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A Study on the Fundamental Principles of Communist Manifesto and the Practice of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in New Era

Li Xin*
School of Marxism, Shandong University, Shandong, China
*Corresponding author, e-mail: 1751498376@qq.com

***Abstract**: The Manifesto of the Communist Party of 1848 is a programmatic document issued by Marx and Engels for the establishment of the proletarian party, which systematically discusses the nature of proletariat political parties and the basic principles of guiding ideology, and makes a scientific elaboration of the struggle goals and strategies of proletarian political parties. The publication of the "Communist Manifesto" marked the birth of Marxism, the first comprehensive and systematic discussion of scientific socialist theory. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China officially put forward the guiding ideology of "administering the party comprehensively and strictly", which is the inheritance and development of the basic principles of the proletarian party in the Communist Manifesto.*

***Key words**: Marx; Engels; "Communist Manifesto"; Communist Party of China;*

Introduction

"Communist Manifesto" (hereinafter referred to as the Manifesto) expounds the scientific methodology for understanding the development of human society and provides a guide to action for the proletarian revolution. In the Manifesto, Marx pointed out that the Communist Party represents the interests of the proletariat, always takes scientific socialism as its guiding ideology, and eliminates private ownership and realizes the communist system as its ultimate goal. Therefore, Marx emphasized the need to uphold and consolidate the leadership of the Communist Party, strengthen party spirit education for party members, strictly observe party discipline, maintain unity within the party, unite all forces that can be united, and realize the great victory of communism.

Under different historical conditions, the Communist Party of China has always adhered to the position, viewpoint and method of Marxism to view and solve problems. From Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thinking of the "Three Represents," the scientific outlook on development, to the formation of Xi Jinping's socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era, the proletarian party has continuously enriched and developed Marxist theoretical thought. The 19th CPC National Congress emphasized the importance of administering the party comprehensively and strictly and upholding the party's leadership over all work. In the new era, the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward: "comprehensively promote the party's political construction, ideological construction, organizational construction, work style construction, discipline construction, and put the system construction through it"(2017). Therefore, the guiding ideology of the proletarian party discussed in the Manifesto is the

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fundamental guarantee for the development and consolidation of party building of the Communist Party of China as the ruling party, and it has important theoretical value and practical significance.

The Theoretical Connotation of the Party Building Thought in the Manifesto

The Manifesto is the foundation of Marxist party-building theory, which is not only the first programmatic document of the international communist movement, but also a systematic and scientific answer to the proletariat's thought of party building. As a programmatic document, it reflects the class interests and political demands represented by the party, and includes the party's class attribute, nature, goal and way to achieve the goal in the content composition.

From the point of view of historical development, when the Communist Party, as a new political party, ascended to the stage of European history in the 19th century, it caused doubts and uneasiness from the old forces, and communism was called the terrible "ghost" and joined forces with all forces in their attempts to carry out the so-called "sacred siege" of the Communist Party. What exactly is the Communist Party and the Communist doctrine? Through the Manifesto, Marx and Engels formally expounded the nature, views and objectives of the Communist Party to the world. Lenin gave a high evaluation and affirmation of the Declaration: "This work describes in the thorough and distinct language of genius the new world view, that is, thorough materialism, including social life, the most comprehensive and profound dialectics of development, and class struggle, The theory of the mission of the world historical revolution under taken on by the proletariat, the creator of the new society of communism" (Lenin, 1995). The Manifesto expounds the purpose of the proletarian party, the goal of the proletariat and the ways to achieve it. It is the origin and foundation of Marxist theory.

Purpose of the proletarian party

Marx and Engels expounded the party-building principle of the proletariat political party in the Communist Manifesto, which provided the theoretical basis for the party's construction theory. The Declaration discusses the class nature of the Communists and the consistency of the people: "On the one hand, in the struggle of the proletariat different ethnic groups, the Communists emphasize and adhere to the common national struggle of the entire proletariat, the Communists emphasize and adhere to the common interests of the whole proletariat, on the other hand, In the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the Communists have always represented the interests of the whole movement" (Marx & Engels, 2012). Marx clearly pointed out that the proletariat represents the fundamental interests of the masses of the people, and the well-being of the people is the main goal and direction of struggle of the proletarian party. The "Manifesto" states that the revolutionary movement of the proletariat is fighting for the benefit of the vast majority of people, that is, the Communists must always stand on the same stand with the broad masses of the people. The advanced nature and selflessness of the Communists come from the proletariat's advanced ness and revolutionaries, and this kind of advancedness and selflessness also represent the whole and future class character of the historical movement. In the political direction, a contingent of members of the Communist Party composed of outstanding members of the proletariat who are firm-minded and ambitious can always promote the direction of communism and ultimately achieve the liberation of all mankind.

