



Research Paper

Application of the three laws of materialist dialectics in the poverty alleviation model with Chinese characteristics

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Abstract: *Materialist dialectics is a magic weapon for us to understand and solve problems, and poverty alleviation is an important prerequisite for building a well-off socialist society in an all-round way. Since the founding of new China, the communist party of China always adhere to the marxist theory of poverty and the poverty as guidance, with MaoZedong, Deng Xiaoping and Xi Jinping as the core of the three generations of leaders to use the three laws of materialist dialectics, analysis and solve the problem of poverty, continue to explore various ways to crack poverty in China, formed the mode of poverty with Chinese characteristics, contribute to the global poverty experience with Chinese characteristics.*

Key words: *Materialist dialectics, Poverty alleviation, Contradiction between rich and poor, Social development*

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I. Introduction

The problem of poverty has always existed in the human society. The centenary history of the Communist Party of China is also the history of leading the Chinese people to get out of poverty and strive for common prosperity. During this period, the communist party of China always apply marxist basic principle is committed to crack poverty problem, with Mao zedong, Deng xiaoping and Xi jinpings as the core of the three generations of leaders scientifically use of materialist dialectics analysis and solve the problem of poverty, led the national people historically solved the Chinese nation of absolute poverty, out of the poverty reduction with Chinese characteristics, contributing to the global experience of poverty with Chinese characteristics. After the completion of the poverty alleviation task in 2020, the poverty reduction targets set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were achieved 10 years ahead of schedule^[1]. The Chinese people have created another "miracle" and written a "magnificent chapter of The Times".

The eradication of poverty is one of the important problems facing mankind in today's world. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, while summarizing the historical experience, we have constructively put forward the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation, providing a constructive theoretical basis for winning the battle against poverty. In 2021, China's absolute poverty population has fallen to zero, and China has won its first battle against poverty. This is due to the precise application of the Party and the people to the methodology of the Marxist world outlook, which has improved the pertinence of poverty alleviation and carried out the battle against poverty by combining theory with practice. This is the concrete application and verification of the scientific methodology of the Marxist world outlook. Through the analysis of the three laws of Marx's materialist dialectics and the concrete practice of China's poverty alleviation, this paper verifies the guidance of Marxism to China's poverty alleviation practice, and points out the importance of the party's excellent leadership policy to China's poverty alleviation and prosperity.

1. Application of the law of unity of opposites

The law of unity of opposites, also called the law of contradiction, is the essence and core of materialist dialectics. There is no contradiction between rich and poor in primitive society and communist society. In the late period of primitive society, due to the development of productive forces, surplus commodities appeared, along with the formation of private ownership and class society, the contradiction between the rich and the gap between the rich and the poor were produced. In a sense, the unity of opposites between the rich and the poor is the driving force of social development. When the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, the livelihood environment was poor, making it difficult for people to have food and clothing. Therefore, from 1945 to 1978, China generally adopted the small-scale relief poverty alleviation strategy, but it was still difficult to

improve the self-development ability of the poor population.

Taking Marx and Engels as the representative, they advocated relying on the proletariat and the working people who have the same interests as the proletariat to fight against poverty and "liberate the real producers and the broad masses of the people from the state of employment and slavery". The proletariat represents the interests of the vast majority of working people, as the main bearer of the material means of production, has the ability against poverty; as the enslaved exploited, has the power of anti-poverty. Therefore, the anti-poverty position of the people is reflected in safeguarding the interests of the proletariat and changing its tragic situation. Only by adhering to the people's position can we fully organize and unite the working people to fight against poverty^[2]. Since its birth, the Communist Party of China has been striving to eliminate poverty among the people. Represented by MAO Zedong of the communist party of China mainly attaches great importance to the balance between the contradiction, to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, the lead the people took the "field", local tyrants, such as balance the contradiction of poverty measures, hit the landlord and rich peasants exploiting class, and the elimination of the gap between the rich and poor, realize the fair redistribution of social wealth, won the support and support of the people.

