

The Development of "Integrity" in Xi Jinping's Thoughts of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era

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Abstract: Integrity, as a core socialist value at the citizen level, has entered the ethical realm of social citizens, and has an important impact on people's daily interactions. At the same time, it plays an indispensable role in people's material, spiritual and political lives. . An in-depth study and implementation of Xi Jinping's thoughts on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era is to study the important expositions of General Secretary Xi Jinping on the construction of integrity, which will help to comprehend the strategic deployment and overall orientation of the construction of the culture of integrity since the 18th CPC National Congress. To promote the construction of a culture of integrity in the new era. This article discusses the development of "integrity" in Xi Jinping's socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era, from the theoretical origins, buds, development, preliminary formation to the maturity after the 18th National Congress.

Integrity is the value criterion proposed by the core values of socialism from the individual citizen level, and it is the basic moral code of citizens. It covers every aspect of civic moral behavior, runs through all aspects of social morality, professional ethics, family virtues, and personal ethics. It is a ethical norm and value pursuit that every citizen should establish, and it is also the basis for evaluating civic moral behavior choices Value standards. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping has emphasized the importance of honesty on a number of important occasions at home and abroad, which has opened up a multi-dimensional perspective for the embodiment of honesty in social life and the value of the times and provided basic compliance.

The vitality of socialist core values lies in practice and in the conscious action of every member of society. Only when everyone becomes an active subject and a conscious and active building force can the core values of socialism obtain the fertile soil for nurturing, take root and sprout, and blossom. Xi Jinping's speech at the Symposium of Teachers and Students of Peking University mentioned that "Chinese culture emphasizes 'the word must be believed, the deed must be fruitful', 'the person without faith, and the unknowable can also be', etc." Thoughts and ideas like this, regardless of In the past and now, they all have their distinctive national characteristics, and they have their timeless value. "And based on the basic principle of "truthfully expressing the true colors of things, and the starting point of honesty and trustworthiness," Xi Jinping also expressed his inner understanding of integrity with his actual actions.

Throughout Xi Jinping's ruling experience, serving the people and always putting the interests of the people first is his consistent practice. His honesty has also experienced "roots-budding-development-preliminary formation-perfection and maturity." Stages.

1. Roots: Infiltration of Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture

Chinese traditional culture is the fundamental creativity of the achievements of Chinese civilization, and it is the totality of moral heritage, various cultural thoughts, and spiritual concepts in the history of the Chinese nation. It not only contains the sincere self-cultivation of the philosophers, eternal sages, and people with lofty ideals, the excellent culture of the Qi family governing the country, but also covers the political character of Anbang, prospering the country,

enriching the people, merging the nations, making the world public, and harmonizing the world. The philosophical ideas in different and dual-use are the cultural sources of Xi Jinping's discourse on honesty in the new era.

Xi Jinping's dissertation on integrity in the new era contains the value consensus, spiritual pursuit, political wisdom, and historical experience of the Chinese nation. It is rooted in the red spiritual pedigree including the Jinggangshan spirit and Yanan spirit, and reflects the ideological soul of the core values of socialism. , Full of ideological, moral and cultural power, this is a concrete manifestation of cultural self-confidence.

The outstanding Chinese traditional culture has nourished the growth of Comrade Xi Jinping. It was reported that when Comrade Xi Jinping cut into the line in Liangjiahe Village, he carried only a heavy book box. Work during the day, read books during work breaks, read books on the loess high slope when she is lamb ... at night, study hard under the kerosene lamp until late at night. He has a wide range of readings, Chinese, foreign, ancient, modern, philosophical, literary, natural science ... Since he was elected general secretary of the party, he has learned every time he speaks. Using ancient metaphors to this day, it shows the profound charm of Chinese traditional culture. It can be said that Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era inherits the outstanding traditional Chinese culture, promotes the revolutionary culture of the Communist Party of China, and advanced socialist culture, and is an advanced theory in the new era showing the Chinese spirit, Chinese style, and Chinese style. Cultural self-confidence has become the spiritual coordinate of Xi Jinping's socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

2. Germination: During the Period of Educated Youth in Liangjiahe Brigade, Wen'anyi Commune, Yanchuan County, Shaanxi Province

"Xi Jinping's Seven Years of Educated Youth" interview recorded in an interview with Cao Guxi^[1], Mr. Cao mentioned that during the time of cutting the line in Liangjiahe, Yanchuan County, he had formed a deep friendship with many Beijing educated youths including Xi Jinping. And in his contacts with educated youth, he saw the hope of the Chinese nation and the future of the People's Republic. Zhao Jiahe is where Xi Jinping first showed his talents. Being able to engage in route education is not a general educated youth. It has a say in the work of the team and has an impact on the production and life of the team. He devoted himself to work, leading by example, being honest and trustworthy, and asking the masses to do what he did first. Models have produced tremendous power.

