The Ideological and Theoretical Origin of the Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping

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Abstract. The socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping is a scientific ideology system with rich connotations and complete systems. Its formation has a solid ideological and theoretical origin, including the basic principles of Marxism provides the basis for spirituality, and China's excellent traditional culture provides abundant nourishment. The theoretical achievements of Marxism in China provide historical genes for it. The excellent achievements of the development of human society in the world provide experience and inspiration for them.

Introduction

The 19th National Party Congress put forward the socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping and considered it as the guiding ideology our party must adhere to for a long time. This is the most prominent highlight and most important contribution of the Nineteenth Congress. In-depth study and implementation of the socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping will require in-depth analysis and accurate understanding of its ideological and theoretical origins, so as to know more about the reason.

Organization of the Text

The Fundamental Principles of Marxism Provide Spiritual Foundation for the Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping

The basic principle of Marxism is the guiding ideology of the Communist Party of China, and its essence is the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method. Xi Jinping has always emphasized that theoretical innovation must be based on the premise of upholding the basic principles of Marxism and must be based on it. The socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping is a model of upholding Marxist positions, viewpoints, and methods.

The Marxist stand is the people's position. Xi Jinping has always placed the people at the top of his heart, always emphasizing that the standard of work is measured by the satisfaction of the people and emphasizing the initial heart and mission of the Chinese communists, that is, seeking happiness for the Chinese people. The comrades of the whole party must always live with the people. A total of fate, a heart with hearts, and the people's longing for a better life will always be the goal of struggle [1]. In the past five years of work, we have always thoroughly implemented the people-centered development concept. A large number of measures for benefiting the people have been implemented on the ground and people's sense of gain has been significantly enhanced.

Xi Jinping has always believed in the basic viewpoint of Marxism. On the one hand, he has always had a firm belief in communism and socialism. He has repeatedly stressed the extreme importance of ideals and convictions, and has vividly pointed out that ideals and beliefs are the calcium of the communists, and those communists who lose ideals and beliefs will have "Rickets." On the other hand, in practice, he also adhered to Marx's view of human development in an all-round way, adhered to a people-centered approach, insisted on development as the top priority, and insisted on applying Marxist basic viewpoints in all aspects of situation analysis, strategic formulation, and governance.
Xi Jinping also applied the methods of historical materialism and dialectical materialism to all aspects of governing the country. He emphasized the combination of strategic thinking and respect for practice; he insisted on a combination of comprehensive reform and coordinated reform; adhere to the combination of top-level design and “touching stones of the river”; adhere to the combination of overall consideration and key breakthroughs; adhere to the unity of reform and development and social stability and so on.

China's Outstanding Traditional Culture Provides Rich Nourishment for the Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping

General Secretary Xi Jinping once pointed out: "The profound and outstanding traditional Chinese culture is the foundation for us to gain a firm foothold in the global cultural upheaval. Chinese culture has a long history. It accumulates the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation, represents the unique spiritual sign of the Chinese nation, and provides rich nourishment for the Chinese nation to grow and thrive [2].

Since the 18th National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly talked about Chinese traditional culture and expressed his own recognition and respect for China's outstanding traditional culture and traditional value system. Xi Jinping pointed out: "We must adhere to the road self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, system self-confidence and the most fundamental is a cultural self-confidence". "Enhancing cultural awareness and cultural self-confidence is the proper meaning of the road self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, and system self-confidence." "China has a firm confidence in road, theory and system, and its essence is the cultural confidence built on the basis of 5000 years of civilization." "Cultural self-confidence is more basic, more extensive, more profound self-confidence [3]". The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council also formulated the opinions on implementing the Inheritance Project of the Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture.

He also frequently quoted the ancient Chinese poetry and famous epigrams to elaborate the specific viewpoints of expressing the socialist ideology of Chinese characteristics in a new era. On governing the country according to law, he mentioned in the speech that "The rule of law is the beginning of the governance of the country. With regard to the relations between big powers, he mentioned that “Inferring past events, verifying future events, and referring to everyday things, if possible, make decisions” and so on. He is also good at extracting the spiritual power to realize Chinese dreams from traditional culture. In March 2014, when he spoke at the UNESCO headquarters, he pointed out that "achieving Chinese dreams is the result of the balanced development and mutual promotion of material civilization and spiritual civilization. Without the inheritance and development of civilizations and without the promotion and prosperity of culture, there will be no realization of the Chinese dream. The first people of the Chinese nation have long been yearning for the Great Harmony of the people's material life and the full sublimation of the moral realm [4]". The five development concepts of Innovation, Coordination, Green and Open also profoundly contain the essence of traditional culture, inheriting the essence of the concept of "imitation of nature", "all rivers run into sea," "Datong society". These fully demonstrate the inheritance and development of China's outstanding traditional culture in the socialist ideology of Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping.