In order to adhere to the law of unity of opposites, we must do to unify the two theories with the key points. Everything is full of contradictions. When winning the battle against poverty, we should stick to two points. Grasp the different directions of contradictions, and to adhere to the key theory, so as not to separate the primary and secondary. Put the simple "give money" method on the main side, and learn the way to "make money" in the main way. Explore the internal motivation of people's poverty alleviation, and replace blood transfusion with blood transfusion. The focus of the two-point theory is on both ambition and wisdom. That is to say, on the one hand, we need to support and mobilize the enthusiasm, creativity and initiative of the people to help the poor people completely lift themselves out of poverty. Relying on their own hard work to get rich ability to get rid of, relying on, the psychology, with development-oriented poverty alleviation instead of relief poverty alleviation, so that the poor people further integrate into the society, better development and construction of socialism. On the other hand, we should not only support the ambition of the masses, but also support their intelligence. Many people in poor areas are unable to receive a good education, lack of skills, knowledge and the ability to work. This will make it harder for us to control poverty. Therefore, China also plays its cultural support function through a variety of public welfare ways to help students, enhance the intelligence of the poor, and make their pockets and heads rich at the same time. The focus of the requirement is to promote poverty alleviation work more implemented, more accurate. The poverty alleviation we need to do is a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable poverty alleviation program that will benefit all the people. China's poverty alleviation policy is a targeted policy, guided by different people, different regions and different characteristics, and formulated specific and precise poverty alleviation strategies, and has achieved a long-term victory. We lifted all 98.99 million rural people out of poverty, lifted all 832 poor counties, and listed all 1.28 million poor villages. We have solved the problem of regional poverty as a whole, and accomplished the arduous task of eliminating poverty.

2. Application of the negative law of negation

Things development is a wave or spiral, negative law of marxism deeply see the progress and twists of things, requires us to constantly find things in the development of the possibilities, good at denying the old backward things and the development of new advanced things, further liberation and development of productive forces, to provide new direction of poverty engines. In 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further liberated and developed the productive forces. He pointed out, " The essence of socialism is to liberate the productive forces, develop them, eliminate exploitation, eliminate polarization, and finally achieve common prosperity."The poverty rate dropped to 14.8 percent, and the number of poor people shrank by 130 million.

Through the efforts of Chairman MAO Zedong leading the whole people, Chinese society has made remarkable progress. Under the policy regulation of the state, the conflict between the rich and the poor promotes the transformation of the status of the two sides, and the two balance each other, basically eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor. This is the time when we need to break the balance. However, as a former backward agricultural country, compared with the highly industrialized developed countries, the development of China's productive forces is relatively lagging behind, and has not fully established the material premise of getting rid of poverty.^[3]In the face of the long-term, complex and arduous nature of socialist construction, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked us at the third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of China to adhere to the basic socialist system and adopt advanced and reasonable system to gradually change our economic system, so as to promote the development of social productive forces and achieve economic progress. So that the people rich, with the first rich after the rich, and gradually toward common prosperity. The theory of reform and opening up emerged under the guidance of Marxism, which fully embodies the negation law of negation of materialist dialectics.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of the reform and opening up, made full use of the negative law of negation, and clearly put forward that "poverty is not socialism, and socialism should eliminate poverty"^[4]. Then we put forward the idea of "let some people get rich first, drive the rich later first, and then achieve common prosperity". The private economy, including the individual economy, from the special economic zone, "Hong Kong" and "Macao" returning to the motherland, China has become more rich. On the road of development, continuous exploration and self-innovation have been further improved, and under the leadership of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the new China's economy has been a phased breakthrough.

At the beginning of reform and opening up, in order to further liberate and develop the productive forces and take the road of socialist industrialization, the party's first generation of leading organizations, represented by Chairman MAO Zedong, actively explored the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce, and liberated and developed the productive forces, aiming to fundamentally help the people out of poverty. Later, with the completion of the land reform, farmers were guaranteed by the most important means of production, laying a solid foundation for poverty alleviation. Workers should truly become the masters of the means of production and wealth, and carry out the struggle against poverty in the socialist system to the end. In the mid-to and late 1980s. China has also formulated the National Eight-year Poverty Alleviation Plan, which aims to improve the basic livelihood of 80 million poor people with strong guarantees. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's poor population has the characteristics of large dispersion and low concentration. The party's collective leadership, with President Xi Jinping as the center, has put forward the concept of targeted poverty alleviation, laying the foundation stone for completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieving common prosperity.

