

Analysis of the Internal Logic of Man's All Round Development and Common Prosperity

Xue Yang¹, Hanyu Yang²

¹School of Marxism, Sichuan Agricultural University, 611130, China

²Business College of Southwest University, 402460, China

Abstract

The real man is not only the creative subject of common prosperity, but also the object of common prosperity. Common prosperity is the only way to realize people's all-round development and the ultimate dimension of common prosperity is to realize people's all-round development. At present, China has a good foundation to achieve common prosperity, but there are still many challenges in the allocation of labor force, the gap between the rich and the poor, class mobility and so on. In the new stage of development, only with the people as the center, firmly around the basic proposition of human development, comprehensively grasp and deeply understand the realistic dilemma of China's common prosperity at this stage, can we better explore the road of common prosperity in line with China's national conditions, continuously improve the people's happy living standards and promote the all-round development of human beings.

Keywords

Person; Common Prosperity; Social Relations; Development.

1. Introduction

It is Marx's lifelong pursuit to liberate all human beings, to achieve the common prosperity of all members of society, and to realize the free and comprehensive development of human beings. In his critique of political economy (1857-1858 economic manuscripts), Marx described the characteristics of the future society, when "production will aim at the prosperity of all people"[1]"(" and "prosperity" are the prerequisite of people's overall development, and the common goal is to improve people's living standards in an all-round way. The realization of this goal must be based on the highly developed level of productive forces, that is, the material and spiritual basis for the prosperity of all the people. Common prosperity is the only way to realize the all-round development of human beings. Since its founding, the Communist Party of China has been pursuing the common prosperity of all the people as its principle, and has continuously laid a solid foundation for common prosperity in its development. The 10th meeting of the central financial and Economic Commission stressed: "we must take promoting the common prosperity of all the people as the focus for the people's happiness, and constantly consolidate the long-term ruling foundation of the party." The essence of seeking happiness for the people is to promote all people's all-round development, which has internal unity with common prosperity. Therefore, it is of great significance to study the common prosperity from the perspective of people's all-round development and closely focus on the key issue of human development for in-depth analysis and practical solution to the existing dilemma of common prosperity.

2. The Era Background of Common Prosperity from the Perspective of People's All-Round Development

1. With the rapid development of production, the relations of production need to be reformed. The reason why people are human is that they want to produce their own means of living and constantly carry out material production activities. In this process, people not only have relations with nature, but also form certain social relations, that is, production relations. People always carry out material production in the production relations under a certain historical stage. As for the relations of production, Marx stated in the preface to the critique of political economy that "people have certain, inevitable and non transferable relations in the social production of their lives, that is, the relations of production suitable for a certain stage of development of their material productive forces.[2] "people can't choose what kind of production relations to produce in, because the production relations are objectively determined by the productive forces. What level of social productive forces is, what the corresponding relations of production will look like. "the total amount of productive forces people have achieved determines the social situation.[3] "the nature of production relations determined by productive forces indicates that production relations are not eternal, but will change with the changes of productive forces, and will lag behind the progress of social productive forces to a certain extent. In other words, when social material productivity develops to a certain extent, it conflicts with the production relations in which they have been moving, At this time, the existing production relations restrict the development of productive forces, and the reform is coming. Since the reform and opening up, China has always adhered to the principle of liberating and developing productive forces, and constantly improved the level of social productivity. In a short period of more than 30 years, China's GDP has leapt to the second place in the world. In 2020, it has broken through the 100 trillion mark, and the people's material life level has greatly improved. However, problems such as unfair distribution system, wide gap between urban and rural development, and regional development are gradually emerging. These phenomena fully show that the current level of productivity has not adapted to the production relations, and the existing production relations lag behind the current productivity, which has become the shackles of development. Therefore, in order to further improve the level of productivity and promote high-quality development, common prosperity is the proper meaning of the topic. Taking the road of common prosperity is the specific path to change the current production relations.

