

# On the Enlightenment of Lenin 's Rural Construction Thought to the Modernization of Chinese Agriculture and Rural Areas

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**Abstract**—Lenin 's thought of rural construction is an important achievement of Lenin 's exploration of how to carry out socialist rural construction in backward Russia. It is a glorious model of combining the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality of Russian rural areas. The modernization of the country is inseparable from the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Reviewing Lenin 's thought of rural construction and drawing on Lenin 's historical experience and theoretical methods in exploring Russian rural construction has important enlightenment for China to consolidate the basic goal of Chinese-style modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

**Keywords**—Lenin 's rural construction thought, chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization, enlightenment of the times

## I. INTRODUCTION

Lenin 's thought of rural construction is a great achievement of Lenin 's exploration of how to carry out socialist rural construction in backward countries. It is a brilliant example of the combination of the universal truth of Marxism and the concrete reality of rural areas in Russia, and also provides valuable experience and important reference for rural construction in other countries. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out : ' The most arduous and arduous task of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way is still in the countryside. The modernization of the country is inseparable from the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. In the new era and new journey, Lenin 's rural construction thought not only provides Marxist theoretical support for China 's " three rural " work, but also plays a very important value enlightenment for China to comprehensively promote the rural revitalization strategy and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

## II. ' PARTY BUILDING LEADS, ORGANIZATION GOES FIRST ' : LEADING THE MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS WITH ORGANIZATIONAL REVITALIZATION

Adhering to the proletarian leadership of rural construction is the basic premise of Lenin 's rural construction thought. Lenin pointed out that only by forming an alliance with the proletariat can the peasant masses get rid of the oppression of urban capital and private ownership of rural landlords. The core idea of this paragraph is that we must adhere to the party 's leadership in rural work. The fact that Lenin led the Russian socialist construction period proved that the rural construction road and the rural policy created by the proletariat were indeed more suitable for farmers than the bourgeoisie and the landlord class, and the benefits provided were more affordable. Only by unswervingly adhering to the leadership of the proletariat and consolidating the core position of the ruling party in the hearts of farmers, the ideal of rural areas entering communism will not fail. Adhering to the Party 's

overall leadership over the work of " agriculture, rural areas and farmers " is the fine tradition of our Party and the institutional advantage of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the grass-roots work, focusing on grasping the key point of improving organizational strength, building and strengthening grass-roots party organizations, selecting grass-roots leaders, and making good use of " three rural " talents are the key tasks to comprehensively promote the rural revitalization strategy.

First, strengthen the grass-roots party organizations and build a strong grass-roots fortress. The rural party branch is the core of leadership of rural grassroots social work and the ' ballast stone ' of the comprehensive rural revitalization strategy. The party organization is a fortress station to give full play to the party 's political advantages and close ties with the masses. We should put the construction of rural party organizations in a prominent position, deepen rural reform through party building, promote high-quality rural development, give play to the leading role of party building in industrial revitalization, cultural revitalization, talent revitalization, etc., focus on improving organizational strength, focus on outstanding problems in the process of party building, make overall planning for rural revitalization, and promote the integration and synchronous development of grass-roots party building and rural revitalization.

Second, select the grassroots leaders and strengthen the responsibility. The secretary of the village branch and the director of the village committee are the leaders of the rural grass-roots society, especially the secretary of the branch is the ' backbone ' and ' pillar ' of the rural masses. Strengthen the ability test of the secretary of the village party organization, and ' make up lessons ' in time for those who fail to pass the test. The secretary of the branch should strengthen his own political position, always adhere to the original intention, keep in mind the mission of grass-roots work, and use the original intention to exchange people 's hearts, use responsibility to exchange trust, and use action to exchange support.

Third, make good use of ' three rural ' talents and improve work security. The key to implementing the strategy of rural

revitalization lies in people. We should fully explore and cultivate local talents and rural leaders to get rich, integrate traditional and new rural sages into the rural governance talent team, and give full play to the exemplary role of local party members and comrades ; encourage and attract social talents to invest in rural grassroots, improve the talent service guarantee mechanism, and let all kinds of talents play a significant role in rural revitalization. In a word, we will build a ' three rural ' work force that understands agriculture, loves the countryside and loves farmers.

### III. ' WAR ON POVERTY ' : INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION PROMOTES FARMERS ' COMMON PROSPERITY

After the end of the civil war, Lenin deeply realized that the surplus grain collection system not only failed to promote the improvement of agricultural productivity, but also dampened the enthusiasm of farmers ' production. Therefore, he made a major agricultural policy adjustment to replace the surplus grain collection system with grain tax. At that time, Russia mainly relied on small-scale peasant economy to develop. This kind of individual economy with family as the production unit directly inhibited the improvement of agricultural productivity and the improvement of farmers ' living standards. Lenin used the principle of socialist collectivization to help farmers establish a variety of agricultural production organizations, such as state-owned farms, co-farming cooperatives, etc. Lenin also continuously provided funds, technology and talents to agriculture, helped farmers improve agricultural tools, built agricultural experimental stations, demonstration fields and livestock farms, provided farmers with high-quality seedlings and artificial fertilizers, and helped farmers increase production and income. In the process of promoting the strategy of rural revitalization, China should also safeguard the fundamental interests of farmers, always take industrial revitalization as the core task, and devote itself to promoting the common prosperity of farmers, so as to enhance their sense of gain and happiness.

