

Triple Logic of Promoting Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization

Jianwei Niejia

Hainan normal University, Haikou, Hainan, 571158, China

Abstract: Chinese-style modernization theory is one of the party's 20 theoretical innovations, and common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism and an important feature of Chinese-style modernization. Taking the road of Chinese modernization of common prosperity must profoundly grasp its historical logic, theoretical logic and practical logic, so as to better realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In historical logic, the new democratic revolution laid the fundamental political premise of common prosperity, the socialist revolution and construction started the exploration of common prosperity, the reform, opening up and socialist modernization expanded the ways to achieve common prosperity in the new era, and Socialism with Chinese characteristics made more substantial progress in entering a new era of common prosperity; In theoretical logic, the modernization of inheritance and development of Marx's theory of common prosperity, socialist modernization, people-centered modernization, and the modernization of giving consideration to fairness and efficiency must take common prosperity as the goal of promoting Chinese modernization; In practical logic, adhering to the unified leadership of the party is the fundamental guarantee, perfecting the socialist market economic system and distribution system is the institutional guarantee, coordinating the construction of material civilization and spiritual civilization is an inevitable requirement, and steadily promoting rural revitalization is an important starting point.

Keywords: Chinese Modernization; Common Prosperity; Historical Logic; Theoretical Logic; Practical Logic.

1. Introduction

Chinese-style modernization theory is one of the party's 20 theoretical innovations. There are significant differences in characteristics between China's modernization and Western modernization. If China completes modernization, it will fulfill its solemn commitment to the people, proving that there is no unique modernization model in the world, thus creating a new form of human civilization. From this perspective, the question "What kind of modernization should China build" is worth exploring and thinking about. The general secretary pointed out in the article "Promoting Common Prosperity in a Solid Way" that "common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism and an important feature of Chinese modernization." [1] This exposition expounds the internal relationship between common prosperity and Chinese modernization, so we must clarify the historical logic, theoretical logic and practical logic of promoting common prosperity in the process of Chinese modernization, and then promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese modernization, and contribute to the exploration of modernization theory and its system by all mankind.

2. Historical Logic of Promoting Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization

The ancients said, "If you want to know the road, you must first make history.". Studying the historical past and mastering the historical laws can provide ideological guidance for the current modernization. The Chinese modernization theory of common prosperity did not come out of thin air, but was a precious achievement that the Communist Party of China (CPC) United and led the people of all ethnic groups throughout the country through ups and downs and perseverance. Looking back at history, it is not

difficult to find that no matter how severe the situation is and how the times change, the CPC can always conform to the development trend, seek innovation and change in time, deeply answer the questions of the times and the people in practice, and finally lead the people of China out of a common prosperity and modernization road with China characteristics.

2.1. New Democratic Revolution Period (1921-1949): Laying the Fundamental Political Premise for Common Prosperity

Since modern times, China has gradually become a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. The people of China are living under the roof, leaking boats and burning coals. The Chinese nation has suffered an unprecedented disaster. Facing the "three mountains" of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, the Chinese nation is sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss of pain. The Westernization School of the landlord class, with the aim of "learning from foreigners and striving for self-improvement", failed to lead China to prosperity because it did not touch the feudal dictatorship system. Because of the weakness of the bourgeoisie, the bourgeois reformists who aimed at saving the nation from extinction failed to mobilize the broad masses of the people and ended in failure. The revolutionaries, represented by Sun Yat-sen, in view of the situation that the land was divided up, beans were cut up and whales were swallowed up, raised their arms and shouted "save the people of Sri Lanka from fire and water, and help the building to collapse", and led the Revolution of 1911. Although the autocratic monarchy system that ruled China for more than 2,000 years was overthrown, the concept of democratic republic was deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, it still failed to change the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social nature of old China, and it could not change the situation that Chinese people were poor and weak. After the failure of the Revolution of 1911, the activities of the bourgeois

revolutionaries and revolutionary Democrats he represented in the domestic political arena have never achieved due results. History calls for true mission bearers, so the CPC came into being in 1921. the CPC people, led by Mao Zedong, realized that in order to accomplish the historical task of national independence and people's liberation, it was necessary to overthrow the "three mountains" that were pressing on the people of China in a revolutionary way. In the program adopted by the First Congress of the Communist Party of China, it was stipulated that "capitalist private ownership should be eliminated, and the means of production such as machinery, land, factories and semi-finished products should be confiscated and turned into public ownership", and it was proposed in the second highest program of the Party that it should gradually reach a communist society.[2] The National Revolution, based on the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, swept the country in 1924, aiming at overthrowing the imperialist powers in China and the Beiyang warlord government under their leadership. During the Agrarian Revolutionary War, Mao Zedong summed up the practical experience of the Jinggangshan struggle and put forward the idea of armed separation of workers and peasants, which closely combined the agrarian revolution, armed struggle and the construction of revolutionary base areas. On this basis, he explored the revolutionary road theory of "rural encircling cities" and developed Marxism-Leninism's theory of "violent revolution". As farmers are the main force of China revolution and the most reliable ally of the proletariat, how to get the peasants out of poverty as soon as possible has become an urgent task. At the beginning of the Agrarian Revolution, the CPC promulgated and implemented the Jinggangshan Land Law, which led farmers to "fight local tyrants" and "divide fields", affirmed the right of farmers to acquire land by revolutionary means, and changed the feudal landlord's land ownership into farmers' land ownership; During the period of War of Resistance against Japan, although the ethnic contradiction between China and Japan became the main contradiction, it was necessary to unite the landlord class to resist Japan, but it was still possible to reduce the pressure on farmers and ask the landlord to reduce rent and interest rates; During the War of Liberation, in order to consolidate the fruits of the revolution and meet farmers' demand for land distribution, the CPC promulgated the Outline of China Land Law, which stipulated that the feudal exploitation system should be completely abolished and "land to the tiller" should be realized.