3. The application of the mass mutual variation law

The two sides of the contradiction are interdependent and interconnected. Only by constantly promoting the quantitative change of things, can we finally achieve the qualitative change. In the practice of poverty alleviation, only by realizing a small range of poverty alleviation step by step, can we achieve a qualitative change, achieve the nationwide poverty alleviation, and finally realize the ideal of common prosperity. Through the joint efforts of the first two generations, both national capital and social wealth have been accumulated to a certain extent.^[5]Therefore, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the concept of "Chinese Dream" in time according to the law of quality change, advocated the development of science and technology, targeted poverty alleviation, sanctions of corrupt officials, and the construction of "One Belt And One Road" played the role of the Silk Road. These policies after another to improve people's livelihood have gradually narrowed the gap between the rich and the poor. Without the accumulation of quantity, there will be no quality. The accumulation of equivalent quantity has developed to a certain stage and achieved a qualitative change in poverty alleviation. Now, our country has completed the battle against poverty and achieved a well-off society, which is the achievement of sinicization of Marxism. After socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, President Xi Jinping has creatively put forward the concept of targeted poverty alleviation. Later, a series of policies took measures according to local conditions and took classified guidance as the main body, reflecting the party's original aspiration and mission of putting people first.

Let our country happen from quantitative change to qualitative change leap. To not only from the amount of social wealth, but also to achieve a qualitative leap, not only to be rich, more stronger; not only to "eat", but also to achieve the living standard of "comprehensive well-off society", to achieve the goal of building a prosperous, democratic, civilized, harmonious, beautiful modern socialist country. The masses are the creators of social history. They not only contribute to the material wealth of the society, but also contribute to the spiritual wealth of the society, which determines the reform of the social system. Following the Marxist principle of qualitative change, only when every person takes action and creates a better socialist society can we achieve comprehensive poverty alleviation. The Party always adheres to the mass line, does everything for the masses, and relies on them in everything. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has presided over six meetings on poverty alleviation, and the CPC Central Committee has issued more than a dozen policy documents. We will focus on the contradictions in the people's poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation has gradually progressed from region by region to the whole country, taking the people as the main force in poverty alleviation, pooling the wisdom and ability of the people, and finally realizing quantitative change.

General Secretary Xi Jinping has led the whole Party and the people to actively promote targeted poverty alleviation. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, he has formulated a series of poverty alleviation policies from the top to the grassroots level, taking the fundamental interests of the people as the

starting point of poverty alleviation.^[6]Not only formulated quantitative requirements, but also qualitative standards, gradually promote the quality and quantity of poverty alleviation. A series of poverty alleviation policy implementation, each layer cadres "into the mountains", dangerous house, built housing, adjust measures to local conditions to develop agriculture, handicrafts, not only provide material subsidies, more through the poor vocational skills training, pay attention to improve the knowledge of the poor and the ability to master new technology, widely promote poor labor employment, poverty engines made remarkable achievements. At the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we should focus on "Belt and Road" construction, attach equal importance to bringing in and going global, strengthen innovation capacity opening up and cooperation, and form an open pattern of interconnected land and sea and east and west. We need to more closely integrate the "path" with the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, so that China can achieve a quantitative to qualitative change from poverty alleviation and prosperity.

II. Conclusions

Our idea of people-oriented began as early as the pre-Qin period, to the founding of new China, we further put forward the concept of "poverty alleviation". The CPC Central Committee led by General Secretary Xi Jinping can grasp and understand the three laws of Marxist materialist dialectics, combine them with the specific contradictions in China's social poverty alleviation, and use excellent and advanced theories to guide the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era and poverty alleviation and development. Correct theories can promote the development of practice. The Communist Party of China has always adhered to the Marxist view of practice, proceeding from reality and taken measures to solve the problem of poverty according to local conditions. Adhering to the unity of the two-point theory and the key-point theory, we can grasp the main contradiction and clarify the key problems in different periods, apply different laws of materialist dialectics, and solve the problem of poverty in the course of development. After 100 years of continuous efforts, the CPC has united and led the people in establishing a poverty reduction system with Chinese characteristics, blazed the path of poverty reduction with Chinese characteristics, and accomplished the targets and tasks of poverty alleviation in the new era as scheduled. The reason why China has achieved today's great achievements is the result of the accurate application of the three laws of materialist dialectics. These specific systems of poverty alleviation prove more proved that the CPC's original aspiration and mission of serving the people have not changed, and that the Chinese dream is the dream of the country, the nation and the dream of the people.

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