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Mao Zedong emphasized that the Communist Party is a party that seeks benefits for the Chinese nation and the broad masses of the people. It is a party with no self-interest and does not represent any special interest group. Unlike other political parties, the Communist Party continues to seek the interests of the vast majority of the working people, demonstrating the purpose of proletariat political parties, and firmly opposing bureaucracy and corruption. The purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly is that public officials must abide by the working principles, and the work style of the people must be their own requirement, exercise power in accordance with the will of the people, and not harm the interests of the people for their own self-interest. This fully proves the advanced nature and purity of the proletarian party. The Declaration contains the rich thought of party construction purity, which is an important part of Marxist party theory, which promotes the world proletariat political parties to constantly purify themselves and make unremitting efforts to realize the union of the liberation of the proletariat and the free development of everyone. Xi Jinping clearly stated at the 19th National Congress of the Party: "The original intention and mission of the Communists of China is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenate the Chinese nation" (2017). The purpose of the Communist Party of China serving the people wholeheartedly and the development thought centered on the people are the implementation and inheritance of the nature of the proletariat political parties in the Declaration. As a proletarian political party, the Communist Party of China has always adhered to the idea of the purity of the Party's construction in the Declaration to guide concrete practical work.

The goals of the proletarian party

In order to fulfill its great historical mission, the proletariat political party must have the correct political platform as the goal of the struggle to guide the Communists to make unremitting efforts. The Manifesto clearly states the minimum and maximum programs of the Communists. Among them, the lowest platform of the Communists is: "To make the proletariat into a class, overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, and seize power by the proletariat" (Marx & Engels, 2012). The lowest platform of the Communist Party is to demand that the proletariat overthrow the bourgeois rule and seize state power, make itself the ruling class and promote the development of social productive forces. The Declaration emphasizes that the proletariat should put productivity first after seizing power, and point out the direction for the construction of the proletariat political party. That is, the minimum program reflects the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and only by eliminating the private property of the bourgeoisie and other exploited classes and promoting the production and development of agriculture, handicrafts and manufacturing can we promote social progress and fulfill the long-term historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Marxist point of view shows that if a class cannot properly resolve the issue of the ruling power politically, it will not be able to guarantee the dominance of the proletarian party, and it will not be able to obtain the maximum economic benefits on behalf of the broad masses of people. However, the fundamental difference between proletarian parties and other ruling-class parties is that the Communist Party does not govern for the sake of always maintaining its ruling party, and its ultimate goal is to make all classes and nations die and to build a union of free men. As stated in the Communist Party's highest program stipulated in the Manifesto: "There, the free development of everyone is a condition for the free development of all people" (Marx &Engels, 2012). This is a high-level summary of the main features of future communist society. Therefore, the immediate goal of the Communists is to establish a proletarian regime, and the ambitious goal is to build a classless society, that is, "a union of free men."

The Communist Party of China is an advanced party established according to the principles of the party's

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founding of the proletariat. The essential characteristics of a Marxist party are its clear-cut politics and the development of the party's political construction. The goals of the proletarian party in different stages should be adapted to the requirements of changing national conditions. In the new era, the Communist Party of China put forward a new political program according to the specific national conditions, that is, the goal of the whole Party is to realize the "two hundred years" and realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and to fully promote the overall layout of the "Five-One" and the "Four Comprehensive" strategic layout. In the middle of this century, China was established as a prosperous, strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful socialist modern power. From a political standpoint, the Communist Party of China has always represented the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people and adhered to "people-centered." Adhering to the governing philosophy of establishing the party for the public and governing for the people, the people's longing for a better life is the goal of the party's struggle. On the political path, the Communist Party of China has always adhered to and continuously developed the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, always adhered to the guiding ideology of Marxist theory, developed Marxism by combining China's specific national conditions, and creatively formed the proletariat with distinctive Chinese characteristics Party theory. Strengthen the political construction of the party, cultivate the political awareness and practical ability of party members and cadres, and always work hard to achieve the goals of the proletarian party in the Declaration.