2. Social contradictions are prominent and people's need for a better life is increasing

Material production is the most basic and general activity of human society. The purpose of production is to meet people's needs, and with the development of production, it will cause new needs. The contradiction between production and need runs through the development of human society and is a more abstract expression of productivity and production relations. Therefore, there must be contradictions in socialist society[4]. In order to meet the basic needs of the people's market economy, we have gradually established a socialist system of ownership. By 2020, the main body of private economy in China has exceeded 126 million, accounting for more than 95% of the total market, absorbing more than 80% of urban labor employment. On the one hand, the socialist market economic system has brought prosperity and development to the private economy and played an important role in promoting innovation, stable growth and increasing employment. On the other hand, even the market economy under the socialist system inevitably brings various complex social contradictions. With the socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era, in the social transformation period of the alternation of the old and the new, the social contradictions show the characteristics of complexity and diversification. On the macro level, the contradiction between production and demand is still the most important and basic social contradiction. The 19th National Congress

of the Communist Party of China pointed out that "the main social contradictions in our country have been transformed into the contradiction between the people's growing good needs and the unbalanced and inadequate development". Around this major contradiction, the contradictions between labor and capital, between the rich and the poor, between the cadres and the masses, and between urban and rural areas are gradually highlighted under the in-depth development of socialist market economy and social transformation. The content of social contradictions has gradually shifted from economic interests to economic, political, cultural, social and ecological interests [5]. Facing the complexity and severity of the current social contradictions, common prosperity is an effective practical measure to alleviate the contradictions. To promote common prosperity, in the final analysis, is to ease the tension between production and needs, and better meet the people's various needs for a better life through high-quality development.

3. Human development has become the focus of economic and social operation

Social development is not only the law of development, but also the inevitability of development. In the early days of the founding of the people's Republic of China, in order to complete the original accumulation of capital and accelerate industrialization, China implemented the system of people's commune, using the scissors gap between workers and peasants to draw surplus from the primary industry. It is undeniable that the people's commune system has made indelible contributions to China's entry into the era of industrialization. However, its extremely belittling individualism, advocating egalitarianism and extreme collectivism has seriously curbed the development of human beings. Moreover, the people's commune has not fundamentally changed the current situation of working people's poverty, and people's material living conditions are still at a low level. In the view that poverty is not socialism, China has carried out reform and opening up. By promoting the formation and development of socialist market economy, people's material life has been gradually enriched. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee established the general goal of reform and opening up, the development of productive forces has become the top priority of national construction. In just a few decades, we have gone through the road of more than 200 years of old capitalist countries such as Britain and the United States, and created a remarkable economic miracle. But at the same time, the polarization between the rich and the poor, environmental pollution and other issues are becoming more and more serious. There are still a lot of unfair phenomena in society. With the rapid growth of GDP, it is difficult to meet the real needs of the people. We can't help asking, what is the purpose of development? In order to answer this question, Comrade Hu Jintao based on the basic national conditions, summed up China's development practice, and put forward the scientific outlook on Development Based on the human text, which pointed out the direction for the future social development. In the new era, General Secretary Xi has repeatedly stressed that we should always adhere to the people-centered development thought and unswervingly follow the road of common prosperity. In the new stage, the key to the overall development of China's human beings has become the key.

3. The Connotation of Common Prosperity from the Perspective of People's All-Round Development

1. Common prosperity is the return of human nature in development

The real man is the logical starting point of history. Productivity, society and history are undoubtedly formed on the basis of human beings and in the common activities of human beings. The level of human development determines the development level of social material production and spiritual civilization. Under the capitalist mode of production, people are in a state of alienation, and people's free and conscious labor has become the source of disaster. Everything created by the working people is not shared by the people, but occupied by the

economically dominant class free of charge. People are separated from their own labor products, from their own labor and from their own nature. Moreover, "the direct result of the differentiation of man from his own labor products, his own life activities and his own class essence is that man is different from man. [6] "under the condition of private ownership of means of production, people are in opposition to each other. With the development of the movement of private property into the contradiction between labor and capital, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the essence of man and himself is gradually estranged. Different from capitalism, in the socialist system, the people are the builders of society and the holders of achievements. Common prosperity means that the wealth created by workers is shared by the working people, which is the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism. Therefore, to take the road of common prosperity is to return the purpose of development to human beings themselves, to seek the way to return to the essence of human beings under the socialist system, and to create a social environment in which everyone can build and share.

