

Research on the Theory of Marx and Engels' Class and Stratum and the New Changes of the Contemporary Chinese Working Class

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Abstract. The class theory of Marx and Engels is the theory of realizing human liberation in Marxist theory. Therefore, class theory is in an irreplaceable position in the study of human liberation. This theory explains the law of social middle class changes and its influence on the class struggle, in the process of contemporary China's reform and opening up, in the context of drastic changes in social structure, and in the entire social class change, the largest number is the working class, so studying the new changes in the contemporary Chinese working class in the country is particularly important to study the status of the working class in class change and has become a hot issue.

Keywords: Marx; Engels; Class theory; Middle class.

1. Introduction

Marxist class theory is an important part of Marxist historical materialism and a cornerstone for the development of Marxist philosophy, Marxist political economy and scientific socialism. After the development of Marxist classic writers after Marx, the theory of class provides the ideological guidance for the establishment and development of the socialist country. Under the new normal of China's economic development, the contradictions between different strata are coordinated, and the unfavorable factors are turned into favorable factors. It is an important fecundation role for consolidating the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, achieving sound and rapid economic development, building a socialist harmonious society, realizing the goal of "two hundred years" and realizing the Chinese nation's great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream.

2. Analysis of the Contemporary Working Class in China

2.1 Understanding of the Contemporary Working Class Structure in China

The contemporary working-class structure in our country is the sum of the class composition of society, including the internal structure of each class, the status of each class, and their mutual relations. The class structure of the working class is a visual reflection of the status of the various classes within the working class and their interrelationships. The working class is a general concept. Marx believes that "the labor process combines mental and physical labor. Later they are separated until they are in a hostile opposition. Products are transformed from individual producers' direct products into social products, and into overall workers [1], that is, combined with laborers. The common product. The individual members of the overall worker act on the labor object more directly or indirectly.

2.2 Theoretical Significance of the Analysis of the New Changes of the Working Class in China

The analysis of the current new changes in the working class in China adds new content to the Marxist ideology of the historical mission theory of the proletariat. Marxism believes that the world historical mission of the proletariat must be realized through the national form. In the historical process of overthrowing capitalism and building a new communist society, the working class should become the main body and the new force of this great cause [2].

The above conclusions are based on the analysis of Marx and Engels on the economic status and political characteristics of the proletariat in capitalist society. It is pointed out that the proletariat is the product of modern large-scale production, the representative of advanced productive forces, and the bottom of being exploited and oppressed. It points out that the historical mission of overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing a socialist system cannot be made by other classes, only by the proletariat. carry out. The proletariat is the representative of advanced productive forces. It bears the great historical mission of liberating all mankind and ultimately liberating itself [3].

From the qualitative point of view, this change has not changed the nature and facts of the working class in China as a product of socialized production and represents the development requirements and direction of advanced productive forces. In terms of quantity, the peasant class has been shrinking with the urban and rural areas, and the changes in cultural and educational conditions have continued to merge with the working class. The intellectuals have become increasingly prominent in the working class because of their position in productivity. Therefore, the current working class is basically a social group that is composed of intellectuals, industrial workers and peasants, which constitutes the vast majority of Chinese society. The political requirements and development trends of this class determine the direction of Chinese society [4].

2.3 Analysis of the Change of Consciousness of Contemporary Chinese Working Class

The concrete manifestation of the change of contemporary working-class consciousness determines the social consciousness. The rapid development of the market economy has caused changes in the economic status of the working class, which in turn has caused corresponding changes in thoughts. In terms of value pursuit, ideal choice, and spiritual needs, there has been an obvious judgment on the party's line understanding and social development. s difference. Mainstream consciousness in the working-class ideology at present, the working class pays great attention to the achievements of reform and opening up, cares about the development of enterprises, actively participates in enterprise reform, and more reflects support for reform, actively participates in competition, faces reality, and pursues self-development. The mainstream of thinking. The specific performance is that the pursuit of goals is more realistic, and the desire to improve their own quality is strong. Reform and opening up have brought people the spirit of pioneering, innovative and aggressive, and established a sense of competition, timeliness, democracy and legal awareness. The diversification of market players and behaviors after the reform and opening up has brought profound changes to the working methods, lifestyles and ways of thinking of workers. One of the most important features is that values are becoming more practical. From the past attention to the abstract political and spiritual orientation, to the specific material and economic orientation. The ideal pursuit is more implemented to focus on the realization of various specific value objectives in work, study and life, and affirm the importance of education, knowledge, technical expertise and money. In terms of employment concept, they can objectively evaluate themselves and treat occupations and jobs correctly [5].