With the support of the people, the CPC won a great victory in the new-democratic revolution. After the founding of People's Republic of China (PRC), the contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese nation, feudalism and the masses of the people was completely ended. Ending the tragic fate of being invaded and enslaved for more than 100 years after the Opium War; Sovereign independence was truly realized, and the people of China have since firmly held their destiny in their own hands. At the same time, our party led the people of all ethnic groups in China to create a new situation in modernization, initially built a new democratic society with all-round development including economy, politics, culture and other aspects, formed a basic institutional system with distinctive characteristics of the times and nationalities, and laid a fundamental political premise for realizing common prosperity.

2.2. Socialist Revolution and Construction Period (1949-1978): Initiating the Exploration of Common Prosperity

After the founding of New China, the government was harmonious and everything was new. The CPC people with Mao Zedong as the core began to think about how to establish a socialist system in poor and backward agricultural countries from revolutionary struggle. That is, how to find a correct way to lead the broad masses of people to common prosperity is not only related to economic development, but also to the stability of political power. Mao Zedong believes that although the capitalist road can achieve development, it will take a long time and be a painful road. [3] Because capitalists will endlessly accumulate capital and expand reproduction under the dual drive of the law of surplus value and the law of capitalist competition, on the one hand, there is a large surplus of material products, on the other hand, workers are relatively or even absolutely poor. A large number of material products are overstocked, and the advanced productivity brought by mechanized mass production is wasted. The socialization of production requires the coordinated allocation of resources in proportion and the irreconcilable contradiction between private ownership of means of production, and the final result is the periodic economic crisis in capitalist countries. Therefore, in order to avoid this kind of pain, China must establish a brand-new production relationship based on public ownership and laying the institutional premise for realizing common prosperity. In June 1953, Mao Zedong first put forward the general line of "one modernization and three reforms" at the enlarged meeting in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and pointed out that "this general line is a beacon that shines on all our work. If we leave it, we will make right or 'left' mistakes." [4] In order to consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, Mao Zedong advocated guiding farmers to take the road of socialist cooperation and setting up agricultural production cooperatives throughout the country, and stressed that "the socialist transformation of agriculture will be gradually implemented ... and farmers will be able to gradually get rid of poverty and achieve common prosperity and universal prosperity." [5] As the core task of rural work. In his view, agricultural cooperation can exert scale effect, resist the vulnerability of traditional small-scale peasant economy to risks, and provide agricultural surplus necessary for the rapid start of industrialization. At the same time, China has also established a preliminary foundation for national industrialization under the first five-year plan. The total industrial and agricultural output value has increased by 67.8% compared with 1952, exceeding the original plan by 21%. 33 railways have been built and 3 railways have been restored, and about 10,000 kilometers of railway trunk lines, double-track lines and branch lines have been built and repaired, laying an economic foundation for achieving common prosperity. At the end of 1956, on the basis of the completion of the three major transformations, the socialist system was established on the land of China and the socialist revolution won an unprecedented victory.

However, the exploration of common prosperity will not be smooth, especially in the later stage of exploration, and the understanding of common prosperity is absolutely egalitarian. Ignoring the objective law of economic development, it is easy to rush into practice, which affects the progress of China's modernization and common prosperity. Although

there is no doubt about the CPC's original intention of strengthening the country and enriching the people in this exploration process, it still inevitably caused some losses. The fundamental reason for these mistakes lies in the lack of experience in socialist construction and the subjective constraints of superimposed ideology. It is proved unrealistic to engage in egalitarianism under the premise of lack of material conditions to achieve common prosperity.

2.3. The New Period of Reform, Opening-up and Socialist Modernization (1978-2012): Broaden the Way to Achieve Common Prosperity

After two years of bringing order out of chaos and emancipating the mind after the Cultural Revolution, a major strategic decision related to the overall situation was put forward at the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee held in 1978, and it was decided to shift the focus of the whole party's work from "taking class struggle as the key link" to socialist modernization, and at the same time, it was also clear about the tasks of the economic system reform. The communique of the plenary session pointed out that "to realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to greatly improve the productive forces, and it is inevitable to change the production relations and superstructure that are incompatible with the development of productive forces in many ways." [6] This is a valuable experience gained by the collective leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Deng Xiaoping at the core in summing up the mistakes and lessons of the previous stage. With the deepening of reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping creatively put forward the argument that "the essence of socialism is to liberate and develop productive forces, eliminate exploitation and polarization, and finally achieve common prosperity". [7] Linking common prosperity with the essence of socialism reflects the gradual, long-term and arduous economic implications of common prosperity. In 1985, Deng Xiaoping put forward the idea that "getting rich first drives getting rich later", which is a feasible scheme to achieve common prosperity. Its essence lies in encouraging some regions, some enterprises and some people to get rich first by virtue of self-diligent work without violating the law. However, the resulting two-level polarization is not the ultimate goal of getting rich first, but to maintain an appropriate gap in social income, so that the areas that get rich first can influence and help the areas that get rich later, and stimulate the people's creativity and pioneering. Getting rich first is not only an inevitable stage to achieve common prosperity, but also a better way to achieve common prosperity, breaking through the inherent concept of "socialism means averaging" and ignoring the interests of enterprises and workers, which will make the whole national economy develop in a "wave-like" form. The specific measures are expressed in time as the "three-step" development blueprint put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, which not only points out the direction and goal of the country, but also conforms to the development law of our country; In space, it is expressed as the strategic concept of "two overall situations", that is, giving priority to the development of the eastern coastal areas, and then supporting the development of the central and western regions, and finally forming a new pattern of opening up from coastal areas to inland areas. Under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's southern talk and the spirit of the 14th National Congress, China's reform, opening up and socialist modernization

