

Xi Jinping's Idea of Common Prosperity and Its Contemporary Values

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Abstract: Common prosperity is not only the essential requirement of socialism, but also the original intention and mission of the Communist Party of China. In the new era, the Marxist idea of common prosperity and the idea of common prosperity in China's excellent traditional culture constitute the formation logic of Xi Jinping's common prosperity thought, and Xi Jinping profoundly grasps the practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, making new supplements to the content of Marxist common prosperity thinking, and making the theoretical system of common prosperity more complete. Xi Jinping has made many original contributions to the Marxist idea of common prosperity, which has great value of the times.

Keywords: Common prosperity, New Era, Xi Jinping, Era value.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of China's economy and changes in the main social contradictions, more complex social problems have emerged than before. The leadership of the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has made a profound analysis of the current situation of contemporary Chinese society and put forward the assertion that promoting common prosperity for all people can effectively solve the current social problems, making a new interpretation of the common prosperity issue. It is of high theoretical and practical value to promote common prosperity in China by deeply grasping the formation logic and main contents of Xi Jinping's thought of common prosperity.

2. The Generative Logic of Xi Jinping's Thought of Common Wealth

Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity is a correctness and innovation of the Marxist idea of common prosperity, a critique and inheritance of the traditional Chinese culture's idea of common prosperity, and a positive response to the new contradictions of the new era.

2.1. Theoretical Logic: The Righteous Innovation of the Marxist Idea of Common Wealth

In his draft of the Critique of Political Economy, Marx pointed out that in the future society "the development of the productive forces of society will be so rapid that, despite the fact that production will be aimed at the prosperity of all people," he said. Marx spoke highly of the development of the productive forces in the future society, and believed that the ultimate goal of the future society is to achieve the common prosperity of the people. On the basis of Marx and Engels' assertion of common prosperity, Lenin, taking into account the specific situation of the Soviet Union at that time, further proposed that "only socialism enables all workers to live the best and happiest life." Although Lenin did not exactly mention "common prosperity", "all workers" already revealed the relevant information of common prosperity, fully demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system. After the

reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping believed that common prosperity is the essence of socialism and pointed out that "the greatest superiority of socialism is common prosperity, which is one of the essentials of socialism." In the new era, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized the concept of shared development and adherence to social justice, and he believes that this era is "an era in which people of all nationalities are united in their struggle to create a better life and gradually achieve common prosperity for all people."

2.2. Historical Logic: The Critical Inheritance of Common Wealth in Traditional Chinese Culture

Culture is increasingly becoming an important intangible weapon for economic, political and social development, and the idea of common wealth in traditional Chinese culture has become one of the theoretical foundations of Xi Jinping's idea of common wealth. During the Qin and Han dynasties, the "Rites of Passage" proposed that "the world is a commonwealth when the Great Way is practiced", and this article depicted the "commonwealth" society in many details, describing a beautiful picture of a peaceful life without oppression and exploitation. "This essay depicts a beautiful picture of a society without oppression and exploitation, where everyone lives together in peace, and arouses people's desire for a life in which the world is common. During the Wei and Jin dynasties, Tao Yuanming's "Records of Peach Blossom Source" painted a beautiful picture of a self-sufficient and enjoyable life for everyone, reflecting people's aspiration for a life of freedom and equality. During the Song Dynasty, the peasant class revolted against the oppression of the feudal society and raised the slogan of "I am sick of the inequality between the rich and the poor, now I will make it even for you", reflecting the strong desire of the peasant class to achieve common prosperity. During the late Qing Dynasty, Kang Youwei advocated democracy and equality in "Confucius' Reformation". In "The Book of the Commonwealth", he painted a picture of a commonwealth society without oppression and where everyone is equal. Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity is an inheritance and critique of the traditional Chinese culture of "the world is public". Xi Jinping pointed out that common prosperity is "a

basic ideal of our people since ancient times", showing the strong desire of the Chinese people to achieve common prosperity.