2. The purpose of common prosperity is to promote people's all-round development

Marx and Engels clearly pointed out in the Communist Manifesto that in the future communist society, "everyone's free development is the condition for all people's free development. [7]". The pursuit of free and all-round development of human beings is the value orientation of Marxism. Socialism with Chinese characteristics, guided by Marxism, naturally aims to realize the all-round development of human beings. But at present, China is still in the primary stage of socialism, the social productive forces have not been fully developed, and there is still a long distance from the communist ideal. The realization of all-round development of human beings is still the ideal, belief and ultimate goal. But man's all-round development is a process of practice, and socialist society is a society that gradually realizes the all-round development of human beings. [8] People's all-round development, as the aim of common prosperity, has a profound impact on the connotation of common prosperity. First of all, common prosperity is not only material wealth, but also people's pursuit of economic, political, cultural, social and ecological civilization. It is the dual prosperity of all people's material and spiritual life [9]. After decades of development, the material living conditions of our people have been greatly improved, and the spiritual life needs to be enriched. Common prosperity is to enrich people's spiritual world on the basis of rich material life. Wealth is nothing but material wealth. But only when we have a rich material foundation and leave the spiritual enrichment, people are just one-way people. No matter which one is lacking in material and spirit, the all-round development of human can not be realized. Secondly, common prosperity is a kind of common prosperity with relative differences. Marx has always been critical of absolute equalitarianism. Even in the stage of communism, Marx also acknowledged the difference of each person. "The different personal talents of workers and the different working abilities are natural privileges [10]. "Due to the difference of individual ability, the wealth obtained by workers will also be different. Therefore, the socialist common prosperity is not the uniform equal prosperity, but the common prosperity of respecting individual development and recognizing individual differences on the basis of rich material and spiritual basis.

3. Common prosperity is the necessary basis for promoting people's all-round development

People's all-round development must be based on a highly developed level of productive forces. If people are still struggling under the poverty line and can not even meet their basic material life, there is no comprehensive development at all. Only when the people are rich can we achieve all-round development on a certain material and spiritual basis. Therefore, to understand common prosperity, we can not only start from the level of productivity, but also from the level of production relations. First of all, "affluence" reflects the degree of development of social productive forces. In other words, common prosperity is a means to promote the all-round

development of human beings. Through this means, we can promote the development of productive forces, increase social wealth and provide solid material security for people. To this end, socialism should constantly emancipate and develop the productive forces and regard development as the first priority. Moreover, common prosperity is a relative rather than an absolute concept, because the level of common prosperity will continue to rise with the increase of social productivity and wealth. In the dimension of production relations, "common prosperity" reflects the distribution of social wealth and the relationship between workers [11]. Therefore, while continuously promoting the development of social productivity, we should do a good job in the distribution of production relations and handle the social relations between people. Private economy inevitably leads to the polarization of wealth distribution, which makes wealth accumulate at one end and poverty at the other. This kind of unfair distribution will seriously inhibit the development of human beings, and the relationship between people will become increasingly tense. Taking the road of common prosperity is to adjust the pattern of wealth distribution, realize the construction of national redistribution capacity in the dimension of production relations, gradually realize the common prosperity of all the people, and promote the all-round development of people on the basis of common prosperity.

4. The focus is on the common prosperity of the people

Marxism is committed to the liberation of all mankind, it does not stay in the development of a single person, but always focuses on the people. Taking the people as the center and gradually realizing common prosperity is the essential difference between the socialist modernization road with Chinese characteristics guided by Marxism and the modernization road of the West. First, common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Common prosperity is the fundamental feature of socialist system which is different from all previous social systems [12], under the private ownership of means of production, it is impossible to achieve common prosperity. Only socialist public ownership can have common prosperity. The common prosperity of socialism with Chinese characteristics requires that we should not only fully develop the productive forces and improve the overall material level of the people, but also eliminate polarization and realize the relative fairness of wealth distribution. Second, common prosperity is not the prosperity of a few people, but the common prosperity of all the people. Different from the Western elitism, the people's character is the distinctive feature of the Communist Party of China. The masses of the people are the prerequisite for realizing common prosperity, the main force of social production, and the promoter of history. Only the prosperity of all the people is the real common prosperity. If we leave the masses and pay attention to the interests of a few people, we will lose the ruling foundation of the party. Common prosperity can only be water without source and a tree without roots. Third, common prosperity focuses on the practical interests of the people. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out: "by 2015, all the people will achieve common prosperity and make more obvious substantive progress. [13] "it can be seen that common prosperity is not an unreachable dream, but a feasible goal and specific means. We should always pay attention to the people's practical interests and constantly meet the people's needs in development. Therefore, to achieve common prosperity, we must start from the actual production and needs of the people, find the problems of common prosperity in practice, uphold the purpose of serving the people, adhere to the development for the people, and constantly seek happiness for the people.