entered a new stage. In 1992, a socialist market economy system was established, which realized a leap from a planned commodity economy to a socialist market economy. With the adjustment and improvement of ownership structure and the development of factor market, it is necessary to reform the corresponding distribution system to adapt to it. The report of the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward for the first time that "in the distribution system, distribution according to work is the main body, supplemented by other distribution methods, giving consideration to efficiency and fairness." [8] Reform the personal income distribution system and establish a wage growth mechanism that adapts to the characteristics of different micro-subjects. At the same time, establish and improve the pension adjustment mechanism, medical insurance system and minimum living security system, so that the basic policies of the social insurance system cover most urban workers and retirees, and the broad masses of the people have achieved a sense of security for the elderly, medical care for the sick and support for the weak. In the process of deepening opening to the outside world, China seized the opportunity of economic globalization, and opened cities from the Yangtze River to inland provincial capitals, to border cities and then to inland cities and counties. Such an open pattern of linkage between the land and the sea and mutual assistance between the east and the west greatly promoted the development of export-oriented economy. After joining the World Trade Organization in 2001, China began to try to seize the initiative in establishing a new international economic order, and attracted foreign investment to rank first among developing countries for many years. In order to reduce the burden on farmers, increase their civil rights, and realize that industry "feeds back" agriculture, the government decided to completely abolish the Agricultural Tax Ordinance in 2006. In addition, we have continuously strengthened the organic combination of top-level design and crossing the river by feeling the stones, and introduced a series of policies to help farmers grow grain subsidies, preferential purchase of agricultural machinery and compulsory education in rural areas, so as to truly build a sustainable modern rural life governance system. These measures have improved the productivity level day by day, thus providing institutional guarantee and accumulating material foundation for realizing common prosperity, allowing the broad masses of the people to share the fruits of development in the process of Chinese modernization, and continuously improving their sense of self-happiness, satisfaction and identity.

After nearly three decades of rapid growth, in 2010, the total GDP of China finally surpassed that of Japan and became the second largest economy in the world after the United States, with great achievements in economic construction and remarkable improvement in people's living standards. However, we should also be prepared for danger in times of peace, and we can clearly see that the willingness of "getting rich first" is low due to "giving priority to efficiency and giving consideration to fairness", and the problems of polarization between the rich and the poor between regions and between urban and rural areas are getting worse. This requires the CPC to explore ways to balance efficiency and fairness, order and vitality. Only by gradually narrowing the social gap in the process of modernization can the road of common prosperity be stable and far-reaching.

2.4. Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Entered a New Era (2012-): Common Prosperity Made More Substantial Progress

After the 18th CPC National Congress, Socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era. Facing a series of profound changes at home and abroad, such as economic development entering a new normal, a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial revolution rising on a global scale, and the rise of anti-globalization thoughts, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman as the core creatively formed Chairman China's characteristic economic thought in the new era, which pointed out the correct direction and provided scientific guidance for doing a good job in economic work in the new era.[9] The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China first put forward the "synchronization of the four modernizations" of industrialization, informationization, urbanization and agricultural modernization, because the modernization process in China is very different from that in western developed countries, which is a "tandem" development process, that is, the four modernizations are developed in sequence.[10] However, China's actual national conditions determine that China's modernization must be a "parallel" and "superimposed" process if it is to give full play to its advantages as a latecomer. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward the concept of green and shared development, adhered to the civilized development path of production development, affluent life and good ecology, correctly handled the relationship between economic development and ecological protection, built a green and low-carbon circular economy development system, satisfied people's pursuit of a better life, and made all people gain more sense in co-construction and sharing, and then made steady progress towards common prosperity. This fully embodies the values of "development for the people", "close dependence on the people" and "people-centered".

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed that the principal contradiction in our society has been transformed into the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced development.[11] This important conclusion reflects that we have a deeper understanding and a more accurate grasp of the economic and social development trend. The change of major social contradictions means that we should make precise efforts on the problem of insufficient development imbalance, and the core of dealing with the problem is to promote high-quality economic growth, improve the quality, efficiency and efficiency of the supply system, constantly stimulate the growth potential of total factor productivity, and lead all the people to achieve common prosperity. This requires focusing on supply-side reform, focusing on improving the quality of opening up and the internal and external linkage of development, building a new open economic system, promoting the construction of a modern economic system, leading the economy from a high-speed growth stage to a high-quality development stage, satisfying people's needs for a better life, and then realizing people's all-round development. First, the CPC clearly adhered to the road of Socialism with Chinese characteristics, and drew a clearer time chart for realizing common prosperity. With the CPC constantly coordinating the domestic and international