2.3. Realistic logic: a positive response to the changing social contradictions in the new era

With the development of the times, China's social contradictions have changed, the country's policy has also undergone significant changes, in order to better resolve domestic contradictions, General Secretary Xi Jinping put the promotion of common prosperity on the agenda and pointed out; "to adapt to the changes in the main contradictions of our society and better meet the growing needs of the people for a better life, we must promote the common prosperity of all the people as the focus of people's happiness". Since the reform and opening up, with the joint efforts of the general public, advanced science and technology have greatly improved the productivity level of China, the GDP has increased rapidly, and the living standard of urban and rural residents has improved greatly compared with that before, which has provided a solid material basis for promoting common prosperity in the new era; however, there are still problems of unbalanced and insufficient development of productivity in China. The gap between the rich and the poor between the eastern and western regions and between urban and rural areas is still very wide, and these problems are huge obstacles for the people of the country to lead a good life. Therefore, promoting common prosperity can better solve the problem of unbalanced and insufficient development.

3. The Main Content of Xi Jinping's Thought of Common Wealth

3.1. The contemporary connotation of common wealth

3.1.1. Common prosperity is comprehensive prosperity

Xi Jinping pointed out that "only when the construction of both material and spiritual civilization is well underway, when the material and spiritual strength of the country is enhanced, and when the material and spiritual lives of the people of all nationalities are improved, can the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics move forward smoothly". A high degree of material and spiritual civilization is both the goal of China's modernization and an important element of common prosperity. It is one-sided to rely solely on developing the productive forces and raising the economic level, or regulating social income through the distribution mechanism to narrow the income gap of people, so as to achieve common prosperity for people. The people at large have a growing demand for material goods and an increasing demand for spiritual goods. Common prosperity starts from the problem of productive forces, but increasingly it will develop into the problem of social relations of production. According to Marx, "The essence of man is not an abstraction inherent in a single person; in its reality, it is the sum of all social relations." Common prosperity, as an inevitable proposition of China's modernization, should be promoted in an integrated and coordinated manner from many aspects, including political, social, cultural and ecological.

3.1.2. Shared prosperity is progressive prosperity

The realization of common prosperity does not happen overnight, but is implemented in stages and in a gradual

manner. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized in "Solidly Promoting Common Wealth" that we should study in depth the goals of different stages and promote common wealth in phases. The realization of the goal of achieving common prosperity can be divided into three stages: common building, common sharing and common wealth. Shared construction is the primary stage of realizing common prosperity. Shared construction can greatly liberate the productive forces and can provide the material basis for the realization of common prosperity; sharing is the necessary way to realize common prosperity. Currently, China has entered a new era and the main social contradiction has changed, so shared development has become the key to solve the main social contradiction; common prosperity is the ultimate purpose of realizing common prosperity. Common wealth is not simultaneous affluence, but the process of the first rich leading the second rich. History and practice show that in the process of industrialization, the income of residents is not equal but different, and its characteristics are in the shape of "inverted U", that is to say, the income of residents will tend to increase first and then decrease. However, as the overall economic level increases, the income level of most regions and people will also increase accordingly, and the common prosperity will gradually be achieved.

3.1.3. Shared prosperity is not simultaneous prosperity

Common prosperity is not "eating a big pot of rice" or egalitarianism, but under the condition of guaranteeing equal development opportunities for all members of society, recognizing the differences of individuals and the differences in the amount of wealth acquired due to the different abilities and the degree of hard work of individuals, that is to say, common prosperity is not "robbing the rich to help the poor". Throughout the development of human society, common prosperity will also evolve, and the criteria for judging the achievement of common prosperity will be different at different stages of social development. In today's society, there are great differences in the social classes, education and labor positions that people are in. Therefore, it is impossible to achieve simultaneous affluence for all people, nor can all social conditions that hinder simultaneous affluence be eliminated. In the period of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we still have to encourage a few people to get rich first to a certain extent, only that compared to the past, more attention is paid to the role of the first rich to help and drive the second rich. The reason why we oppose uniform egalitarianism is that it will hinder people's enthusiasm and creativity in their work, which is not conducive to "making the cake bigger" and will have a negative impact on the realization of common prosperity. Even if China has achieved common prosperity, people's income levels will vary according to their social classes, and a new round of relative disparities will be formed, which is undisputed.