2.4 Analysis of the Individual Consciousness of Contemporary Chinese Working Class

The individual consciousness of the workers tends to be released from the past depression and gradually wakes up. The repressed individual consciousness and the desire to enjoy the benefits have been released rationally for many years. Judging the actual policy, the concern for the future of society is more related to the satisfaction of its own interests. They pursue their own development, can fully exert their initiative in their work, and hope to realize the value of life through personal efforts. The development of the market economy has enhanced the sense of crisis and responsibility of workers. The demand for economic interests makes them pay more attention to their immediate interests and care about the fate of the industry and enterprises, and closely links their personal destiny with the rise and fall of industry enterprises. The workers' ideas are more rational and objective. The improvement of personal qualities makes it easy for workers to accept new things, look longer, and have a stronger sense of identity with the party and the country's line, principles, and policies, and evaluate the results of reform and opening up objectively and fairly. The analysis of the current new

changes in the working class in China has made contemporary interpretations and new developments for the Marxist party's ideological theory. As a proletarian party, how the Chinese Communist Party maintains the flesh-and-blood ties with the working class and the masses in the new situation and in the new era, and upholds the advanced nature of the Communist Party itself is a very urgent and big problem.

3. New Changes in the Contemporary Chinese Working Class

The social transformation that China's society is currently experiencing is a complex and holistic social transformation. Social transformation is basically the acceleration of the modernization process. From a micro perspective, the main content of contemporary Chinese social transformation is that Chinese society is transforming from a planned economy to a socialist market economy and society, from an agricultural society to an industrial society, from a rural society to a urban society, and from a closed semi-closed society. Transforming into an open society, transforming from a homogeneous single society to a heterogeneous and diverse society, and from a theoretical society to a rule of law society. From a more macro perspective, the main content of contemporary Chinese social transformation is that contemporary Chinese social transformation manifests itself in three aspects: the transformation of social structure, the transformation of social operating mechanisms and the conversion of values. Engels said that all the reasons for historical changes must be sought from economic factors. The changes in class and class are, in the final analysis, the product of the development of productive forces, but this change is not purely the result of the development of productive forces. At the beginning of China's reform and opening up, policy factors played a leading role. This was mainly because the beginning of reform and opening up was the period when China changed from planned economy to market economy, from public ownership to absolute advantage to public ownership, and multiple forms of ownership coexisted. These major changes are more implemented through policy changes. In the later stages of the reform, specifically since the mid-1990s, the objective development of productivity has played a leading role. Therefore, in recent years, these remarkable changes in the working class in China have both political system and economic system. They are not only the inevitable result of the establishment and improvement of the socialist market economic system, but also an indispensable part of the process of China's modernization. An important part.

3.1 Changes in the Working Class in the Transformation of Economic Structure

The economic structure refers to the various components of the social economy, the composition of the various sectors of the national economy and the various aspects of social reproduction and their interrelationships. It can be roughly divided into two aspects: First, the social-economic structure. Refers to the composition of various economic components of a certain society and their relationship, also known as the sum of production relations. Marxism believes that the social-economic structure is the economic basis for determining all other social-economic relations. The social-economic structure is mainly expressed through the ownership structure of production materials. The second is the structure of the national economy. Refers to the composition of the various sectors of the national economy, all aspects and social reproduction and its proportional relationship. There is mainly industrial structure, distribution structure, exchange structure, and consumption structure.

3.2 Changes in the Working Class in the Policy

Regarding the influence of politics on class changes, we can draw on the research conclusions of relevant scholars that "in a mature market economy country, political and economic activities are based on exchange." In this case, the economic resources available to people have a lasting impact on their social status. Therefore, in the market society, individuals or groups with initial social and economic resources always have a sustained advantage in the process of social mobility and social stratification. Most of their improvement in their socioeconomic status stems from industrialization and corresponding Opportunities arising from changes in the structure.

3.3 Changes in the Working Class in the Development of Science and Technology

With the development of productivity, science and technology play an increasingly important role in social production. For this kind of role, Deng Xiaoping has done such an incisive statement. He said: "The same amount of labor, in the same time, can produce products hundreds of times more than in the past. Social productivity has such a huge Development, labor productivity has been greatly improved, what is it? The most important thing is to rely on the power of science and the power of technology."

First, the scientific and technological revolution is the driving force behind the changes in the composition of the working class. The wave of the third scientific and technological revolution in the world has long been involved in all areas of social development and has promoted a substantial increase in the level of productivity. Science and technology have triggered major changes in the social division of labor, and promoted the rationalization of industrial structure and employment structure. The overall change in productivity triggered by the modern scientific and technological revolution has naturally caused changes in the working class linked to advanced productive forces.