situations, the historic task of building a well-off society in an all-round way has finally been completed. China has also changed from the largest poverty-stricken country in the world more than 40 years ago to the largest model of poverty alleviation in the world. The United Nations poverty reduction goal was achieved ten years ahead of schedule, 98.99 million rural poor people were lifted out of poverty, the first century-long struggle goal was achieved, absolute poverty was completely eradicated, and all people made substantial progress in common prosperity. The second is to narrow the regional development gap and solve the problem of disorderly development and vicious competition in the region. Gradually promote the integrated development of major national regional strategies, establish a unified inter-provincial planning and implementation coordination mechanism and benefit sharing mechanism, take the major strategies such as "the belt and road initiative" construction, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area construction and the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt as the guide, and accelerate the modernization of the east, the development of the western region, the rise of the central region and the revitalization of the northeast, improve the infrastructure network, accelerate the construction of regional hubs, and promote mutual complementarity and integration among regions to meet the objective needs of coordinated regional development in the new era.[12] The third is to strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization. Consolidate the party's leading position and discourse power in the ideological field, carry forward the excellent Chinese traditional culture, enhance the influence of Chinese civilization, and carry out the education of "four virtues" and "four histories" under the guidance of socialist values to supplement the "calcium" of the spirit. We have strengthened our cultural self-confidence, literary and artistic creation has flourished, the level of public cultural services has been continuously improved, and cultural undertakings and industries have continued to prosper. The fourth is to give full play to the role of demonstration and promote the formation of more experiences and models that can be replicated and promoted. For example, support Zhejiang to build a high-quality demonstration zone for common prosperity, Shenzhen to build a pioneering demonstration zone for Socialism with Chinese characteristics, and Pudong New Area to lead the socialist modernization drive with high-level reform and opening up, and constantly enrich the practical connotation of taking the Chinese modernization road of common prosperity. The fifth is to strengthen the construction of ecological civilization. Focus on solving outstanding environmental problems, vigorously promote the construction of beautiful China, strive to create a livable and suitable urban landscape pattern, and promote the continuous improvement of ecological environment quality.

3. Theoretical Logic of Promoting Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization

In a narrow sense, the word logic refers to the law of thinking and clarifies the causal relationship of things themselves. Since ancient times, human beings have hoped to find laws by refining the logic in life, so that human beings can better understand the world and move from passive to active, which profoundly reflects the rational spirit of human

beings. And why can we promote common prosperity in the process of Chinese modernization? Or is there a causal relationship between the two? The author believes that it can be carried out from four aspects. First, the modernization of the inheritance and development of Marx's theory of common prosperity must aim at achieving common prosperity; Second, socialist modernization must aim at achieving common prosperity; Third, people-centered modernization must aim at achieving common prosperity; Fourth, the modernization that gives consideration to fairness and efficiency must aim at achieving common prosperity.

3.1. The Modernization of the Inheritance and Development of Marx's Theory of Common Prosperity Must Aim at Achieving Common Prosperity

Hegel's philosophy, which is the epitome of German classical philosophy, has deeply influenced Marx in his youth study stage. Especially after Hegel's death, Marx who joined "young Hegelians" was troubled by "self-consciousness", but the dialectical and critical power of denying dialectics attracted Marx to apply it to the analysis of social ills independently. During his tenure as editor-in-chief of *Rheinische Zeitung*, he constantly paid attention to the problems of forest theft and the poverty situation of grape farmers along the Mosel River. In October 1842, Marx wrote the article "Debate on the Law of Forest Theft", which described that the customary rights of the poor at the bottom of the class, such as picking up dead branches and wild fruits, were upgraded to "theft", that is, "the trees that were regarded as gods won, but people became victims and failed". [13] Marx condemned the legislature for favoring the interests of forest owners. "[14] The law not only recognizes their legal rights, but also often recognizes their unreasonable desires." The hierarchical state is just a tool for the big private owners to rule and plunder the people. The poverty situation of grape farmers along the Moser River prompted Marx to conclude that the poverty problem cannot be solved by relying on the existing political state, and new solutions must be found. The reflection on these social problems made Marx realize the huge gap between Hegel's rationalistic national view and reality. Metaphysical philosophical terms such as "self-awareness" and "rational spirit" could not solve the "material benefit problem" at all. The sharp social contradiction caused by Matthew effect that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer stimulated Marx to solve this "problem". Young Marx understood the "material benefit problem" as "poverty problem". In his youth, Marx voiced for the oppressed working people at the bottom of society, laying a political stance for human liberation. Solving the "material benefit problem" was also his initial motivation for starting economic research. The final solution of this problem became a key step for Marx to conceive common prosperity and move towards communism. To sum up, as a Marxist political party, the modernization of the CPC's construction is bound to inherit and develop Marx's theory of common prosperity, so realizing common prosperity is the proper meaning.

3.2. Socialist Modernization Must Aim at Achieving Common Prosperity

Judging from the current economic and social development, the western modernization model has become a "typical sample" for many developing countries after World War II.

