

The Philosophical Thought about 《Theory of Practice》 of Mao Zedong

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Abstract. The 《theory of practice》 created in the historic junction has the unique value linking the past and the future, it has inherent complementarity with the past Chinese philosophy, adapts to the Chinese revolution conditions at that time and has great scientific significance to the construction of new China after more, meantime, its birth represents a milestone that localization of Marxism in China, which is its biggest philosophy value.

Literature Review on "Theory of Practice"

Domestic academia on the " Theory of Practice " research mostly in its meaning of Marxism in China, the "enlightenment on advancing the practice of Marxism in China," Discussing the "< Theory of Practice > and <contradictions on> of Marxist philosophy in China Inspiration "summarizing the basic meaning and significance from a practical point of view, based on the philosophy of focusing on the social and historical exploration of the" Theory of Practice "of Marxism in China and realize the significance of enlightenment path. In addition, the "< Theory of Practice > and reform and opening up," His An Introduction of "Mao Zedong 'On Practice' in Chinese character" and Chen Shizhen 'readings < Theory of Practice >, <Contradiction> Three Horizon "were also standing reform and opening up, traditional culture, the historical and philosophical background vision of social reality in different research methods interpretation of the "Practice" in different areas has a unique meaning and value. But compared to the former, which open up new areas to new Perspective "On Practice" new concepts, new meaning less research first, followed by maturation needs to be deepened. Finally, the domestic scholars still relatively lacking from the system and coherent social and historical background going investigation "On Practice" research, in particular lack of historical change to interpret from the inherent nature of "On Practice" itself contains between the front and back of their mutual explore the necessary link exists. All in all, the academic study of "On Practice" even while continuing to explore the basis of its value of Marxism in China continue to open up and deepen research on new areas, but also pay attention to the use of a coherent system of research methods from the intrinsic nature set out to explain things.

The Philosophical Thinking on "Theory of Practice"

"Theory of Practice" historical origins lies in the inherent complementarity between it and Chinese philosophy, and it was rational analysis of China's national conditions is the cornerstone of its philosophy guiding the Chinese revolution basis, after the founding of New China before and after the reform and open society Compare socialist construction also highlights the history of scientific rationality from its core idea underlying this history in the 1937 node, it also represents the birth of Marxism in China milestone.

Chinese history before "Theory of Practice": the inherent complementarity between Chinese Philosophy. Before "Theory of Practice", if counting from the beginning to take shape organizational culture of the Western Zhou Dynasty, China already has more than two thousand years of the history of philosophical thought. Mao Zedong's favorite Chinese history and culture of dedication, study and become familiar with the unique knowledge of well known, the actual occurrence of his philosophical masterpiece "Practice" is bound to be a profound impact on Chinese traditional culture, and this effect is highlighted in the

"Theory of Practice" the Philosophy and Chinese Philosophy on internal consistency. "To rule books" primer "I" goes: encircle the wood, was born Haomo; nine of the units, from the tired soil; a thousand miles begins with one step. [1] Confucius said: Science and Learning, not a pleasure? [2] Xun Qing Yun: Road although Wani, no not to; things small, is not accomplished. Practice two thousand years since the Spring and Autumn Chinese community is the basic concept of the basis of such pragmatic, prudent and patient outlook on the formation of words and deeds, and finally elevated to "university" that says: was then known to the grid, known to then Yicheng then the heart is, the heart is then the body repair, body repair and then Garcia, Garcia then state government, state government and then the world is flat. [4] The ancient Chinese people through life bit strict and meticulous practice and practice meticulous gradually accumulated sentiment essence in this process, learn something and learn and feel this body is further applied to social practice to Quo Limin, ultimately have success. View of the ancient Chinese practice embodied in the "morality" of assiduous and implement in their daily words and deeds aspects under strict and sincere attitude among even the most typical of the Ming Dynasty "Knowledge and Action" is still the practical concept of moral conscience is the pursuit .

