

Understanding of Ways and Means of Ideological and Political Work in Mao Zedong's Collected Works

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Abstract

"Anthology of Mao Zedong" is another comprehensive collection of Mao Zedong's works following Mao Zedong's Selected Works. Publication began on December 26, 1993, and all appeared on July 1, 1999. The book consists of eight volumes. The first to fifth volumes are written during the period of the democratic revolution, and the sixth to eight volumes are written during the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The exploratory features of the article are very clear. After reading the contents of the first volume, I will think and understand the methods and methods of ideological and political work in the first volume.

Keywords

"Collection of Mao Zedong"; Mao Zedong Thought; Ideological and Political Work.

1. Introduction

Reading "The Collected Works of Mao Zedong", you can fully understand the difficulties and twists and turns of the gradual development of Mao Zedong Thought. For example, the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front has gone through the historical process of "anti-Chiang resistance" to "promoting Chiang anti-Japanese", then "uniting Chiang anti-Japanese" to the anti-Japanese national united front. The communists, represented by Chairman Mao Zedong, have perfected their understanding of the national united front against Japan step by step. Reading "The Collected Works of Mao Zedong", you can clearly feel more about the tactical level and guide the specific work of the frontline troops. The article also contains a large number of materials and texts that show in detail the ways and methods of the ideological and political work of the army and the masses in various periods during the formation of Mao Zedong Thought. Whether these methods and methods have profound reference significance for today's ideological and political education is worthy of our consideration.

2. The Importance of Ideological and Political Work

Mao Zedong pointed out: "We must not only propose tasks, but also solve the problem of how to complete the task. Our task is to cross the river, but we cannot cross the river without a bridge or boat. If the problem of bridges or boats is not solved, crossing the river is empty talk. Without solving the problem of methods, the task is just nonsense[1]. "Ideological and political work is an important work to transform people's thoughts and shape people's hearts. To achieve good results, you must have superb working methods and art.

3. Methods and Methods of Ideological and Political Work Discussed in the Essay

3.1. Adopt a Democratic Method of Persuasion and Education

First of all, Mao Zedong strongly advocated the democratic method of persuasion and education, and opposed the coercive and repressive method. He pointed out: "Any problems of an ideological nature and disputes among the people can only be resolved by democratic methods. They can only be resolved by discussion, criticism, and persuasion and education, but not by coercion. To solve the problem in a subdued and subdued way[2]." If ideological work does not pay attention to its regularity and adopts specific and practical working methods in a targeted manner, it does not abandon commandist working methods and adopts patiently persuasive working methods, Then the goal of ideological and political work cannot be achieved anyhow.

3.2. Set an Example to Guide and Promote All-round Work

As early as the revolutionary war years, Mao Zedong advocated: "All Communists, all revolutionaries, and all revolutionary literary and art workers should follow the example of Lu Xun and be the 'bull' of the proletariat and the masses, and they should devote themselves to death[3]."

Because Mao Zedong focused on the organic combination of nationality and time, the perfect integration of party spirit and mass character, and the dialectical unity of personal value and social value when setting examples, these models have unparalleled appeal and persuasive power, and they have always become the learning and learning of the people across the country. Imitate the object. Their noble personality and moral qualities not only educate and inspire their contemporaries, but also inspire the builders and successors of socialism in the new era. Mao Zedong not only set an example, but also vigorously promoted the example, guiding the society to establish a unified moral ideal and a clear value orientation.

3.3. Promote Ideological and Political Work in Labor

Mao Zedong deeply realized the importance of production and labor practice to ideology and morality. He believes: "To learn Marxism, you must not only learn from books, but also through class struggle, work practice, and proximity to the workers and peasants, in order to truly learn [4]." Production and labor practices are not only the basis for the formation of human morality. In harmony with the source, human morality can only be developed in the real world and cultivated in actual life. At the same time, the people's combination of moral knowledge and production practice will help improve their ideological awareness and form good morality.

3.4. Carry out Criticism and Self-criticism

Mao Zedong has always attached importance to criticism and Self-criticism, and believed that "the methods of criticism and Self-criticism are the basic methods of self-education" [5]. He pointed out that people's ideological transformation and transformation are the result of the interaction of internal and external factors. We should not ignore the role of external forces, but also pay special attention to mobilizing the subjective initiative of the educated.

4. Conclusion

In-depth thinking of Mao Zedong Thought is better than theoretical research. Therefore, in the organic integration of the ideological and political work of college students in the new era and the thick planting of Mao Zedong Thought, it is necessary to strengthen the current college education of contemporary college students' cognition and understanding of Mao Zedong Thought, and to explore Mao Zedong Thought in the new era The deep rooting and perception

in college education under the spiritual background urgently needs our new generation of ideological and political workers to practice hard.

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