The far-reaching influence of the western capitalist modernization model is mainly due to the great economic achievements made by western countries in modernization in the process of "shunting" civilizations between East and West since modern times. [15] However, regardless of the actual national conditions, mechanical "takenism" can not only achieve "overtaking in corners", but also lead to many social ills, such as the dilemma of excessive gap between the rich and the poor in the process of economic development. If China, as a socialist country, wants to realize modernization, highlight the superiority of the socialist system and break the "conclusion of the end of history", it must have characteristics different from western modernization, that is, to realize the modernization of common prosperity. Looking back on the past, we experienced difficulties and twists and turns, made great strides and made brilliant achievements. This is an epoch-making historical period in the history of the Chinese nation. Over the past 40 years of reform and opening-up, earth-shaking changes have taken place in China. the CPC has created a socialist market economic system, won the battle against poverty that has attracted worldwide attention, achieved the great feat of building a well-off society in an all-round way, won popular support and social stability, created a new situation in building a modern country, and the socialist system has become more mature and perfect. This has not only enabled the people of China to realize their long-cherished wish for a thousand years, but also provided China wisdom for other developing countries in the world to move toward modernization, greatly inspired the world socialist movement, and profoundly answered the important topic of "what is socialism and how to build it". After the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's future development goal will be to build a socialist modern country in an all-round way, which requires that we should further concentrate on solving more hidden but deeper relative poverty on the premise of solving absolute poverty, and we must not have the phenomenon that "the wine in Zhumen stinks and the meat in the road freezes to death". To sum up, the modernization of socialist countries must be continuously promoted with the goal of achieving common prosperity, which is a crucial basic dimension of the future society. We should learn from the beneficial achievements and mistakes of human civilization in the process of modernization, enhance our sense of responsibility and hardship, and strive to overcome the development defects of contemporary society, so as to finally achieve a "good life" of common prosperity.

3.3. People-centered Modernization Must Aim at Achieving Common Prosperity

The word "modernization" originated from the west and refers to the profound changes in politics, economy, ideology and other fields brought about by the rapid growth of productivity after the industrial revolution. The capitalist system and industrial civilization in the modern sense have become a mode of production and development widely adopted by all countries in the world, which pursues the maximization of surplus value, that is, centering on the logic of capital expansion. Under the guidance of such logic, the gap between the rich and the poor in society will be too large, and most people's labor will be materialized. People are only the means of capital expansion and profit-making, and they get the development of things at the expense of self-development. "Human construction" lags behind "material

construction", and the final result is that only a few people can achieve individual development, and most people can only achieve one-sided development or even abnormal development. Western modernization centered on capital logic puts the importance of economic wealth in the first place, which violates the principle that human development is the ultimate goal, and there is a huge difference between "people" and "things". Therefore, people-centered Chinese modernization must adhere to "people-oriented", that is, everything is for people, and the pursuit of the most reasonable, efficient, economical and effective in the process of economic development, to avoid the alienation of people in the growth of material wealth, and to achieve common prosperity as the goal of modernization, so as to surpass the existing modern academic theory system and make the humanistic logic with China characteristics shine in the world. Marx and Engels also pointed out in the communist party Declaration that the future communist society "will be such a consortium, where the free development of everyone is the condition for the free development of all people." [16] To sum up, people-centered modernization must be continuously promoted with the goal of achieving common prosperity.

3.4. Modernization that Takes Both Fairness and Efficiency into Consideration Must Aim at Achieving Common Prosperity

Looking at the word common prosperity separately, one is common, and the other is prosperity. The former reflects the relations of production, while the latter reflects the productive forces. Therefore, common prosperity is closely related to productive forces and relations of production. Pursuing economic development and promoting social equity are both major issues to achieve common prosperity, but the emphasis is different in different periods to achieve common prosperity. In the stage of low per capita national income, in order to establish an economic foundation as soon as possible and change the face of poverty and backwardness, it is usually to maintain a certain tolerance for the gap between the rich and the poor and achieve rapid economic growth, and at this time, the issue of social equity is ignored. However, at the stage of high per capita national income, the gap between the rich and the poor is too large, which is not conducive to the benign development of modernization and is easy to stimulate social class contradictions. The "February 28th Phenomenon" between the rich and the poor hinders the benign development of modernization in the following aspects: First, it distorts the social value orientation, and the spread of thinking concepts such as "Buddhism", "corruption" and "lying flat" is getting worse and worse. Young laborers no longer expect to get rich through labor, lose the initiative to work hard, and the mobility of the whole society is reduced. Second, the effective demand of society is insufficient. According to the theory of diminishing marginal propensity to consume in neoclassical economics, the rich have a large marginal propensity to save and a small marginal propensity to consume, while the poor are just the opposite. That is, the rich have the ability to consume but prefer to save, while the poor have the desire to consume but are unable to consume, which will eventually lead to insufficient effective demand in society and a sluggish consumer market. In 2019, China's per capita GDP broke through the \$10,000 mark for the first time, the people's quality of life was further improved, and the per capita gross national income reached the upper-middle level, so it was faced with the urgent task of crossing the "middle income

trap". The key lies in avoiding over-reliance on natural resources and demographic dividend in the process of economic growth, and paying attention to the fairness and sustainability of development, so as to finally boost the domestic "domestic demand train", get rid of the "middle income trap" and gradually complete the modernization of developed countries. Then, under the guidance of the principle of combining fairness with growth, gradually overcoming the polarization between the rich and the poor is the realistic path to get rid of the "trap". To sum up, the modernization that gives consideration to fairness and efficiency must aim at achieving common prosperity, and only in this way can we realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese modernization.