Second, the impact of the scientific and technological revolution on the quality of traditional workers. Production labor is a conscious and purposeful activity. Laborers must exert their physical strength and exert their own intelligence. The proportion of people's physical and intellectual expenditures varies with the level of production technology and the degree to which science and technology "incorporate" into the production process. With the increase of scientific and technological input in the production process, the nature and content of labor have undergone tremendous changes, and higher requirements have been placed on the cultural literacy and scientific and technological knowledge of laborers. Therefore, the demand for industrial workers in China will remain at a certain level.

4. The Underlying Causes of the New Changes in the Contemporary Chinese Working Class

In the process of the rapid differentiation of social classes and the transformation to the modern class structure, the situation of the industrial workers' class has changed a lot. However, the industrial workers' class is still the class foundation and mass basis of the Chinese Communist Party. The new working class continues to emerge, and laid-off workers have in fact become a vulnerable group in society. The gap between the rich and the poor of the private entrepreneurs and other high-income groups and the low-income class has widened. How to correctly treat and deal with these problems, maintain the flesh-and-blood ties with the working class and the masses, and uphold the advanced nature of the Communist Party itself, this is a big problem that our party is currently facing and urgently needs to solve. The Communist Party of China has always regarded the working class as its own class foundation, representing the fundamental interests of the broadest masses of the people, including the working class, and safeguarding and fulfilling the interests of all aspects of society. Only in this way can we strengthen the close relationship between the party and its own foundation. Maintain the party's advanced nature.

With regard to the analysis of the new changes of the proletariat, the enrichment and development of Marx's historical materialism in the new situation and the new era. The above analysis of the new changes in the working class has revealed that the ranks of the workers have continued to grow and develop due to the influx of peasants. The current changes in China's economic structure and system caused by these new situations and new problems have given us a new understanding of the economic characteristics of the primary stage of socialism and its developmental laws. The theory and thoughts formed by these fresh understandings have greatly enriched and enriched the economic aspects of Marx's historical materialism. Faced with the tremendous changes in the current workforce in China and the corresponding new situations, new contradictions and new problems, our party and government are constantly adjusting, formulating and introducing a series of new policies in order to maintain the coordination, harmony and health of the entire society. Develop rapidly. In this series of practice, our party and government have exercised and improved the ability to govern, accumulated

experience in this area and formed a systematic ideological theory, which is the enrichment and development of the theory of social form in historical materialism. The ideology of the working class is an important symbol of the working class's distinction from other social groups. It is the inner spiritual power that allows the working class to act as a whole. It is based on the majority of workers born in the social resources of the working class. The sum of various concepts, values, and psychological characteristics. Under the premise that the socialist value system and ideology are highly consistent, the awakening of individual autonomy and the maturity of rational cognition, such as social responsibility, legal consciousness, public morality, competition consciousness, employment concept, life attitude, etc., are all modern society. Or missing parts. Different classes within the workers' team must have different ideologies, which is the embodiment of the awakening of individual consciousness. The strengthening of the industrial awareness of the working-class enterprises has enabled them to actively participate in democratic management and to play a leading role. The team spirit advocated and popular in the enterprise is the concrete embodiment of collectivism in the new era. The ideology of the working class in the new era reflects a spirit of the times and national consciousness. It shows collectivism, patriotism, sense of ownership, self-reliance and integrity, etc., which fully reflects the ideology of the workers in the current new changes. Changes, revealing their nature and laws through these phenomena are precisely the enrichment and enrichment of social ideology theory in historical materialism.

5. Conclusion

In the new historical period, the significance of analyzing and understanding the new changes of the working class lies in the current new changes in the working class, in enriching and developing Marx's theory of the historical mission of the proletariat world, and answering how the Communist Party of China maintains the working class in the new and new times. It provides a theoretical basis for the connection with the masses, the maintenance of the Communist Party's own advanced nature, and the improvement of the CPC's interest integration function and the construction of a harmonious socialist society. Under the new situation, continue to maintain and develop the advanced nature of the working class and safeguard the rights and interests of the working class, especially the inclusion of migrant workers in the category of industrial workers. This will not only help change the urban and rural social structure that China has been practicing for a long time, but also let migrant workers to enjoy true national treatment is an inherent requirement to expand and strengthen the class foundation of the ruling party.

6. Fund Project

This work was supported by the "National Social Science Fund Project (Research on the Change of the Status of the Working Class in Contemporary China 15BKS073); The Major Research Direction of the Marxist College of Reckoning Province in 2015: "Marxist Class Theory and the Study of the Changes of Social Class Structure in Contemporary China" (L15ZDA002), Liaoning Province, China Research Center for the Theory System of Characteristic Socialism.

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