

Q. Write a note of "Mao's Philosophy"

(1) Introduction:

Comrade Mao Tse-tung was not only a great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary but also a great philosopher. His Doctrine of "Maoism" is famous and known till date. He belongs to China in the early 20th century. He has done a lot of work on nationalism, Contradiction, class struggle, class Basis of Capitalist Rulers and many more.

(2) Doctrine of Maoism:

This doctrine composed of the ideology and methodology for the revolution developed by him and his associates from 1920s until his death in 1976. Maoism has clearly represented a revolutionary method.



based on a distinct revolutionary outlook not necessarily dependent on a Chinese or Marxist-Leninist context.

### 3. Understanding Context of Marxist-Leninist

They are regarded as peasants as incapable of revolutionary initiative and only marginally useful in backing Urban proletarian initiative. The revolution was based on the dormant power of China's hundreds of millions of peasants. He saw potential energy in them by the fact they were "poor" and "blank." Strength and violence were inherent in the conditions.

### 4. Mao's Concept On Contradiction

Mao's philosophical work in his essay 'On Contradiction' in which



he deals with the universality of contradiction in men and matter and how development takes place as a result of clash of the contradictions that are always present. He also explains the law of materialist dialectics. He explains in law that "The law of contradiction in things, that is the law of the Unity of opposites, is the basic law of materialist dialectics"

## 5 Mao's view on "Class Struggle"

A lot of questions are being raised by Mao regarding Class and Class struggle. Mao paid attention to all historical experience of soviet union but he failed to recognize the theory at that time. He believed that capture of state power by working class was only a



beginning that time. His important contribution was the treasure house of Marxism Leninism was his summing up of the revolutions in the Soviet-Union, China and other countries

## 5. Mao's Concept of Class Basis of Capitalist Roaders

From where do the capitalist roaders rise in the social state? that's a question. Mao explained they they are also engendered among a part of the working class and of the party membership. Later, Mao also pointed out that "China is a socialist country". Before liberation, it was a capitalist country. By establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, by solving the problems of



Socialist construction, He has raised the Marxism Leninism to an entirely new stage.

## 6 Mao's Model of Stalinist

In 1949, Mao attempted to conform Stalinist model of "Building socialism".

In 1950, he and his advisers reacted against the results of his policy, which included the growth of a

right and bureaucratic Communist

part. In 1955, he speeded up the

the process of "agricultural collectivization", he integrated the 5-year plan and efforts at

mobilizing the masses into producing small scale industries throughout China.

Discuss the critical analysis part as well



## 7. Conclusion:

Mao Zedong thought, is known as Maoism is a variety of Marxism-Leninism that he developed while trying to realize a socialist revolution in the agriculture, pre-industrial society of China. His concept of Maoism is currently known now a days.

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