Ways to achieve the goals of the proletarian party

First, it is the value goal of the proletarian party to uphold the interests of the people. Engels pointed out earlier in the "Draft Communist Creed" that the proletarian party must treat everyone's free development as the essential characteristic and ultimate goal of communism. Lenin highly summed up the goals of the proletarian party as "the interests of the people are the supreme law." Only by meeting the requirements of practice and the wishes of the people can we continue to advance the great process of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The fundamental nature of the Communist Party is to represent the interests of the proletariat and the interests of the vast majority of the people. The Manifesto takes the economic foundation as the starting point, analyzes the class nature of the proletarian party, and expounds the fundamental nature of the Communist Party. That is, Communists must always uphold the interests of the people and represent the overall interests of the majority of society. The combination of Marxist theory and China's revolutionary practice gave birth to the Chinese Communist Party. The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class and the vanguard of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. The nature of the party's two vanguards illustrates the fundamental nature of the Chinese Communist Party, which represents the fundamental interests of the vast majority of people's names. Only by adhering to the well-being of the people and the revival of the Chinese nation can we continue to advance the great project of party building.

Second, adhere to the party's leadership as the fundamental guarantee of the proletarian party. In the Manifesto, Marx and Engels argued that only the proletariat is the revolutionary class, and that only the proletarian party can bring the historical task of the broad masses against feudalism and capitalism. During the proletariat revolution, the party's leadership must be adhered to. To unite the forces of this class to seize power, we must build proletariat political parties under the leadership of the Party, not only by spontaneous and dispersed forces. The Declaration states that the necessary condition for proletariat political parties to lead the social revolution is to become a ruling class. Under the leadership of the Party, it is beneficial to realize the fundamental interests of the people. The basic principle of the Communist Party of China is to adhere to

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the leadership of the Party, the 19th National Congress of the Party put forward "the party and government, military and civilian science, the east and south, the Party is the leader of everything." It not only adhered to the basic ideas of the Declaration, but also emphasized the comprehensiveness of the Party's leadership. To adhere to the overall leadership of the Party, we must adhere to the principle of party organization taking for the overall situation and coordination of all parties, and give full play to the core leadership role of the Communist Party of China.

Third, persist in theoretical innovation as the lasting motive of the proletarian party. The publication of the Declaration is the result of the theoretical innovation of proletariat political parties. Marx and Engels, based on German classical philosophy, British classical political economy and fantasy socialism theory, exposed the exploitation of the bourgeoisie through the theory of surplus value from the perspective of social and economic relations and class relations, and expounded the objective law of social development through the creation of materialist historical view. Then it creatively discusses the basic idea of Marxism. The theoretical innovation of the Declaration is embodied in the following two aspects: First, it reveals the law of the development of human society, discusses the thought of scientific socialism, and emphasizes that we must adhere to the Marxist viewpoint. Moreover, it leads the way and path of the future development of proletariat political parties all over the world, that is, the proletariat revolution and the communist movement must combine the characteristics of the times and specific national conditions in different historical periods, and require the Communists to promote social development under the guidance of scientific theory.

Development and Practice of the Manifesto in Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

The Manifesto made groundbreaking guidelines and scientific expositions on the development strategies and party building methods of proletarian parties. Under different historical conditions, the Chinese Communist Party has consolidated and developed Marxist theory and enriched the party building process of the proletarian party in the face of its own development and changes in the world and national conditions.

Requirements for the development of the proletarian party

The Communist Party of China has always adhered to the nature, position, objectives and program of the Communist Party as discussed in the Declaration. Mao Zedong proposed in the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China that the "closest relationship with the broadest masses of the people" should be one of the three major styles of the party, reminding Communist Party members to keep in mind the original intention of the proletarian party and not forget the historical mission of the Communist Party. The Declaration made it clear that the Communists "have no interests that are different from the interests of the entire proletariat" (Marx & Engels, 2012). However, the "difference" here does not mean complete consistency. This shows that the Communists must always represent the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, regardless of national or regional differences, and unite the people in the struggle for the common interests of the proletariat worldwide.

At different stages of the development of the Communist Party of China, it has always represented the fundamental interests of the proletariat, and we must keep in mind the historical responsibility of the Party