Xi Jinping did not take long to educate the line at Zhaojiahe, only eight months, but his outstanding performance has highlighted his extraordinary organizational ability and coordination ability, and fully demonstrated his practical and practical work spirit and Honest and trustworthy personal character. He is not only responsible for administrative work such as document publicity, rectification of the team's leadership team, and the deployment of production team cadres, but also participates in productive labor with the masses. He insists on working with farmers to build terraces, dams, and plant trees ...

Mr. Cao said, "I was chatting with older farmers in the village when I interviewed in Zhaojiahe. They said that Xi Jinping had a meeting different from other cadres. The other cadres had a meeting. The common people smoked dry talk, gossip, and shoe soles. Basically no one listened. Every meeting was started in a random way and ended sloppily. Only Xi Jinping had a meeting. When he spoke, everyone quietly listened and actively participated in the discussion. "

Mr. Cao asked, "Why is this so?"

An old man said: "Jinping Yiman (Northern Shaanxi dialect, never, all meaning) does not say empty words, not big words. What he says is what we want to say; what he does is what we want

^[1] Cao Guxi, pen name Guxi. Member of Chinese Writing Association. Born in rural Qingqing County, Shaanxi Province in 1941, he served as the leader of the communication group of the Yanchuan County Revolutionary Committee, the editor of the "Shanhua" Journal of Literature and "Yan'an Literature", and the dean of the Luyao College of Literature. In 1975, he interviewed Xi Jinping and wrote the newsletter "Getting Fire" in Yanchuan County's Biogas Bureau. He was interviewed on January 23, 2016 at Guxi Library, Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province.

Be personal. So we are all willing to listen to him. "

For this generation of intellectual youth, the experience of "cutting in line" is a change in life from a relatively superior city to a poor rural area, and a change of identity from a carefree student to a hard-working farmer. Unprecedented transformation. Passionate and passionate young people came down to the countryside to get along with the farmers at the lowest level. They learned about the farmers' lives, wishes, joys, sorrows, and human circumstances. It is bound to experience very difficult psychological and emotional sharpening. Complex national conditions, understand the roots and soul of our country and nation. This experience is happening at the stage of their outlook on life and values. As a result, their sense of responsibility and responsibility germinated and took root on the Loess Plateau in western China; the ideal fire of "rejuvenating China" ignited in the land of the soul. It is because of this unforgettable experience that Xi Jinping was still able to care about the countryside and farmers when he set foot on the job, and his thoughts and ideas about honesty have sprung up with the simple peasants.

3. Development: From Zhengding County, Hebei Province to Fujian

In 1982, Xi Jinping took the initiative to abandon Beijing's superior and comfortable life and came to Zhengding County, Hebei Province. During Zhengding's work, Comrade Xi Jinping not only touched the cadres and the masses by his extraordinary courage, pragmatic style, and selfless work, but also impressed everyone with his frankness, honesty, modesty, pragmatism, and kindness. This period was the initial stage of Xi Jinping's political career, and it was also the stage of development of his ideology about integrity.

From March 1982 to May 1985, Xi Jinping's days working in Zhengding County, Hebei Province were summed up in one word-truthful, down-to-earth, honest, and truthful, just like his original intention of pursuing truth, without covering up the actual situation, Please serve the people wholeheartedly. For ordinary people, it is not easy to achieve "real" in all things, not to mention as a county party secretary facing complex situations, Xi Jinping has done it just after entering politics, and regards doing practical affairs for the people as his lifelong pursuit. One of the most prominent characteristics of Xi Jinping's days in Zhengding County was speaking the truth and doing practical things.