4. Practical Logic of Promoting Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization

In the course of the CPC's century-long exploration of the Chinese-style modernization road to achieve common prosperity, it shows a kind of road consciousness and political necessity. This is not only distinct from the basic characteristics of western modernization, but also highlights the superiority of the socialist system. Only when we know "how to succeed" in the past can we know "how to continue to succeed" in the future. It is of great value to grasp the practical logic of promoting common prosperity in the process of Chinese modernization through historical experience and theoretical theory, which is of great significance to realize common prosperity and promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

4.1. Adhering to the Centralized and Unified Leadership of the Party is the Fundamental Guarantee for Achieving Common Prosperity

As far as the party's purpose is concerned, the CPC's fundamental purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly, and the phenomenon of social polarization between the rich and the poor and being unkind to the rich is contrary to the party's purpose; As far as the nature of the party is concerned, the CPC is a Marxist political party, and the highest ideal and ultimate goal of the party is to realize communism, which is consistent with the logic of realizing common prosperity; As far as historical experience is concerned, the key to China's sustainable development is the leadership of the Party. Without the leadership of the CPC, the whole society would be unstable or even fragmented, and there would be no way to talk about natural Chinese modernization. The general secretary of the chairman pointed out that "the party, government, military and civilian studies, east, west, north and south, the party is leading everything." [17] The CPC is the backbone of the people, and a stable political situation and a united social environment are guaranteed in China. Looking back on the party's 100-year history, Mao Zedong led the people of the whole country to the road of socialist harmony; Deng Xiaoping's reform and opening up, opening up the road to Socialism with Chinese characteristics; Jiang Zemin demanded that both efficiency and fairness should be taken into account, so that the fruits of reform and development can benefit all the people; People-oriented, scientific and sustainable development in Hu Jintao; Chairman accurately helps the poor and builds a well-off society in an all-round

way. It is not difficult to find that common prosperity has become the CPC's unswerving goal. After several generations of leaders' exploration and practice, the goal and path of common prosperity have become clearer and clearer. I believe that as long as the CPC's leadership is adhered to for a long time and never wavered, the institutional advantage of socialism concentrating on doing great things will be brought into play, and the dream of common prosperity will certainly be realized.

4.2. Perfecting the Socialist Market Economic System and Distribution System is the Institutional Guarantee for Realizing Common Prosperity

The course of Chinese modernization towards common prosperity warns us that only by taking economic construction as the center can we constantly consolidate the material foundation and make a big cake. This objectively requires constantly improving the socialist market economic system, allowing the market to play a decisive role in resource allocation and better playing the role of the government. The two cannot be offside, absent or misplaced. Because in the period of commodity economy, the great variety of material products makes human beings gradually get rid of the pressure of survival. The consequence of studying scientific and cultural knowledge more time is that a large number of workers enter the production field in the form of mental labor, and many new and efficient labor materials are created by mental workers. The scientific and technological revolution has made the improvement of social productivity unprecedented, and the growth mechanism of productivity has changed from the level of labor materials to the level of workers. Therefore, if socialist society wants to achieve common prosperity and move towards modernization, it must take all measures to mobilize people's enthusiasm and creativity. The classical socialist planned economic system can achieve development advantages in a specific period, such as the determination of national industrialization strategy. The establishment of a planned economic system can ensure that the country has a strong ability to mobilize and allocate resources, so that scarce resources can be allocated to the industries with the highest priority. However, in the long run, the planned economic system gradually exposes its own disadvantages, such as unreasonable planned distribution caused by information asymmetry, and the enthusiasm and creativity of microeconomic entities are suppressed. [18] The planned economy, which was originally used to overcome the "anarchy" in the production field, led to the "government-only state" in the social production field because of the increase of the main body of production factors. The classical socialist planned economic system can't liberate the productive forces well. The biggest feature of the market economy system lies in its encouragement to people, and its own competition rules of survival of the fittest can fully display personal wisdom. The dual combination of socialism and market economy has innovated the development mode and realized the China of Marxism. The socialist market economic system can give full play to the government's own advantages and help people with weak ability to enhance their labor ability; Using the unique characteristics of market economy, people with strong ability are encouraged to interpret their talents. Socialist market economy promotes the organic combination of "promising government" and "effective market". At the same time, due to the capitalist private ownership of the means of

production, the relationship between labor and capital is fundamentally opposed, and sharing and common prosperity cannot become the inherent characteristics of the capitalist system. The socialist system is different. Adhering to public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work is conducive to mobilizing all workers, bridging the polarization caused by relying solely on the market economy and ensuring the sustainability of the modernization road towards common prosperity.

With Socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era, China's total GDP has reached 120 trillion yuan, and its comprehensive national strength has been significantly enhanced, laying a material foundation for building a socialist modern country in an all-round way. "Making a big cake" is already a necessary and insufficient condition for realizing common prosperity, while "dividing the cake well" is a sufficient condition for realizing Chinese modernization and common prosperity. We must make great efforts to improve the distribution system. Only by improving the distribution system can we further mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and give full play to the role of human resources and human capital. To build a rational distribution pattern, we must adhere to distribution according to work as the main body. Marx concentrated on his understanding of fairness and justice in the article Critique of Gotha Program, and thought that although distribution according to work could not achieve substantive equality, it at least achieved formal justice. That is to say, the historical justice of distribution according to work is not denied, and "more work, more gain", "less work, less gain" and "no work, no work" are the fairest distribution methods except distribution according to need. The distribution mode with distribution according to work as the main body conforms to the basic national conditions that China is in the primary stage of socialism, encourages hard work to get rich, promotes fair opportunities, and makes the labor spirit of advocating, loving and working hard become a common practice in the whole society. Second, adhere to the coexistence of multiple modes of distribution. In the early stage of reform and opening-up, there was a dispute about whether capital, technology, land and other factors of production could participate in distribution. At that time, the debate mainly focused on whether they should be included in the socialist public ownership economy for research. Later, with the in-depth development of China's economic system reform and the gradual liberalization of the policy of opening to the outside world, the private possession and use of these means of production have undergone a fundamental change. In the 1982 constitutional amendment, the provision of "insisting on the distribution system with distribution according to work as the main body and multiple modes of distribution coexisting" was added, which means that the factors of production are no longer limited to traditional labor. Distribution according to various factors of production is not only the inevitable result of the existence of other forms of ownership economy and diversified modes of operation, but also the objective need of developing socialist market economy. While implementing distribution according to work, we should give consideration to the interests of investors, managers and laborers, mobilize all positive factors conducive to development, make use of all available resources, explore ways to increase the factor income of low- and middle-income people and the property income of urban and rural residents, and promote common prosperity in an orderly manner. [19]