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all the time, and we must maintain the nature of the proletariat vanguard and keep close contact with the masses. Under the influence of the "violent revolution" of the Declaration, Mao Zedong put forward the idea of "regime in the gun", and the proletariat should rely on the force of armed forces to seize power in the form of revolution. In the past, as a country with a backward economic culture, how to build socialism has become a new topic in the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Deng Xiaoping, the second-generation leadership core of the Communist Party of China, stressed that a true Marxist political party must devote itself to developing productive forces after it takes power. The Declaration points out that after overthrowing the bourgeois regime and establishing the proletariat political party, the proletariat political party should eliminate the capitalist private ownership, establish socialist public ownership and vigorously develop social productive forces. The reform and opening-up strategy implemented by China in 1978 liberated and developed social productive forces, improved overall national strength, and became the only way for China to become prosperous and strong. Under the new historical orientation, the Communist Party of China inherited and carried forward the view of strengthening the Party's ideological construction in the Declaration. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that the ideal belief is the spiritual pillar and political soul of the Chinese Communist Party and the ideological basis for the CPC to maintain unity. In the new era, the Communist Party members of China should always adhere to the belief of Marxism, take the proletariat party's goal of realizing communism in the Declaration as their lifelong pursuit, and firmly "four self-confidences", that is, road self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence and cultural self-confidence.

Requirements for changes in national conditions and changes in the world pattern

Marx and Engels made a systematic and in-depth discussion on the declaration on why the proletariat political parties should strengthen the construction of purity and how to strengthen the construction of purity. Today, under the background of the new world, national conditions and party situation, in order to realize the great dream of the Chinese nation, the ruling party must correctly recognize the problems in the construction of the Party. Always adhere to the advanced nature and purity of the proletariat, strengthen the construction of party style and integrity and fight corruption is the lifeblood of the development of the Party and the country. During the Agrarian Revolution period, Mao Zedong analyzed the internal party form and external environment and put forward the "Party's absolute leadership over the army", "criticism and self-criticism", and the "mass line" and other ideologies and policies governing the party. Deng Xiaoping enriched and developed Mao Zedong's thoughts of ruling the party to a certain extent. Combining the situation of the party and the country against the unhealthy practices and corruption of leading cadres in the late 1980s, Deng Xiaoping emphasized in his conversation with several responsible comrades: This party should be arrested, not arrested (Deng, 1993). In response to the problem of strict party management, Deng Xiaoping proposed that "the party must manage the party, one party member, and two cadres. For the ruling party, the party must administer the party, and the most important thing is the cadre problem" (Deng, 1994). Since then, it has been made clear that the key to the Party is the core of leadership, and that the object of management lies in the vast number of Party members and leading cadres of the Party and government organs.

At the end of the 20th century, in order to learn the lessons of the drastic changes in Eastern Europe and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Jiang Zemin put forward: "rule the country must run the party first, the party must be strict" (Jiang, 2001), insisting that the party should govern the party and strictly govern the party, strengthen and change the party Building. In the new century, the Communist Party of China, facing

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"four major dangers" and "four major tests," expounded its party building strategy of "one main line", "five key points", and "one goal" in the report of the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Emphasizing the party's advanced nature construction and anti-corruption construction. With the change of the world structure, the Communist Party of China, with about 89 million party members, is the world's largest ruling party. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed at the Standing Committee of the 18th Central Political Bureau that the importance of style building must be recognized from a political perspective. Correctly realize the problems of corruption within the party, separation from the masses, and bureaucracy. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "The more glorious the historical mission, the more ambitious the goals, and the more complicated the political environment, the more we must strengthen our sense of suffering, the more we must administer the party rigorously" (Xi, 2014).

Requirements for the transformation of major contradictions in Chinese society in the new era

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made it clear that the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new period of development, and the main contradictions in Chinese society have gradually changed to "the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced and inadequate development environment". When the main contradictions in the new era of society change, the ideological theory of the proletariat political parties expounded in the Declaration has always led the construction and development of the Communist Party of China. The main contradictions in society have changed, but the basic national conditions of China, which is still and have been in the primary stage of socialism for a long time, have not changed. As Marx argued in the Declaration, proletarian political parties must strive for the interests of the general public. In the specific historical period when the contradiction between socialism with Chinese characteristics has changed, the demand of the masses has diversified. That is, the development of China's socialist market economy has made the people's material needs greatly satisfied, so the masses of the people in the spiritual aspects of more demand. This marks the Chinese people's needs gradually to the trend of diversification and multi-level development. In the new era, the Communist Party of China, guided by the basic principles of scientific socialism, clearly pointed out that the people's pursuit and yearning for a better life are the goal of the whole Party, which is the embodiment of the firm communist belief in the Declaration in the stage of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In view of the concrete manifestation of "unbalanced and inadequate development" in the main contradiction symfaults of the new socialism with Chinese characteristics, although The gross domestic product of China's economy has significantly improved, there is an imbalance in the development of the east and west regions, the imbalance between the development of supply and demand, and the imbalance of urban and rural structure. Development is the primary task of the Party's construction, and always adheres to the leadership of the Communist Party of China as the fundamental guarantee for deepening reform and opening-up and sustaining the sustainable development of the social economy. "Strictness" in the Strict rule of the Party refers to the high requirements and hard standards of ruling the Party, and the strict governance of the Party is the new historical orientation of the Communist Party of China to the complex situation at home and abroad and the analysis of the main contradictions in the new society put forward a new standard for the Party's construction.