4. The Realistic Dilemma of Common Prosperity from the Perspective of People's All-Round Development

1. The serious mismatch of labor force hinders the development of human's main ability

The realization of common prosperity requires continuous development of productive forces, but the promotion of productivity does not only refer to technological progress, but also to the development of human's subjective ability, because productivity is a kind of social force produced by the common activities of different individuals restricted by the division of labor, which is closely related to human's subjective ability. At present, the problem of labor mismatch in China has seriously affected the development of human subject ability, restricted the progress of productivity, and become a major obstacle on the road of common prosperity. First, there is a serious mismatch between different levels of education. According to the data of the seventh national census, more than 200 million people have university culture in China [14], the huge number of students has brought great employment pressure, and the employment problem of college students has become the primary livelihood problem. Due to the society can not provide enough jobs, coupled with the expectation of high salary and stable work of college students, college students are seriously involved in the fierce competition for jobs, and even thousands of people compete for a position, which makes it difficult for college students to give full play to their own value and seriously limits the development of human ability. On the other hand, there is a large number of technical talents in the market. University education has trained a large number of general talents, but it lacks the cultivation of high skilled talents and professional and technical talents, and the career development of technical talents is restricted. Second, the labor mismatch between different industries is serious. Some scholars have found that there are significant differences in the intensity of human capital among the three major industries in China. Among them, the intensity of human capital in the primary industry and the secondary industry is significantly lower, while in the tertiary industry, the strength of human capital represented by monopoly industries such as information transmission service industry, financial industry and real estate industry exceeds that of developed countries such as Britain, America and France, Over education. [15] At present, the mismatch of labor force in our country leads to the lack of professional talents in the positions that really need technology, while the occupation with weak professional ability falls into excessive competition. When most people are dominated by the logic of competition, and everyone is in the mood of anxiety, the development of people's main ability will be seriously inhibited and become the shackles to promote common prosperity.

2. The widening gap between the rich and the poor limits the development of human social relations

Although China has fundamentally eliminated absolute poverty by building a well-off society in an all-round way, relative poverty still exists and the gap between the rich and the poor is still serious. The prosperity of local areas and minority groups not only becomes a social problem hindering the realization of common prosperity, but also has a profound impact on the development of social relations between people. First, the income gap between high and low-income groups is too large. According to the statistical bulletin of national economic and social development in 2020, the per capita disposable income of the top 20% of the national residents' income, that is, the high-income group, is 80294 yuan, while the per capita disposable income of the low-income group is 7869 yuan, the difference between the two is more than 10 times. Second, the income gap between urban and rural areas is significant. Although the growth rate of disposable income of rural residents has exceeded that of urban residents in recent years, the income of urban residents is still far higher than that of rural residents, the former is 2.56 times of the latter [16] Third, the industry income gap widened. The income level of China's residents is greatly affected by industries and occupations. The income of information technology is the highest, the income of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery is the lowest, and the income gap between different industries is still expanding. Fourth, the development of different regions is unbalanced. The development of the eastern region is obviously stronger than that of the central and western regions, and the urban development is

far stronger than that of the rural areas. The development level of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and other first tier cities is far higher than that of other cities. In addition, the growth rate of wages is far lower than that of asset prices, and asset income is far more than labor income, which makes the gap between the rich and the poor further widened. The excessive gap between the rich and the poor not only seriously hinders the process of common prosperity, but also induces class contradictions. With the amplification effect of the mobile Internet, the contradiction is intensified, and the social relations between people become more and more tense. In recent years, the phenomenon of "Feudalism" and "Feudalism" in the society is the concrete manifestation of the social tension.