The Achievements of Marx's Theory of Socialization Provide Historical Genes for the Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping

The achievements of Marx's theory of Socialization including Mao Zedong Thought and the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics have provided historical genes for The Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping. The Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping is the result of the rising experience of the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics to the height of the theory of Marx.

On the one hand, The Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping has incorporated the essence of Mao Zedong Thought. The Chinese communists who represented Mao Zedong as an outstanding representative led the Chinese people to victory in the
new-democratic revolution and established New China and the political system of the people’s
democratic dictatorship, the people’s congress system, and the political consultation system. The
practice of socialist construction on a large scale has become the starting point of socialist
construction with Chinese characteristics. The Mao Zedong Thought formed during this process is a
summary of China’s revolutionary and construction experience. It is the crystallization of the
collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China, and it is instructive to adhere to and develop
socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. At the commemoration of the 120th
Anniversary Symposium on the birth of Mao Zedong, General Secretary Xi Jinping systematically
explained the living soul of Mao Zedong’s thoughts, namely, seeking truth from facts, the mass
line, and the contemporary value of independence and self-reliance, stressing that “under the new
situation, we must adhere to and make good use of Mao Zedong Thought. The soul of our party is
to build our party well and continue to advance the great cause of socialism with Chinese
characteristics [5]”. Xi Jinping's accurate judgment of the new era, the development of mass line
education practice activities, and efforts to build a human destiny community all reflect the
inheritance and development of Mao Zedong Thought.

On the other hand, The Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi
Jinping has also inherited and developed the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese
characteristics. The Chinese Communists represented by Deng Xiaoping succeeded in opening up
socialism with Chinese characteristics, leading China into a new era of adhering to and developing
socialism in the reform and opening up, and founded the Deng Xiaoping theory, among which the
theory of socialist primary stage, the theory of socialist essence and the theory of socialist market
economy still guide the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. The
"Three Represents" important thought put forward by The Chinese communists represented by
Jiang Zemin, has answered the question of what kind of party to build under the new historical
conditions and how to build the party and also have important enlightenment to The Socialist
Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping. The Scientific Outlook on
Development, put forward by the Chinese Communist Party represented by Hu Jintao, answered the
question of what is development, why and how to develop. It further enriched the theory of
socialism with Chinese characteristics and was inherited and carried forward by The Socialist
Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping.

The Outstanding Achievements of the Development of Human Society in the World Provide
Experience and Inspiration for the Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the
New Era of Xi Jinping

On the one hand, Xi Jinping is good at drawing lessons from the practice of building other
socialist countries. As the first socialist country in the world, the Soviet Union disintegrated in less
than 70 years. Xi Jinping has a deep understanding of the root causes of the collapse of the Soviet
Union and has a strong sense of urgency. At the second plenary session of the Eighteen Central
Committee on discipline inspection, he summed up the historical lessons of the death of Communist
Party of the Soviet Union [6]. Then he gradually put forward and emphasized the need to
implement the eight provisions, insisting on fighting with the “tiger” as the same as flapping the
“flies”; putting power in the cage of the system; opposing the idea of privilege and privileges and
so on. Cuba experienced the long-term embargo imposed by the United States and the drastic
changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It still adheres to the construction of the
Communist Party and socialism, and has gained rich experience. Xi Jinping emphasized that it is
necessary to strengthen party-to-party exchanges, socialist construction exchanges, and learn from
each other [7]. In addition, Vietnam, Laos, and North Korea share Asia with China, and have
established profound friendship with China in history. Now they are also strategic fate communities
of China. After the sudden change of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, they succeeded in
resisting the impact of the domino effect brought about by the catastrophic changes, adhered to the
socialist road suited to their own national conditions, and accumulated considerable experience and

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lessons. They also provided important reference for The Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping [8].

On the other hand, The Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era of Xi Jinping is equally good at seeking inspiration from the outstanding achievements of the development of human civilization in the world. Xi Jinping’s speech at the 60th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence pointed out that sometimes a foot may prove short while an inch may prove long. We must promote exchanges and mutual recognition, and pay attention to learning from the excellent civilization achievements created by different countries and different nationalities and learn from each other. Collectively, we have drawn together a beautiful picture of human civilization [9].” He noted at the commemorative meeting on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France that French culture, especially books on the French Revolution, enriched his thinking on the evolution of human society and politics [10]. At the speech of India’s World Affairs Council, he also pointed out that the history of the tenacious struggle of the Indian people for national independence led him to see the development process and the spiritual world of a great nation [11]. At the lecture of Moscow Institute of International Relations he also mentioned that Soviet Russian literature profound influence on his revolutionary democratic ideology [12]. In the speech made by the British Parliament in 2015, he pointed out that the comprehensive promotion of the rule of law should be based on the beneficial practice of the rule of law in all countries of the world [13].

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References