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The Enlightening Role of Manifesto on the Comprehensive and Strict Governance of the Party

In 1859 Marx said in a letter that proletarian parties must absolutely maintain the purity and discipline of the Party, or nothing will be achieved. This illustrates the fundamental guarantee of the purity of the party spirit and the discipline of the party organization to the development of the proletarian party. After the victory of the October Revolution in Russia, Lenin elaborated: "Party members who have no name, even Baijiu, we don't want it" (Lenin, 2009). In contemporary China, the Manifesto is the source of scientific theory that guides the Communist Party of China.

The nature of the Communist Party as a proletarian party cannot be changed

The Declaration clearly states that the Communist Party differs from other proletarian parties in that "the Communists emphasize and insist on the struggle of the whole proletariat, regardless of nationality," and in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, "the Communists always represent the interests of the entire movement" (Marx & Engels, 2012). This shows that the Communist Party is a proletarian party that represents the fundamental interests of the vast majority of people in society.

Since the reform and opening up, social and economic construction has achieved world-renowned achievements, and world conditions, national conditions, and party conditions have undergone profound changes. Mao Zedong pointed out in 1945 that "a disciplined, ideologically pure, and organizationally pure party" was established. After the reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping pointed out "this It is time for the party to arrest or not to arrest." During the War of Resistance against Japan, the "three major disciplines and eight attentions "and the 14th National Congress of the Party formally proposed" ruling the party strictly.

Strengthening the ideological purity construction of the party

"The Communists are dismissive of hiding their views and intentions. They declared publicly that their aim could only be achieved by violent overthrowing of all existing social systems" (Marx & Engels, 2012). Strengthening the construction of the party's organization, record and style of work to provide institutional guarantee for strengthening the party's ideological purity. Use the system's constraints, guidance, supervision, and punishment to cultivate good cadres and provide an outstanding talent pool for achieving the party's goals. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that good cadres should have the following qualities: firm faith, service to the people, hard work and pragmatism, courage to assume, integrity and integrity. Guided by a firm communist belief, with noble moral cultivation as the foundation, we will constantly improve our ability to learn, serve and innovate, serve the people and satisfy the people. Therefore, the system construction should occupy a prominent position in the overall construction of the Party. Among them, the comprehensive rule of law provides institutional guarantee for the Party in accordance with the rule of law in an all-round way, integrates the Party's construction into the legal system, adheres to the system of management, management and management, strictly punishes corruption, establishes a legal system to punish corruption from the superstructure level, puts power in the cage of the system, and always maintains the flesh-and-blood relationship with the people.

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Adhere to the mass line and stabilize the party's foundation

The fundamental reason for the Chinese Communist Party's victory in the revolution and the new Chinese government lies in the support and recognition of the broad masses of the people, which is the foundation of the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China, with its whole-hearted service as its fundamental purpose, the Party as the public and the ruling party as the fundamental governing philosophy, has always adhered to the views of the masses and practiced the mass line, and the history of the Party's revolution, construction and reform has revealed the importance of close integration with the masses: only with the support of the overwhelming majority of the people in society, to have a power that no other organization can match. A party that is separate from its roots will inevitably lose its vitality and eventually die out.

To stabilize the party's foundation, the first thing is to strengthen the people's position as the masters of the country, with the people's hearts as the biggest politics, and strengthen the party's leadership and cohesion. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee has strictly grasped the construction of the Party's work style, from the introduction of the "Eight Provisions" to the implementation of the Party's mass line education activities, the implementation of "three strict three practices", "two studies, one action" education, and crackdown on corruption. In all work, the highest standards of the masses' unhappiness and non-compliance are the highest tasks, and the highest task of gaining the hearts of the people is to continuously strengthen the party's cohesion. Second, to further optimize the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, to provide an institutionalized path for expanding the social demands of political participation, so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of democratic parties, and more effectively use political consultation, participation in politics, and democratic supervision. Important role. Third, give play to the role of the united front, gather the wisdom of the people, gather public opinion, and continuously expand the social forces that can be united, injecting a steady stream of vitality into the party's ruling foundation.

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