

A New Era Explanation of "Indoctrination Theory" Lenin ---Rereading Lenin's "What to Do?"

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Abstract: "What to do?" written by Lenin "as a long-term and effective classic programmatic document of ideological and political education, the "indoctrination theory" is systematically and clearly put forward. Under the new historical conditions, the "indoctrination theory" is still full of vitality, especially for the theoretical arming of the social path with Chinese characteristics, strengthening the construction of socialist ideology, cultivating core social values, and advancing the theory and teaching of ideological and political education in the new era. The scientific development of the practical path still has important practical guiding significance.

Keywords: Lenin, indoctrination theory, ideological and political education

1. Introduction

More than 100 years ago, in order to build a Marxist working-class party ideologically, politically, and organizationally, and to solve the pressing problems faced by the Russian revolutionary movement at that time, Lenin wrote "What to do?". This book is a great theoretical result of combining Marxist theory with the Russian labor movement and the international labor movement. It is an extremely important classic document in the theoretical system of Lenin's new proletarian party theory. Lenin pointed out that the struggle of ideological and political theory is an important means for the proletariat to triumph. For the first time, he explained the importance of Marx's "indoctrination theory" in a comprehensive and systematic manner. The rigorous scientific judgments have rich ideological connotations, which provide theoretical basis for the current basic theories of ideological and political education in China, and still have important practical significance for enriching the teaching practice of ideological and political education in the new era.

2. The origin and connotation of "indoctrination theory"

2.1 Theoretical origin

Marx and Engels first proposed the concept of "indoctrination" of Marxism. In the "Germany and France Yearbook" published in February 1844, concerning the idea of "indoctrination", Marx wrote: "Of course, the weapon of criticism cannot replace the criticism of the weapon", "but once the theory has mastered the masses, it will also become a material force." [1] After that, Engels wrote to Marx to clarify the concept of "indoctrination" and formally use the term "indoctrination". The "Anti-Duhring Theory" published between September 1876 and June 1878 also mentioned the concept of "indoctrination" many times. "What should I do?" written by Lenin from October 1901 to February 1902. ", the inheritance and development of the Marxist "indoctrination theory", the first systematic and complete expression of the "indoctrination theory" is the best reveal of the essence of ideological and political education. Lenin believed that "the spontaneous labor movement cannot produce the consciousness of scientific socialism", "the working class can only form the consciousness of trade unionism by relying on its own strength", and the consciousness of scientific socialism "can only be instilled from the outside." Fundamentally speaking, Marx's ideological and political education is to inculcate socialist ideology and communist ideals to the people. It is an activity that combines Marxist theory with the people's practice, so that this scientific belief can finally be used by the people. Recognize and practice, and achieve the transition from "spontaneous education" to "self-education". [2] "Advancing with the times" is a valuable quality of Marxist theory. The Chinese Communists are well versed in the essence of Lenin's "indoctrination theory" and attach great importance to the role of

"indoctrination theory" in ideological and political education. Take it as an important theoretical basis for mobilizing the masses of the people and uniting their minds. The crystallization of the wisdom of the Sinicization of Marxist theory has formed a theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The "indoctrination theory" has been inherited, pioneered, innovated and developed by several generations of Chinese Communist Party leaders, and has formed an "indoctrination theory" system with Chinese characteristics.

2.2 The scientific connotation of "indoctrination theory"

The "indoctrination theory" of Lenin is one of the important basic principles in the field of Marxist ideology and Marxist ideological and political education. It is also a direct and important theoretical basis for ideological and political education. It is a theory that organically combines the proletarian revolution and the great practice of the masses. Purposefully and organized ideological propaganda and education for people such as systematic thoughts and theories, and systematically elucidated the scientificity, necessity, possibility of indoctrination and the relationship between the subject and object of education. Adhering to the "indoctrination theory" is essentially adhering to the dialectical historical unity of combining the ideological essence of the "indoctrination theory" of Marx, Engels and Lenin with the new era. It is the law and way to adhere to the combination of scientific theory and practice in the new era. A dynamic theoretical development path and a process of scientific practice that keep pace with the times. In the new era, "indoctrination theory" has also been given new connotations. "Indoctrination theory" is neither equivalent to general education methods, nor can it be equivalent to general propaganda methods. "Indoctrination" refers to the purposeful, planned, and organized transmission of Marxist scientific theories to the people by the proletarian party, and combines them with the people's labor practice, achieving a high degree of unity between history and the times, and having a sense of socialism. The propaganda and education of morphological characteristics make the basic theory of Marxism become the theoretical knowledge that the people can listen to and use, form a certain spiritual temperament and personality strength, improve the Marxist theoretical accomplishment, and strengthen the core socialist values. Establish a correct world outlook, values and outlook on life that meet the socialist social standards to understand the world, and then use this theoretical knowledge to become a methodology for transforming the world.