In China 's "three rural" work thought, industrial prosperity is the premise to solve all the problems in rural areas. Protecting the vital interests and fundamental needs of farmers is fundamentally to lead farmers out of poverty and towards common prosperity. The fundamental way for farmers to get rich is to develop industry. Industrial revitalization is the top priority of rural revitalization and the fundamental strategy to achieve poverty alleviation and consolidate poverty alleviation.

First, promote the integration of the three industries with urban-rural integration. Insist on deepening the reform in an all-round way, break the barriers such as the unsmooth flow of urban and rural resources and the integration of urban and rural systems and mechanisms, open up the way for various factors to transfer to the countryside, stimulate the vitality of the rural market with free and equal transactions between urban and rural areas, and develop a new type of industry that connects urban and rural areas, drives rural areas with cities, and promotes agriculture with industry.

Second, strengthen the rural characteristic industry. Based

on local rural characteristic resources, guided by market demand, we should develop and cultivate characteristic industries according to local conditions, highlight natural characteristics, humanistic characteristics, industrial characteristics and product characteristics with ' characteristics ' as the core, and promote the industry to achieve scale, specialization and branding.

Third, the development of ' garden ' or ' district ' industrial agglomeration. In addition to the development of local characteristic industries, it is necessary to attract foreign investment to build factories in the countryside with more geographical and policy advantages, so as to absorb more rural surplus labor to work nearby and increase family income. At the same time, we should pay attention to the combination of agglomeration industries and local characteristic industries, make full use of the resources of the park, build a characteristic town with deep integration of ' industry + ecology + tourism + service ', provide high-quality agricultural products and services driven by innovation, and promote the overall improvement of the quality and efficiency of the rural tertiary industry.

Fourth, optimize the development environment of rural industry. A good rural industrial environment should also have financial support, land security policy and talent support. The key to attracting social capital and social forces into the countryside lies in the guarantee of investment, so it is necessary to optimize the financial service mechanism. Innovate and explore various land supply methods, and encourage farmers to invest in rural industries with land contractual management rights. We will improve various support policies for rural innovation and entrepreneurship, attract various industrial strength groups, management elites, and college students to the countryside to help farmers, and support rural revitalization with talent revitalization.

### IV. ' RUN A GOOD RURAL CULTURAL STATION ' : STIMULATE THE VITALITY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT WITH CULTURAL REVITALIZATION

In Lenin 's article ' On the Work of the Ministry of Education, ' he pointed out that under the capitalist system, newspapers were packaged by the bourgeoisie as a tool for deceiving and fooling the people. Now it is necessary to transform newspapers into a tool to open up the consciousness of the peasant class and teach farmers how to live in a society without capitalists and landlords. In addition to the large number of illiterate people in Russia at that time, many farmers were vague about the socialist system and principles. Lenin promoted the cultural level of farmers by creating newspapers and publications that can be read by farmers, enriched the amateur life of farmers with various positive films and literary works that show the daily life of farmers, and stimulated the patriotism and socialist construction enthusiasm of farmers. China is also carrying out socialist rural construction under the backward national conditions. It is necessary to focus on the construction of the material level and pay attention to the improvement of farmers ' spiritual civilization. In the process of comprehensive rural revitalization, the revitalization of any aspect is inseparable

from the basic role of culture.

In China's "three rural" work thought, rural construction should pay special attention to improving the spirit of farmers. Cultural revitalization cultivates good 'rural style, family style and folk style', which can not only gather strength, but also maintain the harmony and stability of rural society.

First, strengthen the ideological and political education of farmers. Farmers are the main force of rural revitalization. Make full use of the village committee, the community's lecture hall, regularly organize the party's advanced theory lectures, deepen the education of socialist core values and the Chinese dream, patriotism, collectivism, morality and goodness into the blood of farmers. Excavate the model and typical of farmers around, carry forward the local truth, goodness and beauty, and spread positive energy to the whole society.

Second, the development and utilization of rural excellent traditional culture. The "farming culture" and "hard struggle" in Chinese excellent traditional culture are bred in farmers' practice. In-depth excavation and use of traditional rural ideological and moral concepts, humanistic spirit to educate the people. We will develop and protect the material and cultural heritage of the countryside, make use of the former residences of celebrities, representative buildings and historical sites, inherit the local intangible cultural heritage with the help of natural and geographical advantages, innovate various traditional skills, integrate them into the market, and create a unique cultural industry.