As the secretary of the county party committee, it is the pinnacle of the local people's life hopes. Whether they can truly reflect their living conditions to the higher-level party committees and governments has a major issue related to whether the decision is correct. The painful lesson of the "Great Leap Forward" still reminds everyone that arrogance will only erode the party's cause and the interests of the people. As a leading cadre, every data provided must be established on a premise consistent with reality. People's sentiments cannot be "covered." In the 1970s, Zhengding County was a well-known Dazhai advanced county in agriculture at that time. It was the earliest "Outline" of grain production in the northern region (400 kg per mu), "Crossing the Yellow River" (500 kg per mu), "Crossing the Yangtze River" The counties (with an output of 800 kg per mu) were once famous as high-yielding counties in northern China. Wearing high-yield hats, in fact, many people have not solved their food and clothing. The reputation of "high-yielding county" has actually brought a serious burden to Zhengding County. At that time, the procurement task was 76 million jin, and the population of Zhengding County was 400,000. On average, each person contributed 190 jin to the country, which was not a small burden. As he was very familiar with agriculture, Xi Jinping knew that this was a heavy burden on the shoulders of the masses. He immediately consulted with Lu Yulan, the deputy secretary of the county party committee, and they proposed to the state that they should reduce the peasants' burdens and peasants. Public opinion must pass. Xi Jinping and Lu Yulan wrote a letter to the central government, which reflected the problem of high procurement. In the end, the country reduced 28 million kilograms to Zhengding County. Xi Jinping, a "high-yielding county", would rather not have a political record. What he wants is that the masses can really live a good life. At that time, Xi Jinping was not secretive and deceived by his superiors, but was worried and pragmatic. In contrast, some impoverished areas now clearly cannot keep up with developed areas, and they also need to build luxurious office buildings. This is the "luxury

mind" and "achievement mind" at work. In some places, land finance is not available, there is no real economy support, and GDP is blindly regarded as a hero. The data is beautiful, but the masses have not lived a prosperous life. The root cause is that the local leading cadres are afraid of failure, criticism by their superiors, and even care about their "black hats" and ignore the real life of the masses. In Zhengding County, Xi Jinping said, "Practical and realistic, this is the glorious tradition of the party." This tradition has been preserved to this day.

4. Initial Formation: From Fujian to Shanghai

From Fujian to Shanghai, it can be said that Xi Jinping's political ability was fully developed and his political literacy was improved. It was also an important period for his new era of Chinese socialism, including honesty, from its budding to its initial formation. "Without investigation, there is no right to speak." During his work in Fujian, Comrade Xi Jinping always focused on following the mass line, advocating a work style of seeking truth from facts, and establishing a view of all achievements in practical terms.

On June 26, 1988, Xi Jinping was appointed secretary of the Ningde Prefectural Party Committee. At that time, the total economic volume of eastern Fujian was at the bottom of the province, the development conditions were not good, and traffic was blocked, becoming a "gold coast fault zone". Everyone is looking forward to the new secretary. Some cadres and masses hope that he can use his rich network of resources and his experience in serving in the special economic zones and the central government, and the new official will burn the "three fires" and quickly change the appearance of Ningde. Xi Jinping did not rush to burn the "three fires", but led a group of local committees to go to 9 counties in the district and neighboring southern Zhejiang to carry out a month-long investigation and study, which initially established the development of eastern Fujian. Ideas.

While working in Mindong, Xi Jinping always focused on research and thinking. He has authored articles such as "How the Weak Birds Fly First-A Survey of the Nine Counties of Mindong", "Promoting Economic Chorus", "Thinking about the Economic Development of Mindong", "Properly Handling the Six Relationships of Economic Development of Mindong" and other articles , Further clarified the thinking of economic development in eastern Fujian. "The development path proposed by Comrade Xi Jinping for Eastern Fujian not only seeks truth from facts, keeps the eastern Fujian people sober-minded, but also gathers people's hearts, invigorates morale, and brings the economic development of Eastern Fujian into the fast lane. These are all new ideas for practicing the mass line. Live samples and demonstrations, "said Zhong Leixing, then Deputy Secretary of the Ningde Prefectural Committee. When Xi Jinping left Ningde, 94% of poor households in the region had basically solved the problem of food and clothing. "People's Daily" on August 12, 1990 reported on "Ningde crossing the food and clothing line." Not greedy for a moment, not for the name of the moment; willing to do the groundwork, willing to grasp the unfinished things.

