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The Chinese Practice of Marxist Anti-Poverty Thought

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Abstract: Under the guidance of Marxist anti-poverty thinking, my country has gradually formed an anti-poverty system with Chinese characteristics suitable for itself. This article takes the anti-poverty thoughts of Marx and Engels as the theoretical origin, and systematically summarizes the course of the sinicization of Marxist anti-poverty thought and its contemporary value. This article discusses the optimization path of Marxist anti-poverty thinking in the current poverty alleviation work in China, in order to guide my country's socialist poverty alleviation practice, and smoothly promote my country to complete the poverty alleviation task as scheduled.

Keywords: Marxism; Anti-Poverty Ideas; Chinese Practice

I. Introduction

Achieving common prosperity and eliminating polarization is the essential requirement of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and it is also the goal and fundamental principle of a socialist society. Since the founding of New China in 1949, China has embarked on the process of eradicating poverty and realizing common prosperity. The collective leadership puts anti-poverty in a prominent position. Since the reform and opening up in 1978, the party and the government have carried out leading, planned and substantial poverty alleviation work. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, after 40 years of poverty alleviation work, China has entered the deep-water area of poverty alleviation, and China's poverty alleviation is facing a new historical environment. Under the current new normal of economic development, the party and the government have implemented a series of poverty alleviation measures, carried out a full range of theoretical and practical explorations of poverty alleviation, and put forward the concept of precise poverty alleviation. This is based on the Marxist anti-poverty theory combined with the current situation of my country's own poverty work, and it is in line with China's national conditions and the socialist anti-poverty theory with Chinese characteristics.

2. Anti-poverty thoughts of Marx and Engels

From the standpoint of the proletariat, Marx and Engels exposed the appropriation and exploitation of the surplus value of the proletariat by capitalism, and hired laborers are "the cheapest and poorest commodity." They believe that the vast majority of wage workers have nothing but their own labor. The reason for this result is the system itself. "If capital grows rapidly, then competition among workers grows even more rapidly. In other words, the faster capital grows, the more the working class's means of employment, that is, the means of subsistence, will be relatively reduced. "The Marxist theory of value believes that workers' labor compensation should be proportional to workers' working hours, but this phenomenon shows that the facts are often very different. The ever-increasing organic composition of capital has spawned more and more relative surplus population, and then an endless cycle of poverty of "more labor,

poorer” appeared. Under the capitalist system, the concentration of capital and the increase of the organic composition of capital will inevitably lead to poverty. System poverty alleviation means the elimination of private ownership. This is the fundamental way to break the poverty of the proletariat. “The Communists can summarize their theory in one sentence: “eliminate private ownership”.

In addition to the poverty caused by the capitalist system, Marx and Engels also regarded the idea that social materials and social wealth should be shared by all members of the society as the necessary conditions and ultimate goals for the overall development of a person. The masses of the people are the main body of history and the creators of history. The masses of the people have both rights and obligations. On the one hand, they must fulfill their social responsibilities and create value. On the other hand, there is the right to share the fruits of labor.

The term “anti-poverty” is commonly used in the world, while the term “poverty alleviation” is used in China to emphasize the dominant position of the government as a socialist country in anti-poverty. The goal of poverty eradication is to improve people’s living standards. The most fundamental way to fight poverty is to focus on economic construction and vigorously develop productivity.

3.Preliminary Exploration of the Sinicization of Anti-poverty Thought

Mao Zedong pointed out that the problem of farmers’ poverty is the prerequisite for solving all other problems, and that farmers’ poverty is related to the issue of whether agriculture can develop smoothly. The biggest target of revolution in economically backward semi-colonies is the rural patriarchal feudal class, and the oppression of peasants by imperialism is precisely because of the support of this class. Therefore, only by overthrowing the landlord class, establishing a scientific, democratic, and popular culture, and improving the lack of science and culture among the workers and peasants, can we better mobilize the masses to participate in the revolution and construction.