4.3. Coordinating Material Civilization and Spiritual Civilization is an Inevitable Requirement for Achieving Common Prosperity

The ultimate goal of socialist common prosperity is to realize the all-round development of human beings, and material prosperity is the primary content of common prosperity. But if there is only material abundance, then this abundance is obviously contrary to the concept of modern civilization. With the deepening of China's reform and opening-up, our people have achieved great material wealth, but to some extent, there has been confusion and confusion in spiritual pursuit, and the "tentacles" of capital seeking profits have gradually eroded into various fields. People's nihilism, "levelism", utilitarianism, and indulgence are inadvertently breeding and spreading, and spiritual life has become a "forgotten corner", and profit-seeking has become the value norm that dominates some people's behavior. If we want to get out of the "spiritual dilemma", we must make the spirit rich, which is the only way to create a good social atmosphere and condense the national spirit. Highly prosperous material and spiritual civilization is not only an important feature of China's modernization, but also the meaning of realizing the common prosperity of all people. General Secretary Chairman also pointed out that "to meet people's new expectations for a better life, we must provide rich spiritual food." [20] Specifically, we should maintain a reasonable tension between using capital and restricting capital, and set up a "traffic light" system for capital. Although the capital logic under the socialist market economy is essentially different from capitalism, the price mechanism is the core mechanism of the operation of the market economy, and the nature of capital is still profit-seeking and expanding. The power of capital is a double-edged sword for China's modernization. On the one hand, foreign capital and private capital have continuously activated the "one pool of spring water" for China's development, helping China to achieve remarkable achievements, and in just a few decades, it has become the second largest economy in the world; On the other hand, it has brought some negative consequences to people's spiritual life. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly understand and grasp the characteristics and behavior rules of capital, prevent the disorderly expansion of capital, strive to avoid its negative effects, provide legal protection for the development of market economy, prohibit capital from pursuing profits at the expense of transcending moral bottom line and legal norms, and break free from the "chain" of capital's spiritual slavery to human beings. Second, actively cultivate and develop cultural industries and tourism industries. Strengthen the management and standardization of the cultural market, absorb and learn from the achievements of modern outstanding civilization, promote the rational development and utilization of social and cultural resources, and improve social and economic benefits. In addition, we should also strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, highlight humanistic care, and form a social atmosphere of seeking truth, being pragmatic, worshipping goodness and harmony. The third is to establish diversified success criteria. Everyone is not required to deliberately repeat others' road to success, or to evaluate and measure themselves by others' standards, so as to guide people to form a non-utilitarian outlook on life, values and world outlook.

4.4. Steadily Promoting Rural Revitalization is an Important Starting Point for Realizing Common Prosperity

After the great victory in the fight against poverty, comprehensively promoting rural revitalization is a historic shift in the focus of the work concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers. China has been a traditional agricultural country since ancient times, with a vast territory and rich natural resources. The countryside is the birthplace of Chinese traditional civilization, and rural prosperity is the core feature of prosperous history. Looking back on the stormy course of rural governance in the CPC in the past century, from land ownership reform to agricultural collectivization to rural market-oriented reform to poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, the CPC kept advancing with the times, exploring and innovating, and led the peasants out of an unprecedented road of rural development with China characteristics. [21] The common prosperity of all people is the common prosperity of all people, including farmers, but the problem of insufficient development imbalance in China is still outstanding, especially in rural areas. Therefore, the key to the realization of common prosperity lies in the rural revitalization, and solidly promoting the rural revitalization strategy is an important starting point for realizing Chinese modernization and common prosperity. [22] First, we should expand the dimension of raising start-up funds and constantly improve rural infrastructure construction. The contradiction between the limited financial resources and supply capacity of local governments and the public goods attributes of rural infrastructure is one of the main reasons for the insufficient total investment in rural infrastructure in China. All kinds of agricultural commercial banks should be based on the characteristics of rural township infrastructure construction projects and business entities, and gradually strengthen the credit supply of rural agricultural infrastructure under the conditions of satisfying supervision and risk control, and cut down the loan procedures to make farmers clear and clear. [23] The second is to establish a performance evaluation system for rural infrastructure projects. Correctly evaluating the investment value is an important prerequisite for improving the efficiency of rural infrastructure construction and the accuracy of the use of financial funds. It is necessary to adopt a performance evaluation management mechanism at all stages, formulate clear and measurable indicators, comprehensively and accurately evaluate the various stages of project procurement preparation, formal construction, completion improvement and delivery operation, and build a closed-loop system of performance management before, during and after the event to ensure the level of rural infrastructure construction and operational efficiency. At the same time, it is necessary to choose a suitable performance evaluation method for rural infrastructure projects. Because most of the achievements of rural infrastructure projects are public welfare, the evaluation of their comprehensive benefits cannot simply be based on economic development benefits, but must comprehensively consider ecological sustainability benefits, social communication benefits and other aspects. The third is to give full play to the main role of farmers' construction and encourage villagers to participate in the construction of rural civilization independently. Rural areas are farmers' rural areas, and giving play to the role of farmers as the main body has reduced the cost of reform. It is necessary to constantly improve the expression mechanism of

