How does Communist Party of China practice the party building principle put forward by Lenin?

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Abstract: Influenced and instructed by the great triumph of Russian October Revolution and the principle of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of China was built in accordance with Lenin’s theory and the principle of party building. During the 97 years, the Communist Party of China always hold the origin target and practice Lenin’s theory and the principle of party building, no matter in the period of New democratic revolution or the current new era.

1. Introduction

In 1917, Russian October Revolution led by Lenin gained a great triumph, which had built the first communism country around the world and created the new era in the history of human beings. In the struggle about what kind of party should be built and how to strengthen the building of the party, Lenin had put forward a series of completed conception and principle of the building of party. In order to build a powerful proletarian party, He has fought resolutely with various thoughts from the left or right of the party, published a large number of speeches, and wrote a series of articles, which greatly enriched and developed the Marxist political party doctrine for countries including the Communist Party of China. The construction of the proletarian party provides a powerful ideological weapon. During the period of China's new-democratic revolution, Mao Zedong first combined Lenin's party-building ideology with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and formed a set of party-building ideology and party-building theory. During the period of socialist construction and the new historical period, Deng Xiaoping developed the idea of building the ruling party in economic construction. Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping inherited and developed Deng Xiaoping's thought and formulated a general outline for the construction of the Communist Party of China in the 21st century. From the formation of Lenin's Party-building ideology to the introduction of Xi Jinping’s concept of “ruling the party in an all-round way” The line of thought is consistent. That is, the construction of the proletarian party must combine the Marxist party-building ideology with the country's reality in order to finally realize the historical mission of the Communist Party of China.

2. The profound connotation of Lenin’s principle of party building

Lenin’s party-building theory and principle is from and based on the proletarian party theories of Marxism ideas, which can be generally concluded as: the proletarian party must be an advanced, comprehensible and well-organized fight corporation of proletarian class. It must be a political party organized in accordance with the organizational principles of democratic centralism; it must be the core force of leadership that realizes the proletariat and completes the great historical mission of transition to communism; it must be a fighting group that maintains close ties, unity and unity with the people; It is necessary to persist in criticism and self-criticism and the necessary inner-party struggles; there must be great and outstanding leaders; strict iron discipline, scientific working methods, and practical work styles must be established.

3. Lenin’s principle of party building practiced during the Chinese democratic revolution

Since the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921, the party has been developing
itself, strengthening itself and perfecting itself with Lenin’s theory of party building and party building. It performed particularly well during the period of the new-democratic revolution.

(1) Carry out criticism and self-criticism to carry out the necessary intra-party struggles to purely the party's ranks.

At the "August 7" meeting in 1927, the party criticized and ended Chen Duxiu's right-handed capitulation in the central government with a positive intra-party struggle, and decided the general policy of implementing the agrarian revolution and armed opposition to the Kuomintang reactionaries. The historical transformation from the failure of the Northern Expedition to the rise of the Agrarian Revolutionary War began. In 1929, the Gutian Conference (the ninth party congress of the Red Fourth Army) criticized various wrong ideas according to the spirit of the Central Committee’s letter of September, proposing that "the Red Army is an armed group that carries out the political tasks of the revolution." Therefore, it must obey the party. Lead and establish proletarian thinking. The meeting also proposed correcting the wrong ideas of simple military views, extreme democratization, absolute egalitarianism, subjectivism, individualism, rogue thoughts and correcting these mistakes. This solved the problem of establishing a Marxist working-class party and the people's army under the circumstance that the peasants and the petty bourgeoisie were the main components, and greatly developed Lenin's theory of party building. In January 1935, the Zunyi Conference also carried out a positive intra-party struggle based on Lenin's principle of party building, thus solving the most urgent and decisive military and organizational problems at that time, ending Wang Ming’s “Left“ adventurism. The rule of the central government has brought the party’s line back on the right track. In 1942, Yan'an Rectification concentrated its power against subjectivism, sectarianism, and party eight-parts, and put forward the purpose of "remediation before and after treatment, saving people and saving people" and the formula of "unity-criticism-unity." This not only achieves the goal of overcoming the proletarian ideology of non-proletarian ideology, but also finds a way to clarify the mind and unite comrades correctly to carry out intra-party education and intra-party struggle, and has greatly developed Lenin’s principle of party building. On the way to the Long March, the party also waged a resolute struggle against Zhang Guofan’s separatism. During the War of Liberation, after the December 1947 meeting, the party used a lot of energy to strengthen the party's organizational discipline and enhance the development of the new-democratic revolution. This shows that the party has adhered to Lenin's principle of party building from beginning to end. The new democratic revolution will achieve the final victory.