Ancient China is not only a practical concept lies the essence of Chinese philosophy, with the accumulation of years, it is more internalized for ideological connotations of traditional Chinese culture and symbolic core. And Mao Zedong's "Theory of Practice" is another practice style, he proposed: Only people's social practice is that people know the truth of the external standard. Only in the process of social practice (material production when during the process of class struggle, scientific experiment), people thought the results achieved envisioned, awareness was only confirmed. As can be seen, Mao focused on "practice" is the investigation ground gas and tangible and real experience based on this rational thinking. When we Chinese Philosophical Practice and "Theory of Practice" can be found in the combination of both life and meticulous investigation or experience the real thing, this social practice requires practical diligent, rigorous sincere spirit to support, when rational understanding counterproductive in practice time and we need to dedicate the attitude of society to cherish the achievements into reality, this practice is precisely the concept of contemporary Chinese construction needs. Although both are two different types of practice view, but certainly there is an inherent complementarity between them. This complementarity we need to continue mining and exploration, which is not only Marxist Philosophy with Chinese needs, which takes Marxism is rooted in China's outstanding traditional culture, the only way to explore the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

China's national conditions in the time of "Theory of Practice": the scientific use in revolution and war years. Mao Zedong's "Theory of Practice" was clearly aimed at China's national conditions from the 1937 civil war has basically ended, but the whole nation the war coming, this historic juncture, China will go from here, Mao Zedong in the "Practice" is given answer. Restrictions objective environment and historical conditions that, the development of things always move forward and upward spiral waves, the nature of China's modern society, although there has been a serious setback, but this is a temporary setback, which breeds historic progress trend, while in the semi-feudal society in China on how to complete the new-democratic revolution of democracy, to achieve this progress trends, Mao Zedong pointed out: discover the truth through practice, and again through practice confirm and develop the truth.] Through historical practice of modern times, the Chinese people to understand the face of imperialism, to recognize the nature of the Chinese revolution, it is necessary to "transform the objective world, but also transform their subjective world - to transform their cognitive ability, subjective transformation World Relations with the objective world "[7] The" whole child to overthrow the dark side of the world and China, transforming them over to become ever brighter world." [8].

Thus, Mao Zedong on the premise of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism inherited high-level overview of the development of human things, and from a philosophical point of view of the Chinese social history Abstract summary of the theory classes, on this basis, based on Mao Zedong pointed out with China's national conditions and rational knowledge to social practice guide on the victory of the revolution and in the process of continuous testing and development of China's

road of such rational knowledge, which is the living soul of Mao Zedong Thought - the principle of seeking truth from facts vivid expression. In the revolution and war, it is also relying on the scientific use of this Article philosophy guiding theory, and Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang different strength seriously weakened, the Chinese Communist Party after the baptism of fire and practice to hone War, the War of Liberation and gradually grow and eventually We made the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. Therefore in "Practice" is not only the Marxist Philosophy in China milestone masterpiece, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven in the historic node and the party leadership of Mao Zedong and Wang contention background, it also means a leadership on and a political stance led the Chinese revolution to the ideological line of the victory.

Chinese society after "Theory of Practice": contradictions of the success revolution and tortuous construction. Dr. Kissinger in the evaluation of Mao said: In many respects, Mao demonstrated precisely what he called dialectical contradiction in disguise. [9] This argument has been more clearly reflected in Mao Zedong's "Theory of Practice", although he said: "The standard of truth can only be a social practice." [10], but after the victory of the socialist revolution, Mao Zedong's China leading construction apparently diametrically opposed to this. By the Communist Party of China's national conditions of China's revolutionary practice survey more accurately grasp the essence of China under Mao society, it is based on the premise of rational analysis on fundamental issues, the party adopted a correct revolutionary strategy and struggle in order to establish guidelines the new China, completed the transition to socialism. But so much importance to the practice of Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party's why is so realistic in socialist construction stage due to the unrealistic and committed such a serious mistake? In fact, the answer is still "Practice" from the find. "People in the reality of change, often suffering from many of the restrictions, often suffering from restrictions not only scientific and technological conditions, but also being affected by the extent of the development and performance of the objective process of restrictions (context and nature of the objective process have not yet been fully exposed)."[11] the development of things is not always smooth sailing, though the future is bright, the overall trend is progress forward, but the process is always tortuous difficult, so this process will always be a temporary setback, in particular moment in human practice by social and historical conditions under the constraints of reality, especially, the actual occurrence of our party in the process of exploring the road of socialism deviate from the "practice" guiding ideology of science in nation building and then there will a huge mistake surprising.