“Mental poverty” seems to have become the hardest part of our country’s fight against poverty. Some poor households do nothing but wait for government relief. They think that poverty alleviation is the government’s business, and it is not a matter of relationship with himself, and even become rogues. The backwardness of laziness and reliance on thinking has caused these poor people to rely on the government and wait for the government to send a well-off to the door. There is a phenomenon that the role of cadres is overplayed and the role of the masses is underplayed. The “mental shortcomings” bred by this vicious thinking of “waiting and relying” have caused the poor people to become languid in action. Only by “education and education” and changing from “I want to get rid of poverty” to “I want to get rid of poverty” can the work of poverty alleviation be truly done.

4.Development of China’s anti-poverty thoughts

Before the reform and opening up, due to the “left” misunderstandings and planned economic system constraints and the economic construction is behind, the people’s living standards are in poverty. People have begun to recognize the averageism that cannot achieve synchronous prosperity. How to build socialism to make people get rid of poverty alleviation into the main melody of Deng Xiaoping’s poverty alleviation. The key to China’s poverty alleviation is to let the people are rich, especially Chinese farmers to be rich. He pointed out: “We have eaten ‘big pot rice’ in the past, but the actual results are common poverty. Deng Xiaoping pointed out that “my consistent proposition is a common prosperity, reaching the shortcut of common prosperity is a part of the development of the region, driving most regions, accelerating development, and getting rich. Since 1978, China has opened the internal reform, the road to the outside world, focusing on developing productivity, enhancing comprehensive national strength and improving the living standards of the people, and Deng Xiaoping’s anti-poverty theory is also continuously improved with the reform and opening up.

At the beginning of the reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping proposed the “three-step” strategic idea and “the rich belt after rich” to achieve the “rich” ideological framework. Since reform and opening up, “Allow a part of people, part of the region is getting rich” has been achieved. The absolute scale of the middle class group formed by the income of Chinese residents is generally believed that it has reached 400 million people, ranking first in the world. The ultimate

goal of common prosperity is common, which is also the essence of socialism and the most superiority of socialism. At this stage, China should transfer support from the center of Midwes and the Northeast to explore their own advantages in poverty-stricken areas. Focus on rural, agriculture and farmers, implement rural strategies, and accelerate the modernization of agricultural rural areas, and shrink urban and rural gaps.

5. Innovation and improvement of China's anti-poverty ideas

Building a well-off society in an all-round way, achieving common prosperity is still the beginning of the party and the country. This is also theoretical in theory of the Chinese and China of Marxist anti-poverty. Xi Jinping established China's current precise poverty alleviation work as six precision dimensions, "precision poverty alleviation support objects, accurate project arrangements, precision of funds, accurate measures, due to the precision of the village, accurate and accurate". There is no shortcut to targeted poverty alleviation, only to go deep into the poor villages and find a "blood-forming" assistance development model that suits the characteristics of the village. This allows targeted poverty alleviation targets to be targeted, poverty alleviation projects are tailored to local conditions, poverty alleviation funds are used in a targeted manner, targeted to households for detailed guidance, precise assistance is targeted, and poverty alleviation effects are monitored and assessed.

Strengthen the construction of institutional advantages and institutional mechanisms, adhere to the long-term development of industrially invested agriculture, and urban support of rural strategic approaches. Establish a plurality of poverty alleviation work. The "three driving carriages" of the government, the market, and the society are jointly implemented to implement the subject's responsibility of depletion. The masses are the creators of social material wealth and spiritual wealth, which is the fundamental power to promote historical development, which is the fundamental power to promote social changes. "Everyone's free development is the condition of the free development of all people. Whether the Marxist anti-poverty is established as the main status of the working class, or the current stage precise poverty alleviation concept is the center of "the people" as the development of thought. This determines the theory of Marxist anti-poverty in guiding the country's main status in guiding rural poverty alleviation, and puts the people's interests in the primary status.

6. Conclusion

Since the establishment of New China, China's anti-poverty has been continuously improved, from simple relying on public ownership to the absorption of Western anti-poverty. Under the planned economic system, China relies on low-level popular social security and rescue to relieve poverty. Under the new historical conditions, Marxist anti-poverty thoughts provide an important direction for completing the "short board" of the completion of a well-off society. The poverty alleviation exploration of several generations of leaders of the Communist Party of China provides new ideas to anti-poverty in the world, contributing China's strength and China's wisdom, making great contributions to human material civilization.

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