3. The class is fixed and the development of people's freedom and personality is limited

A serious result of the excessive gap between the rich and the poor is that the stratum is solidified, and the weakening of the mobility of the stratum has become a major problem restricting the development of our country, which is not conducive to the realization of common prosperity. What is particularly noteworthy is that at this stage, the social stratum differentiation in China has not yet been completed, but the signs of stratum solidification have appeared, which is the manifestation of the weakening of class mobility. In recent years, some new concepts popular in the society, such as "the second generation of rich", "the second generation of officials" and "the second generation of poverty", reflect the trend and phenomenon of class solidification, indicating that it is more difficult for the lower class to flow to the upper class [17]. Many young people find that no matter how hard they try, they can't break through the shackles of the class, still can't afford to buy a house, can't provide quality education for the next generation, and can't take root in the city. In the process of continuous struggle, they gradually lose their motivation to struggle and live a so-called "Buddhist life" and choose to "lie flat". As the demand of the real world is difficult to obtain, many people even use the virtual world to meet their own sensory needs, and all kinds of capital compete to invest in "meta universe" (In a broad sense, the meta universe is a virtual world that coexists and blends with the real world. People enter the meta universe through the virtual avatar. After the emergence of virtual human, they have social interaction behavior, and then produce cooperation and transaction between each other. Finally, they form independent social rules and economic system on this basis.) This is a strong proof. Imagine, when people who are extremely disappointed in the real world get their achievements through the virtual world, will they only need to meet their basic physiological needs in the physical world and seek their value goal and spiritual destination in the virtual world? When people no longer cling to the gains and losses of the real world, the main body of production loses its vitality, and the social development will no longer have a steady stream of power.

5. The Breakthrough Path of Common Prosperity from the Perspective of People's All-Round Development

1. Fully develop human's subjective ability and inject power into common prosperity

Development is the first important meaning of realizing common prosperity, and development needs to rely on the broad masses of people. Therefore, we should improve the level of development through promoting the main ability of people and gradually realize common prosperity. First, vigorously develop vocational education, improve the technical level of workers, and form a complementary pattern of technical talents and management talents. At present, China's vocational education is still in its infancy, and there are few related researches. The main reason is that the vocational education system is not perfect, the teaching staff is weak, and the quality of talents trained is generally not high. Moreover, the society has great prejudice to vocational education, and the social status of technical talents needs to be improved. Many young people who are unemployed after graduation from university prefer to work as white-

collar workers in the office with a low salary, rather than take a relatively high salary to be a technical blue collar. As a result, the degree of involution among college students is becoming more and more serious, while the manufacturing industry, which is in urgent need of front-line technical talents, is facing a labor shortage. The serious imbalance of the labor mismatch pattern restrains the development of individual professional ability and hinders the progress of social productive capacity. Although science and technology is the first driving force of development, the main body of promoting scientific and technological progress is human beings, and the power of common prosperity also comes from the improvement of human ability. Therefore, we must vigorously develop vocational education, build a complementary system of vocational education and general education, promote the implementation of vocational college entrance examination, strengthen vocational education, and make vocational education deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Second, adhere to high-quality development and accelerate industrial upgrading. At present, the labor-intensive labor market is not conducive to the development of a large number of labor-intensive workers, which is not conducive to the development of labor-intensive labor market. Therefore, China urgently needs to implement the new development concept, vigorously develop high-end manufacturing industry with high added value, create jobs that can give full play to people's main ability, and promote the formation of "made in China" in the new era with the collaborative help of vocational education and general education, so as to inject power into common prosperity.