(2) Strengthening the party's organizational discipline and adhering to the organizational principle of the party's democratic centralism

In 1927, when the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee discussed the amendment of the resolutions of the Communist Party of China, it was the first time that it was clearly stated that democratic centralism was the party's organizational principle, and then the party constitution passed at the party's eighth congress was more fully. The organization principle of democratic centralism was written into the party constitution. Since then, both in the period of the new-democratic revolution, in the period of socialist construction, and in the new historical period of reform and opening up, the organizational principles of democratic centralism have been constantly being practiced. From the CCP’s two major points, it emphasizes centralization and party discipline, and begins to fight against the anarchist organizational concept. The CCP’s three major and the CCP’s four major party’s organizational principles are clearly written into the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee, and then to the CCP. The five majors recognized the status of the party's democratic centralism, and for the first time wrote the organizational principles of democratic centralism into the party constitution. Thus, Lenin’s party building ideology and party building principles have been further adhered to and developed. Provided organizational guarantees for the victory of the Chinese revolution.
4. The principle of Lenin's party building in China's socialist construction and the practice of a new historical period

In March 1949, Mao Zedong warned the whole party at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Party Central Committee. Because of the various problems that may arise in the victory of the revolution, special emphasis was placed on strengthening party building. When the Communist Party of China gained ruling status throughout the country and moved into the period of socialist construction, especially in the new historical period of building socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, the party paid more attention to building its own ideological construction and organizational construction. For example, in the party's report on the democratic centralism, the party's report on the 19th National Congress clearly pointed out that in the political construction of the party, it is necessary to "improve and implement the various systems of democratic centralism and adhere to the centralized and centralized guidance on the basis of democracy. The combination of democracy not only promotes democracy but also concentrates on unity." Moreover, in the system of the people's congress of the country, the organization principle of democratic centralism is fully embodied. At the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the National People's Congress, Comrade Xi Jinping once again emphasized: "Democratic centralism is the form of Chinese state organization. And the basic principles of the mode of activity". This system enables us to "fully under the unified leadership of the central government, give full play to local initiative and enthusiasm, and ensure the unified and efficient organization of the country to promote various undertakings." For example, in strengthening the advanced nature of the proletarian party, Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized that the party must manage the party and strictly manage the party. The Regulations on Inner-Party Supervision of the Communist Party of China is the new practice and new practice of the party in the new historical period after the 18th National Congress. Under the new situation, we must "strengthen the party's efforts to govern the party, uphold the discipline and discipline, treat both the symptoms and the root causes, strictly enforce political discipline and political rules, resolutely curb the spread of corruption, and focus on building a system that does not dare to rot, not rot, and does not want to rot. To this end, we must firmly grasp the party in strict control of the party and adopt a series of new measures to strictly manage the party. "The fundamental problem must be solved: the lack of subject responsibility, the lack of supervision responsibility, and the management of the party. The problem is to strengthen the inner-party supervision as an important basic project of party building, and fully release the institutional advantages of supervision." The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China further emphasized "strengthening the restriction and supervision of the operation of power, allowing the people to supervise power, let power run in the sun, and put power into the cage of the system". The party must manage the party, and the strict management of the party is also reflected in the organizational guarantee. The supervision committee of the 19th National Congress and the party's disciplinary inspection committee are to be given a strong guarantee from the organization.

References