3.2. The Practical Path to Common Wealth

3.2.1. Promoting common prosperity in high quality

Productivity is the material basis for achieving common prosperity. In today's society, China's economic development has entered a new normal, changing from the previous pursuit of economic speed to the pursuit of economic quality development. High-quality development caters to the transformation of people's needs for a better life and the development of the five new development concepts. To continuously implement the new development concept, innovation, green, coordination, sharing, development as a

whole, into the process of economic development, through the high quality of economic development to break the unbalanced and insufficient development, effectively promote the development of productive forces, and grow the material basis for achieving common prosperity. To promote common prosperity in high quality, we should also build a new development pattern, take the domestic market as the main body, greatly enhance social productivity, competitiveness and sustainability of domestic enterprises by attracting foreign capital, technology and resources, and smooth the international circulation, accelerate the upgrading of industrial structure of domestic enterprises, continuously improve the competitiveness and influence of domestic enterprises in the international market, and continuously expand the international market to achieve common prosperity. Provide sufficient power.

3.2.2. Build an income distribution system that reflects efficiency and promotes fairness

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that the three distributions should be coordinated. First, improve the initial distribution, to be oriented by fair efficiency, in the process of initial distribution, increase the proportion of labor compensation in the initial distribution, and increase the protection of the legitimate fruits of labor. Second, to reform redistribution, the government plays an important role in the field of redistribution, to build a redistribution mechanism with the goal of common prosperity, to appropriately raise the starting point of taxation, to actively play the role of taxation in regulating the income gap, to increase the government's efforts in social security, to increase the basic construction of people's livelihood, to increase the proportion of funds in the fields of education, housing, employment and health care, and to build a more reflective fair and inclusive community security system, making the general public gain more happiness and security in high quality. Third, to promote the third distribution, the third distribution is a supplement to the first and second distribution, and an important driving force for promoting common prosperity in the new era. To give full play to the third distribution, it is necessary to strictly manage the entire charitable fund management institution, make the supporting system for social organizations or individuals, charitable institutions and fund management more perfect, and ensure the transparency of the entire charitable donation process.

3.2.3. Promote equalization of basic public services

Among all the policies of the Chinese government, the equalization of basic public services is the most livelihood-oriented policy, which is universal in nature and guarantees that every citizen can enjoy the most basic public services. In other words, every citizen in society can meet their basic needs for survival and development by virtue of this policy. The equalization of basic public affluence provided by the government enables people to obtain the most basic happy life before they get material and spiritual wealth through their own labor to obtain a happy life, and this most basic happy life will continue to improve with the improvement of the government's public service level. It will become better. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that "we must do more to benefit the people's livelihood and solve more of their worries, and promote social justice by making up for the shortcomings of the people's livelihood in development. In education, medical care and pensions, the role of public services is universal and bottomless, and in housing, the positioning that houses are for living and not for speculation

is clear, and the housing security system is improved. We must make the promotion of common prosperity for all people the focus of the people's happiness, and constantly strengthen the foundation of long-term governance, and always make fairness, sharing and common prosperity the goal in the government's livelihood policy.

3.2.4. Consolidate and expand the results of poverty eradication

Since the 18th National Congress, China has accelerated the pace of building a well-off society in all aspects, and the Party has made remarkable achievements in the great practice of uniting and leading the vast number of rural people, highlighting the charm of socialism with Chinese characteristics. With an eye on the development situation in rural areas, General Secretary Xi Jinping believes that the most difficult and heavy task of achieving common prosperity lies in rural areas. By the end of 2020, China has fully built a well-off society, however, in the new development stage, rural areas still face the problems of large population and low participation of farmers. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that solving the "three rural problems" has become an urgent need to promote common prosperity, and proposed to consolidate and expand the achievements of the attack and effectively connect with rural revitalization as an important way to promote the common prosperity of farmers. To promote the upgrading of rural industries, promote the organic integration of one, two, three industries in rural areas, formulate policies to promote industrial development according to local conditions, provide a good market environment for the development of rural industries, provide their industrial competitiveness, bring into play the characteristics of each region, form special industries, improve the scale and efficiency of industries, and enhance the core competitiveness of rural industries to promote the prosperity of farmers.