3. Several manifestations of the wrong tendency of "indoctrination theory"

First, "outdated theory" and "invalidity theory". In recent years, some scholars believe that Lenin's "indoctrination theory" was produced in response to the needs of the Soviet Union's socialist revolution and construction, and is the basis for the emergence and development of Leninism. Confuse one thing with another said that "Marxism in China was accepted, understood, and used as a direct guide to direct current actions from the beginning." [3] This view is applied to the persistence of "indoctrination theory", thinking that "indoctrination theory" is only suitable for a certain urgent need in a certain historical period, rather than a certain objective law or a specific method in a specific field. "Indoctrination theory" is not the adherence to the "practical and practical" theory of all ages. They believe that the current internal and external environment facing China has undergone fundamental changes, which are completely different from the historical period where Lenin came from, and that "indoctrination theory" is no longer suitable for current realistic choices. It is the field where historical production physics should be left in history. In this field, the tendency of "outdated indoctrination theory" or "ineffective indoctrination theory" gradually emerged.

Second, "coercive theory" and "antagonism". Some scholars refer to the word "indoctrination" and interpret it under the Western discourse system. They believe that "indoctrination theory" is based on dogmatic teaching content, compulsory teaching methods, and blind obedience teaching purposes. The main feature is that the object of education is turned to the opposite of education, and the psychology of rebellious aversion is generated. It is an irrational, compulsory, and anti-human education and teaching method. Some scholars believe that Lenin's "indoctrination theory" clarifies that the subject of "indoctrination" in ideological education is Social Democratic Party, and the object of "indoctrination" is the broad masses of working people. The two are opposites, belong to different categories, and are one-way degree-associated pair stereo.

4. The way to improve the effectiveness of ideological and political education

The "inculcation of theory" in ideological and political education in the new era should truly provide theoretical support for the continuous development of China's ideological and political education in the new era. It must not only have a theoretical character that keeps pace with the times, but also find a "scientific inculcation" suitable for the work of ideological and political education in the new era. "The key to this is to continuously adjust, adapt, enrich and innovate the practical methods of practical guidance for ideological and political education in the new era.

4.1 Adhere to the unity of history and reality

"Advancing with the times" is a valuable quality of Marxist theory. The Chinese Communists are well versed in the essence of "indoctrination theory" by classic Marxist writers. Since the establishment of the party, they have attached great importance to the role of "indoctrination theory" in ideological and political education. Persist in the unity of history and reality, use it as an important theoretical basis for mobilizing the masses of the people and uniting their thoughts to unite people's hearts, and guiding the masses of the masses in the socialist revolution and construction practice from "spontaneous" to "consciousness." The communist knowledge created by Marxist classic writers is the sum of human knowledge, special knowledge different from general knowledge, and has the characteristics of science, people, openness and practice. The theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the crystallization of the wisdom of the Sinicization of Marxist theory. It is formed by several generations of leaders and theoretical workers of the Communist Party of China. It is formed by scientifically applying Marxist theories in combination with China's specific practice. However, knowing needs to be established in the mind through long-term education and cultivation, learning and cultivation, indoctrination and guidance, and immersion of the mind. The basic experience of Marxist ideological and political education in the new era, in accordance with the new situation, new changes and new requirements, eliminates the stigmatization of "indoctrination theory", continuously enriches and develops the "indoctrination theory" of classic Marxist writers, and uses its scientific and rational core to continuously expand the new era of socialist ideology propaganda and education practice approach. The coming period will be both a period of opportunities for China's development in the new era and a period of prominent contradictions. Hot and difficult issues are frequently increasing. The security of socialist ideology should also be put in a more important position, requiring us to always pay attention to maintaining political determination. Sober, any contempt for socialist ideology means the strengthening of other ideologies besides socialist ideology.

4.2 Insist on the unity of indoctrination and enlightenment

The deeper meaning of Lenin's "inculcation of theory" is actually enlightenment and guidance. "Indoctrination" does not mean that communist ideals and scientific socialist ideas are forced into the object of education. Instilling socialist ideology from the "outside" is not only a ready-made conclusion to answer certain questions, but more importantly, it is to guide the education object. Internalize and master Marxist theory, and then externalize it into a scientific world outlook, values and methodology to guide one's own practice. We cannot equate "indoctrination theory" with general teaching methods, and we should not literally understand "indoctrination" as the so-called "hard instillation", not the "strong indoctrination" of indoctrination, nor the "slogan style of indoctrination". "Indoctrination" is not a "singular indoctrination" based on the text, nor is it a "nihility indoctrination" that is divorced from reality. [2] Facing the background of world multi-polarization, economic globalization, cultural diversification, and social informatization, the "indoctrination theory" of the new era has also been given new connotations. On March 18, 2019, at the National Ideological and Political Theory Teachers' Forum, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized, "We are to conduct socialist education with Chinese characteristics, and we must be confident to teach ideological and political courses." [6] In his speech, President Xi Jinping the secretary put forward the "Eight Unity", among which there is an important statement on "persisting in the unity of indoctrination and enlightenment" in ideological and political education, which is to pay attention to the balance of external instillation and internalization, and the relationship between internalization and externalization. Both must not be partial, nor weightless. "Indoctrination theory" can neither be equated with general educational methods, nor with general propaganda methods. The propaganda education with the characteristics of socialist ideology has both the artistic and enlightening profoundness of indoctrination, making the basic theory of Marxism become the theoretical knowledge that the people can listen to and can use, so as to provide principles and method basis for consolidating and firming the core values of socialism and establishing the