To specific analysis under the philosophy of abstraction vision it is manifested in the following: the face of the Party become the country's ruling party, focus and mission are fundamental changes in the situation, how the extremely backward in material production and building a socialist country regardless Mao himself or the Chinese Communist Party does not have much experience to draw on existing and relevant to their own lack of practical experience, the Soviet Union as the first socialist country its experience in building the new China undoubtedly has an irresistible influence, but its development model in Jigong aggressive, unrealistic drawbacks inevitably affect China; in addition, after the founding of the highest state leaders Mao Zedong, he was no longer in high places, like the Revolution, as both can be more easily grassroots investigation and he has a real personal experience; and finally, from the "practice" in little clues and signs: the social practice especially the various forms of class struggle, to give people a profound understanding of the development impact. [12] Mao Zedong Thought sharp class contradictions and struggles in the period of socialist construction characteristics not only with the transfer of main social conflicts and instead relegated to a secondary position in the stimulation of the left-leaning Party of the Soviet model and ideology of mutation is more extreme political ideology, coupled with the aforementioned several factors led to the party at the national construction greatly from the "Practice" in Philosophy line, forming a huge success of the revolution and construction tortuous contradictions contrasted below. It seems that "Practice" in the scientific guidance of the Chinese revolution to victory while also quietly heralded twists and turns of the road on the Chinese road construction must pass through in the future.

Historic representative: milestone of Marxism in China. Mao Zedong's "Theory of Practice": is not simply inherit the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of purely philosophical

discussion on the theory and practice of epistemology, but the Chinese history and China's national conditions into the scope of this philosophical discussion among, in this discussions on the basis of species Mao Zedong expounded China's revolution lessons of the past, and now the basic situation and future development path, which means "Theory of Practice" is not just a philosophical work, it is Marxism with the concrete practice of China product of the combination. In the article, Mao Zedong began to think about the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism is at least consistent with the basic concept of the two places to be combined in order to explain and discuss the present stage and future stages of the Chinese revolution with the internal consistency of Chinese traditional culture, or, which makes Marxist philosophy with the combination of Chinese history and culture began to mature, and in view of Mao Zedong and then gradually become a reality after the party's top leaders, "Practice" can also be said of Marxist Philosophy in China based on China's national conditions, based on the Start the revolution. Therefore, considering the history and culture of China, based on China's national conditions and the Chinese revolution, Mao's thinking so common "Practice" has become a Marxist philosophy in China, localization and nationalization of major landmark maturity, to a certain extent on, which implements the Marxist Philosophy with Chinese nationality and modernization of traditional Chinese philosophy [13]. The Marxist philosophy as the essence of Marxist ideology and basic, fundamental part of it maturing of Chinese Marxism extraordinary sense of respect in China, the actual occurrence of "Practice" on a larger level, representing the Marxism in China milestone.

The Basic Conclusion: the Maximizing of the Value in Historical Perspective

The Huge contradiction before and after Mao Zedong's "Theory of Practice" has experienced twists and turns in the construction road of Chinese society, after the beginning of Deng Xiaoping's reform and opening by supporting the discussion of "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," and propaganda living soul of Mao Zedong Thought - after the "realistic" approach to gradually be corrected. After the Great Leap Forward trauma, frustration of People's Commune Movement and a decade of the Cultural Revolution, the "Practice" to restart playing its role in China scientific guidance to achieve its Philosophy value until today, it is still guiding the practice in Chinese special socialism. In fact, in the macro perspective, from the history of modern China to contemporary China's, modern Chinese revolution, the setbacks of China's socialist construction before the reform and opening up, China's development after the reform and opening up and the historical process of Marxism in China, Chinese social history of this practice greatly confirms the philosophical value "Theory of Practice", the foundation of new China proved the guiding significance of "Theory of Practice" for the Chinese revolution, and the historical experience and lessons provided by tortuous experience of socialist construction before the reform and opening for China's development after the reform and opening up is further highlighted with the core idea of "Theory of Practice". From the liberation war, countries pursue national independence of contemporary governance and the strategic goal of building a modern nation, its philosophical influence and scientific value are everywhere. History makes the meaning of "Theory of Practice" far beyond the philosophical value when Mao himself thinking of during the creation of "Theory of Practice", but that is the greatest value in the future, in the past and at the presence.

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