4. The Times Value of Xi Jinping's Thought on Common Wealth

Xi Jinping's idea of common wealth, with its unique insight into the idea of common wealth, is a great enrichment of the content of the Marxist idea of common wealth, and has great theoretical and practical value in promoting common wealth in China as well as solving the problem of wealth gap in the world.

4.1. Inheritance and development of the Marxist idea of common wealth

By revealing the general laws of human society, Marx and Engels highlighted the historical necessity for the people to achieve common prosperity and realize the complete liberation of human society. They were always concerned about the fate of the proletariat and the working people, and used class analysis to analyze the capitalist society that oppressed the proletariat, advocating that the proletariat should unite, overthrow the cruel rule of the bourgeoisie, eliminate the capitalist private ownership system, establish a proletarian regime, realize the social commons of the means of production, and build a society in which the productive forces are extremely developed, the material resources are very abundant, people's living standards are constantly A society in which the productive forces are extremely developed, the material resources are abundant, the living standards of the people are constantly improved, and the free

and comprehensive development of each individual can be realized.

Xi Jinping's thought of common prosperity is the latest achievement of the Chineseization of Marxist thought of common prosperity. Its content is not only an inheritance of Marxist thought of common prosperity, but also a series of original views on the theory of common prosperity. First, it attributes common prosperity as an important feature of Chinese-style modernization and makes a new definition of the value orientation of the idea of common prosperity; second, it makes a new elaboration of the contemporary connotation of the idea of common prosperity in the new era, which enables the Chinese Communists as well as the general public to have a deeper understanding of common prosperity and strongly promotes the formulation and implementation of the guidelines and policies for promoting common prosperity; third, it always adheres to the people as the Third, it always adheres to the people as the center, and on this basis makes a more detailed plan for the realization of the path of common prosperity, providing guidance for the realization of common prosperity.

4.2. Provides practical guidance for achieving common prosperity in the new era

Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity can gather the social consensus of the general public, and gathering social consensus is an important basis for achieving common prosperity in the new era. Vigorous development of productive forces and high-quality development can effectively promote common prosperity has become the consensus of the general public. Xi Jinping's thought of common prosperity has made a detailed discussion on the connotation, principles, necessity and specific paths, forming the most complete theoretical system on common prosperity at present, which has aroused great repercussions in the society, enhanced the confidence and determination of all Chinese people and formed a powerful social opinion.

Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity has a guiding value for the long-term stable development of China's economy. Focusing on the great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, General Secretary Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity is the perfect answer to how China's society and economy should develop, providing guidance for the Chinese-style modernization path, the ultimate goal of building a strong socialist modern country in all aspects. In addition, the realization of common prosperity is closely related to the immediate interests of the general public, which can effectively drive the people to participate more consciously in the great practice of common prosperity, and is conducive to promoting the transformation and upgrading of China's economic structure.

4.3. Provides a Chinese solution to the world's wealth gap problem

Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity provides useful guidance for the majority of developing countries on how to develop their economies. Xi Jinping's idea of common prosperity is a theory based on China's national conditions and the great practice of socialism, which firmly adheres to the main position of the public economy in the path of achieving common prosperity, flexibly uses the market

economy, strengthens the government's function of serving economic development, and creates a new model of socio-economic development. Some of its theories about economy, guidelines and policies for promoting economy provide theoretical and practical guidance for the majority of developing countries to achieve beneficial socio-economic development.

The gap between the rich and the poor in today's world is becoming wider and wider, and so far no country has been able to effectively solve the problem of the gap between the rich and the poor in its own country. The Nordic advanced capitalist countries regulate people's income through their high welfare policies, but such high taxes and welfare often have their serious drawbacks, which are not conducive to sustainable social and economic development. Xi Jinping's idea of common wealth provides Chinese experience in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor in the world. The strategic policies, theoretical methods and practical approaches on how to manage the gap between the rich and the poor in Xi Jinping's idea of common wealth are all rich in governance wisdom and provide new theoretical and practical methods for global governance of the gap between the rich and the poor.

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