective and ineffective: The Combination of Marxism and Chinese reality to realize the Sinicization of Marxism

The combination of Marxism and Chinese reality is the starting point and necessary condition for the operation of The Sinicization of Marxism, but it does not necessarily produce the actual result of the sinicization of Marxism, because from the perspective of the effect, there are differences between the effective combination and the ineffective combination of Marxism and Chinese reality. By effective integration, we mean that the basic tenets of Marxism have been flexibly applied to China's specific national conditions, thus pushing forward China's revolution and construction, achieving the desired goals and yielding the desired results. The so-called invalid combination means that the Marxist theory has not been applied to China's concrete reality in a comprehensive and thorough way, and has deviated from the preset direction and goal in practice, resulting in negative and wrong results. Only the effective combination of Marxism and Chinese reality can be called the realization of the Sinicization of Marxism, which directly results in the theoretical results that are consistent with China's national conditions and guide the success of China's revolution and construction in practice. However, the ineffective combination of Marxism and China's reality not only leads to the rigidity and stagnation of theoretical innovation, but also makes the revolution and construction undertaking encounter difficulties and twists and turns in practice. After examining the development course of Marxism sinicization, the ineffective combination and effective combination deduce a complicated picture of Marxism sinicization. For example, the dogmatists represented by Wang Ming lack a correct analysis and positioning of China's national conditions and attempt to guide the Chinese revolution by using book theory or Soviet experience, which is no different from seeking fish from a tree in the sea. As a result, the revolution suffered serious losses, which is the main symbol of the twists and turns of the Sinicization of Marxism. The Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong, based on the correct analysis of the national conditions, independently explored the specific path, principles and methods of Marxism to solve China's problems, and carried out fruitful theoretical creation and practice promotion, becoming a glorious example of the combination of Marxism and China's reality.

3. Reason and Condition: Factor Analysis of the Solution of Two Inequalities of Marxism Sinicization

Firstly, The awakening and maturity of the CPC's subjectivity

The subject of The Sinicization of Marxism includes many aspects. Among them, the Communist Party of China and its leaders are the core subject, because they are decision-makers of key choices among various historical possibilities. The strength of their subjectivity is a key factor affecting the combination of Marxism and China's reality. Such as clear cognition of Marxism, clear goal of struggle, independent

action and so on all belong to the content of subjectivity. Looking back on the history, the process of Sinicization of Marxism is the process of the awakening and maturity of the Communist Party of China subjectivity. The communist party of China was established with the help of the communist international, at an early age, because of a shortage of marxist theory, the lack of awareness to revolutionary law, when an external a experienced strong party to provide help, reliance on theory and action, and voluntarily accept thought leadership and practice guidance is a natural thing, Its subjectivity to some extent "digestion" and "weakening" is also reasonable. And a weak subjectivity of the "subject" is not competent to "combine" the task. In the period of great Revolution and agrarian revolutionary war, the setbacks experienced by the Communist Party of China are closely related to the lack of subjectivity. Setbacks and mistakes force the Chinese Communist party's independent consciousness and independent spirit of initiation. Later, with the promotion of marxist theory of the communist party of China, on the basis of continuous summary of the experience of revolution, eliminate interference enhanced flexibility and independence of revolution, outstanding performance is to adhere to their own actual revolution road, dare to resolute struggle against the communist international wrong instruction for and win, Not only in promoting the combination of Marxism and China's reality more easily, but also in the integration of Marxism into the Chinese revolution formed in line with China's national conditions, unique theoretical achievements. Since reform and opening up, in the process of exploring the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Communist Party of China's subjectivity has been greatly enhanced and increasingly mature, which is not only the inevitable result of the party's own development and growth, but also the source of power for the country and the nation to become prosperous.

Secondly, The continuous improvement of the Communist Party of China theoretical innovation consciousness and innovation ability

In the early exploratory period of China's revolution and construction, Leninism and Stalin's theories had greater influence on China. This "second generation" Marxism is consistent with original Marxism in theoretical essence, such as violent revolution, class struggle, dictatorship of the proletariat and other theories, which have played an important role in guiding China's revolution and construction. But on the other hand, China's national conditions and Russia has a big difference, copying the Soviet experience setback for the Chinese revolution not only make the communist party of China to recognize the limitations of the Soviet practice, also contributed to the initiation of the theory of innovation consciousness, and is to marxism and the nation's culture, history and practice together, formed in accordance with China's actual fresh experience and theoretical fruits. The formation of Mao Zedong thought is the logical starting point of the theoretical construction of the Communist Party of China and a successful model of theoretical innovation. Since then, the Communist Party of China theoretical innovation has become more and more independent, and its innovation ability has been greatly improved and improved. Especially since the reform and opening, we walked out of a completely different from the west, the modernization of both independence and democracy is strong, very important reason is that according to the change of the social practice development, explore the combination of marxism with

China's actual new forms, new methods and new path of theoretical thinking and concise, formed a series of theoretical achievements of advancing with The Times.

Thirdly, Deepening the understanding of national conditions on the basis of self-reflection and correcting mistakes

From the perspective of Marxist Sinicization, national conditions are a synthesis of many elements including social nature, development stage, main contradiction, theme of The Times, history and cultural tradition. The combination of Marxism and China's reality is essentially the combination of China's national conditions. Mao Zedong pointed out that "a clear understanding of China's national conditions is the basic basis for a clear understanding of all revolutionary problems." [2] This is a clear cognition after profound reflection on the lessons of the revolution. Revolution, the communist party of China using the experience of the Soviet leadership three armed uprising in big cities are fail, at that time, Mao zedong realized that China's urban reactionary is strong and weak power of the proletariat, the rural world wide, peasants accounted for the vast majority, such as strong consciousness against reality, resolutely break party "urban state-centric approach the dogmatism of bondage, The rural revolutionary base areas were opened up, and a new revolutionary road different from the Soviet Union was opened up. The exploration of China's revolutionary road not only realized the successful combination of Marxism and China's reality, but also formed a new theory in line with China's national conditions on the basis of solving specific problems and summing up fresh experience, enriched the thought of Marxism-Leninism's revolutionary road and realized the "Sinicization" of Marxism-Leninism. The theory of socialist market economy is an innovative part of Deng Xiaoping's theory, and its formation is also based on the understanding of China's basic national conditions. As early as 1979, Deng Xiaoping pointed out that at least two important features were needed to modernize China: a weak economic foundation and a large population with little arable land. Around this judgment, Deng Xiaoping broke the traditional cognitive

framework of planned economy and market economy, and believed that in order to realize industrialization and modernization under China's special national conditions, we must vigorously develop market economy, which is an un leap-forward stage of historical development. Subsequently, China began to try and explore the combination of "planned economy" and "market economy", which not only created the incredible economic miracle of western countries, but also formed the socialist market theory with complete system and unique characteristics, contributing theoretical wisdom and practical path for the innovation and development of Marxism.

4. Conclusion

"History is never a one-man show, but a confluence of factors... The right choice of path is the result of the wrestling and struggle of various forces." [3] Tracing the process of Sinicization of Marxism, the solution of the two inequalities is the result of the gradual maturity of many factors and conditions and the formation of "historical resultant force".

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