farmers' needs and preferences, understand farmers' real demands through collective meetings of villagers, door-to-door visits, questionnaires and other forms, encourage farmers to participate in democratic decision-making independently, adopt the method of "one thing, one discussion", attach importance to farmers' right to speak in the field of grassroots rural construction, give play to the role of rural sages in "feeding back" their hometowns, create a positive atmosphere, and attract more young people to return home. At the same time, we should make full use of the consanguinity of clan system and establish village rules and regulations in line with socialist core values. The fourth is to accelerate the development of professional farmers' projects and cultivate new farmers' teams that meet the requirements of modern agricultural production in various ways. For farmers with primary and junior high school education, technical and practical training should be given priority; For people with high school education or above, priority is given to innovative and scientific training.

5. Conclusion

Report to the 20th CPC National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward that Chinese modernization is the modernization of the common prosperity of all the people, and it is necessary to promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese modernization. This is not only a profound change related to China's overall development, but also an important deployment for building a socialist modern country in an all-round way. Looking back on the history of the party in the past century, we should see that solidly promoting common prosperity is a dynamic and long-term process, which is contained in the process of socialist modernization. We must firmly grasp the basic national conditions in the primary stage of socialism, seek truth from facts, and make contributions for a long time. The Chinese-style modernization theory of common prosperity has realized the inheritance and development of Marx's theory of common prosperity. China's future modernization is socialist modernization, people-centered modernization, and modernization that gives consideration to fairness and efficiency. All of these are aimed at achieving common prosperity, and the values of Chinese-style modernization and common prosperity are highly coupled. Although some achievements have been made on the road to common prosperity, the domestic and international situation is unpredictable. The task of basically realizing socialist modernization in 2035 and building a socialist modernization power with common prosperity for all people in 2050 is still arduous and arduous, and there are still many "hard bones" to gnaw on the road. We must firmly adhere to the CPC's leadership, constantly improve the socialist market economic system and income distribution system, coordinate the construction of material and spiritual civilization, solidly promote rural revitalization, and constantly liberate and develop productive forces in high-quality development under the guidance of new development concepts. We firmly believe that we will be able to take the "rich road" of our generation and the future phased goals will certainly come as scheduled.

References

- [1] Chairman: solidly promoting common prosperity, Qiushi, No.20, 2021.
- [2] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Literature Research Office: Selected Important Documents Since the Founding of the Party (Volume 1), Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2011, page 1.
- [3] Mao Zedong: Collected Works of Mao Zedong (Volume 6), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1999, p. 299.
- [4] Editorial Department of Learning Magazine: Compilation of Reading Documents of Socialist Education Curriculum (Part I), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1957, p. 341.
- [5] Mao Zedong: Collected Works of Mao Zedong (Volume 6), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1999, p. 442.
- [6] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Literature Research Office: Selected Works of Important Documents Since the Third Plenary Session (I), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1982, p. 4.
- [7] Deng Xiaoping: Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (Volume 3), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1993, p. 373.
- [8] Jiang Zemin: Selected Works of Jiang Zemin (Volume 1), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2006, p. 227.
- [9] Zhao Xuejun: "China's high-quality economic development has taken firm steps", People's Forum, No.24, 2022.
- [10] Hu Jintao: Selected Works of Hu Jintao (Volume 3), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2016, p. 628.
- [11] Chairman: "Winning the battle to build a well-off society in an all-round way and winning the great victory of Socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era: a report in The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China", Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2017, p. 10.
- [12] Chloe Wang: The Core Connotation and Realization Path of Common Prosperity, Oriental Forum, No.6, 2022.
- [13] Complete Works of Marx and Engels (Volume 1), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1995, p. 243.
- [14] Complete Works of Marx and Engels (Volume 1), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1995, p. 144.
- [15] Guo Han and Ren Baoping: Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization: Practice Course and Path Selection, Reform, No.7, 2022.h.
- [16] Collected Works of Marx and Engels (Volume 1), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2009, p. 53.
- [17] Chairman: Chairman's Talk on Governing the Country (Volume 3), Beijing: foreign languages press, 2020, p. 85.
- [18] He Junying: Marx's Thought of Common Prosperity and Its Practical Path in Contemporary China, Journal of Guangxi Institute of Socialism, No.5, 2020.
- [19] Chairman: Hold High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Strive in Unity to Build a Modern Socialist Country in All Respects: A Report in The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China(CPC), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2022, p. 47.
- [20] Chairman: "Winning the battle to build a well-off society in an all-round way and winning the great victory of Socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era: a report in The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China", Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2017, p. 27.
- [21] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council: Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Implementing Rural Revitalization Strategy, People's Daily, February 5, 2018.
- [22] Fan Xinmo: Rural Infrastructure Construction under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy --From the

Perspective of Public Economics, Reform and Strategy, No.9, 2018.

- [23] Chairman: Hold High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Strive in Unity to Build a Modern Socialist Country in All Respects: A Report in The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China(CPC), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2022, p. 22.