Marxist world outlook, values and outlook on life.

4.3 Insist on the unity of rationality and demonstrativeness

Lenin insisted on starting from the Soviet socialist revolution and the construction field, and based on the understanding of the relationship between the theory of the proletarian revolution and the practice of the masses, to overcome the drawbacks of "one-way indoctrination" in theoretical education, and to get rid of the "domination" of the subject and object of ideological and political education. With the curse of "dominated", "control" and "anti-control", the "indoctrination theory" has been constructed in a comprehensive and systematic way, which has its specific historical basis and pertinence. In the new era, ideological and political educators must take "morality" as their rigid demand, set examples, integrate multiple learning and communication media, and actively carry out online and offline hybrid teaching. There are not only the educational guidance and theoretical indoctrination of ideological and political teachers, but also the learning, thinking, and self-cultivation of the educated; both the subjectivity and initiative of the educated are maintained, and the educator's leadership and the manifestation of multiple subjects new model of education. "Theory is not a doctrine but a method." In essence, it means that the theory of ideological and political education is created by people, and the content of ideological and political education is never inherent, and has ideological, theoretical, contemporary, pertinent, cultural, and value features. Regarding the "indoctrination theory" in ideological and political education, we insist on establishing the unity of the "dual subject" of the educator and the object of education, insisting on the unity of the "struggling climbing" of all staff and the "lonely long-distance running" of the teacher, and persisting in the ideological and political classroom. The organic combination of "reasoning" and "practice" in social classrooms provides the connotation and extension of rich ideological and political education theory. The two-way generation and development of "convincing people with reason" and "cultural people" are embodied in the ideological and political education, which is the internalization process of the two-way dialectical movement of "humanization" and "humanization". The leading role of ideological and political teachers is not only fully brought into play, the educated being proactive and consciously acting is a concrete manifestation of its internalization in the heart and externalization in behavior.

4.4 Insist on the unity of affection and determination

"The heart that is touching is nothing more than emotion." Emotion is a psychological phenomenon derived from human beings, and different emotions have different regulations on social interaction. Fundamentally speaking, Marxist ideological and political education is to inculcate the socialist ideology and communist ideals of the people, and it is an activity that combines Marxist theory with the people's practice. In this way, this scientific belief can finally be recognized and practiced by the broad masses of the people, and achieve the transition from "spontaneous education" to "self-education". In the new media network ideological and political education teaching ether, improve multiple methods to create scenes of intimacy, combine "speaking" with "rap", "trespassing" with "aspiration", "major reasoning" and "short story" "combined together, using flexible teaching methods such as singing red songs and telling red stories, and appropriate emotional introduction, inspire the learners to tell stories with their own true feelings, and through the warm, emotional, and in-depth instillation and inspiration, they are truly impressed the heart of the educated. Engels once said, "Our theory is a developing theory, not a dogma that must be memorized and mechanically repeated. To test it with personal experience, the more it will penetrate into their hearts." [7] Enables the educated to connect with society earlier, clarify social conditions, face and respond to concerns and confusion, cultivate ability and quality, and improve in silence. The humanistic qualities of the educated, the strengthening of the core values of socialism, the shaping of correct values, inspiring the educated to have aspirations and being a struggler, and inspiring the educated to learn by themselves and cultivate their patriotism, the aspiration to build a strong country, and their determination practicing the trip to serve the country.

5. Conclusion

Facing the background of world multi-polarization, economic globalization, cultural diversification, and social informatization, to do a good job in ideological and political education under the new situation, we need to carefully study the "indoctrination theory" of the classic Marxist writers and regard it as a society, the theoretical basis and methodological principles of ideological ideology and ideological education work, focusing on the instillation and enlightenment of ideological and political

education, the integration of external and internal introduction, internalization and externalization, and the application of ideological and political classroom forums, campus positions and society, the large classroom allows the core values of socialism to infiltrate the inner world and externalize actions silently, and continuously educate the masses of the people to strengthen their ideals and beliefs, build the cornerstone of their beliefs, cultivate patriotic feelings, and serve the country.

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