Third, strengthen the construction of rural public cultural service infrastructure. Realize the tilt of public cultural service facilities to the countryside, build rural book corners, historical museums, cultural squares and fitness centers, and enrich the amateur life of farmers. Increase financial investment, achieve full coverage of rural networks and digital, and promote smart homes and smart pensions into the countryside. Optimize the rural living environment, beautify various natural and artificial landscapes, and create a clean and beautiful countryside.

Fourth, vigorously carry out the action of changing customs. The stereotypes are the biggest 'soft stone' that hinders the civilization of rural customs and the effectiveness of rural governance. It is necessary to oppose all kinds of "big operation," curb all kinds of "human consumption" and "blind comparison," govern the "yellow gambling" in rural society, break the feudal superstition, and strengthen the education of farmers' concept of rule of law and scientific spirit. To formulate village rules and regulations in line with the facts of the village, and to restrain all kinds of bad behaviors in rural society. Implement the simplification of the red and white festival led by party members and cadres in the village, and inject vitality into the rural revitalization with civilized rural style.

#### V. 'FOOD AT HOME, NOT PANIC IN THE HEART': FOOD SECURITY TO BUILD THE CORNERSTONE OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL MODERNIZATION

Grain is not only the most basic material for people's livelihood, but also the most basic raw material to ensure the

normal production of industry. After the outbreak of the Soviet Union's civil war, in the case of domestic economic blockade, Lenin deeply realized the importance of food security, and firmly grasped the supply of food in the hands of the proletariat by collecting surplus food, which ensured the stable supply of military food and laid a solid foundation for the victory of the war. In the process of socialist rural construction after the war, Lenin focused on improving agricultural productivity and increasing grain yield, because food security is also a key factor reflecting the development of productive forces. In modern society, food security is the most basic prerequisite for mastering various development initiatives. Nowadays, various international crises are on the verge of breaking out, and food and industrial raw materials are basically derived from rural areas. As a large grain-growing country, only by comprehensively promoting the rural revitalization strategy and solving the problem of food security can China turn the corner in various emergencies. The problem of ensuring food security is to ensure that the domestic people eat.

In China's "three rural" work thought, ensuring the supply of important agricultural products, especially food, is the primary task of implementing the rural revitalization strategy.

First, the implementation of grain storage in technology. Strengthen the support of agricultural science and technology to improve the quality and quantity of grain. The contribution of scientific and technological progress to grain production is huge. Cultivate agricultural high-tech talents, improve grain varieties, and cultivate high-quality seeds that can increase production by virtue of various geographical and natural advantages, which not only improves the area of grain production, but also improves the quantity and quality of grain. Optimize agricultural machinery and tools, actively promote the full mechanization of grain production, and solve the problem of 'slow planting, slow harvest, and labor consumption'.

Second, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers to grow grain. At the present stage, the main force of China's grain production is mainly concentrated in the age of 55. Grain growers will be less and less, mainly because farmers pay and income is not proportional. In order to attract more grain growers, we should implement the policy of benefiting farmers, extend the grain industry chain, create more varieties of grain processing products into the market, and increase grain income. Develop large grain producers and family farms, assist farmers in field management, and improve supporting services in grain production, marketing and logistics.

Third, the implementation of grain in the ground. Cultivated land is the most valuable resource and the 'lifeblood' to ensure food production. The key to implement the most stringent farmland protection system is to protect the area and quality of cultivated land. Realize the clearing of abandoned land and ensure that 1.8 billion mu of cultivated land is worthy of the name. No matter what kind of urbanization and industrialization, it cannot compete with 'grain land'. We should adhere to green grain planting, adhere to straw returning, rectify traditional fertilization methods, prevent and

control soil pollution and soil erosion, and treat cultivated land protection in an ecologically protected manner.

Fourth, always advocate food conservation. In China's "three rural" work thought, reducing food loss is an important way to ensure food security. In the whole society, we should create a 'grain-saving' atmosphere, cultivate saving habits, oppose extravagance and waste, and carry out 'CD action'. Saving grain should also start from the doll, so that the principle of saving grain and stopping loss can be integrated into family culture and campus culture.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Although Lenin's rural construction thought was born in the early 20th century, its basic viewpoints and measures are the magic weapon for Russia to effectively solve rural contradictions. It still has very important enlightenment for China to carry out poverty alleviation and consolidate poverty alleviation, promote rural revitalization strategy, and realize agricultural and rural modernization. In the new era, China should continue to explore and explore the theory and experience of Lenin's socialist rural construction. At the same time, based on the complexity of the rural problems of farmers in China, we should vigorously promote the style of investigation and research, mobilize scholars and cadres to conduct extensive research in rural areas, adhere to the combination of theory and practice, find the meeting point between Lenin's rural construction thought and China's "three rural" work, so as to broaden the thinking of Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization.

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