In June 1985, the State Council approved the expansion of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to the whole island of Xiamen and Gulangyu Island, and gradually implemented certain policies for free ports. Subsequently, the Xiamen Municipal Party Committee determined that Xi Jinping, then Deputy Mayor of Xiamen City, took the lead in studying and formulating the "1985-2000 Xiamen Economic and Social Development Strategy." This is the earliest economic and social development strategic plan prepared in the Special Economic Zone. Well-known economist Ma Hong commented at the time: "This development strategy is of guiding significance for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to formulate long-term plans and short-term implementation strategies. It also provides useful experience for other regions to formulate regional development strategies."

After being transferred to the Secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal Party Committee, Xi Jinping took a long-term view. In 1992, he presided over the compilation of the "Fuzhou 20-Year Economic and Social Development Strategy Concept" and scientifically planned the blueprint for Fuzhou's development in 3, 8, and 20 years. Xi Jinping personally served as the general director, organized the research team to visit Guangdong, Hainan, Shanghai, Shandong, Jiangsu, Beijing and other

places, and developed a "How to catch up with the Asian 'Four Little Dragons'" column in the media, and carried out the "10,000 answer sheets, thousand 'People survey, demonstration of a hundred people" activities, widely mobilized citizen participation. Over the past 20 years, successive Fuzhou Municipal Committees and Municipal Governments have continued to promote this project. Under the leadership of Xi Jinping, this grand vision has finally become a reality.

During his work in Fujian, Xi Jinping focused on both the current and the future, and formulated long-term plans for local economic development. All this reveals the clear context in which Xi Jinping's thoughts of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era emerged. It can be said that during the overall improvement of Xi Jinping's political leadership, the period from Fujian to Shanghai played a pivotal role.

5. Perfection and Maturity: Since the 18th CPC National Congress

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has talked a lot about the theme of honesty on different occasions, and has provided basic compliance for the construction of a culture of honesty in China in the new era from a strategic perspective. At present, when we deeply study and implement Xi Jinping's thoughts on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, it is important to carefully study the important expositions of General Secretary Xi Jinping on integrity building, which will help all walks of life to consciously establish a high-level integrity system. Effectively advancing the construction of our country's integrity culture, successfully entering a new era of integrity and civilization, and successfully realizing the sustainable development of the Chinese nation provide important theoretical and practical guidance.

General Secretary Xi Jinping's important exposition on honesty, the general idea is to promote the construction of honesty culture with the system on the basis of inheriting the excellent traditional honesty culture of China, to achieve the purpose of enhancing the soft power of the country's culture and building a socialist cultural power. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly pointed out that for outstanding lack of integrity, we must step up efforts to establish a credit reporting system that covers the entire society, and also improve the law-abiding and credit-worthy reward mechanism and the lawlessness and disciplinary punishment mechanism, so that people will not dare to lose faith and cannot lose faith. For violations of the law for the benefit of justice, making fakes and selling fake goods, we must strengthen law enforcement so that those who lose their morals will be punished and paid a price. Integrity is not only important in the relationship between people, but also plays an important role in the relationship between countries. Integrity is not only an excellent gene in Chinese traditional culture, but also a common value pursuit of human beings.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has comprehensively summarized the basic experience and lessons of the construction of China's integrity culture since the reform and opening up. On the issue of weak integrity and moral consciousness, we start with the system to solve the problem of incomplete integrity system. For example, the "Opinions on Cultivating and Practicing Socialist Core Values" issued by the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 2013 emphasized: "Taking integrity construction as the focus, strengthening social morality, professional ethics, family virtues, and personal character education to form a self-cultivation. The moral customs of self-discipline, respect for morality, good manners and tolerance. "The report of the 19th National Congress of the Party clearly called for" advancing the institutionalization of integrity building. " This means that the shift from the emphasis on education to the emphasis on education and system construction is a major breakthrough in the practice of building a culture of integrity in China.

After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping led the entire party and the people of all ethnic groups in the country to adhere to the general tone of stability and progress, to meet the difficulties, forge ahead, overcome one difficulty after another, complete one after another seemingly Impossible task, to push forward the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to achieve historical achievements in socialist modernization. The key to all these achievements lies in Xi Jinping's political literacy that can stand

the test of various storms. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping's outstanding political leadership has been particularly profound. When faced with a series of complex problems in governing the party and the country, with his superior political literacy and unusual leadership skills, he has opened up the country. The new realm created a new situation for the development of the cause of the party and the state, and was sincerely supported by the broad masses of cadres and the masses.

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