

Abstract

Since its establishment in Yan'an in 1942, the rectification of the work style has been an important tool of the Communist Party of China to consolidate its own unity and enforce Party discipline. The corrective campaign, based on the compulsory study of ideological texts and self-reflection by those involved, first enabled Mao Zedong to carve out an unshakable position as party leader and subsequently served as a model for other campaigns designed to maintain party unity and consolidate the power of the CCP in the newly established People's Republic of China. The importance of the rectification of the work style has risen again since the beginning of the rule of General Secretary Xi Jinping, who is using it to strengthen his own power as part of the restoration of the Leninist character of the Party.

This thesis examines the rectification of the work style in three time periods in the development of the CCP of China. The first part of the thesis establishes the basic principles of the rectification formed by Mao Zedong in the Yan'an period, and the second part analyzes its use in the early years of the PRC. The last part of the thesis examines the use of the rectification under Xi Jinping, comparing it with previous developments.