2. Create a good environment for people's common development

Common prosperity is the embodiment of the harmonious development of social relations between people, but nowadays, social contradictions are prominent, and social relations are becoming obstacles to the road of common prosperity. The root cause of social contradictions is that productivity does not adapt to production relations. Therefore, it is urgent to change the existing production relations, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, ease social contradictions and create a good social atmosphere. The polarization between the rich and the poor is the inevitable result of market economy and the objective law of development. China is in and will be in the primary stage of socialism for a long time. We still need to develop the socialist market economy to improve productivity and accumulate wealth. Therefore, the polarization between the rich and the poor is inevitable. However, the gap between the rich and the poor can be effectively alleviated by constructing a relatively reasonable and fair distribution system. First of all, we should increase the proportion of labor income in the primary distribution. The distribution game and interest conflict between labor and capital is a big challenge for common prosperity. How to balance the relationship between them is the key to promote common prosperity. We must understand the position and function of labor in social production from Marx's theory of labor value, constantly improve the status of labor in production and distribution in practice, effectively protect the interests of workers, increase the proportion of labor remuneration in the initial distribution, and promote the relative fairness of distribution. Secondly, the tax system reform closely related to asset income should be promoted in redistribution. One of the main reasons for the widening gap between the rich and the poor, the solidification of social strata and the tension of social relations is that the asset income far exceeds the income of labor income, and in the international environment of unlimited quantitative easing of the US dollar, asset prices are still rising, resulting in the rich getting richer, while the general public are left out of the ranks and become the object of capital exploitation. Therefore, it is urgent to promote the implementation of relevant tax policies, such as real estate tax and inheritance tax, to create a relatively fair competition environment and ease social relations. In addition, we should promote the establishment of the endogenous mechanism of the third distribution, guide enterprises and high-income groups to contribute to society, enhance social moral awareness, expand the proportion of middle-income groups, and promote the transformation of pyramid distribution pattern to olive distribution pattern.

6. We should Promote the All-Round Development of Human Beings and Constantly Improve the Level of Common Prosperity

Common prosperity is not an absolute concept, but a relative concept. With the development of social productivity, the degree of common prosperity can be improved in the corresponding production relations. To continuously improve the level of common prosperity, we need to fully release the vitality of production and liberate the main body of production from capital exploitation, so as to promote the all-round development of the people and increase the vitality of social innovation. Specifically, the government should provide equal public services, establish a fair social security system, relieve the pressure of workers in education, housing, medical care and other aspects, and effectively improve the well-being of people's livelihood. At present, an important reason for the weakening of class mobility in China is the excessive penetration of some public service capital related to people's livelihood. The marketization of education makes the distribution of educational resources extremely unbalanced. The educational resources in rural areas are far behind those in urban areas, and the proportion of rural students entering universities is gradually shrinking. In recent years, less than 20% of the total number of students from Tsinghua University, Peking University, Fudan University and other famous schools in rural areas account for less than 20% of the total number of students, and it is more and more difficult for poor families to have children. Education is an important booster to promote class mobility. If educational resources are occupied by minority interest groups, it will greatly damage the national mechanism of training and selecting talents and shake the foundation of talents. Promoting educational equity is a powerful measure to promote the mobility of class and alleviate the phenomenon of class solidification. Although the country is now promoting the implementation of the "double reduction" policy to create a relatively fair education environment, it is only aimed at the education environment in urban areas to a large extent, and the education situation in rural areas is still not optimistic. The government should also increase the income of rural teachers, improve the teaching level of rural teachers, and improve the overall education level in rural areas. In addition to high housing prices, people are also burdened with a huge debt. According to the data of the central bank, by the end of 2020, the amount of household debt in China has reached more than 200 trillion yuan, and the per capita debt has reached 143000 yuan. The vast majority of people's income goes back to the bank, and the consumption is weak, which is not conducive to the construction of the domestic large circulation pattern, but also makes everyone breathless under the heavy debt, and has no money and energy to develop their other hobbies and strengths. In view of this, the government needs to stabilize the housing prices, and do not let the people's eagerly expected housing become the victim of the capital game. Appropriate public rental housing should be launched in the first and second tier cities to reduce the pressure on people to buy houses. Third and fourth tier cities should stabilize prices and safeguard the interests of buyers. In addition, it is necessary to set the market-oriented medical services in a reasonable range, promote the centralized collection of medical services, and make it a basic guarantee for the Chinese people to be able to afford medical care and medicine. Only by effectively improving the well-being of the people, can the people have the spare power to develop their own specialties in other fields, and promote the better realization of common prosperity.

7. Conclusion

The people are the main body to promote the common prosperity of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The common prosperity relies on the broad masses of people in order to meet the needs of the people for a better life. Only by adhering to the road of common prosperity under the socialist system with Chinese characteristics can we continuously improve people's subjective ability, create good social relations and promote people's all-round development.

References

- [1] The complete works of Marx and Engels, Vol. 46 (m) People's publishing house, P. 222.
- [2] Collected works of Marx and Engels, Volume 2 [M] People's publishing house, 2009, P. 591.
- [3] Collected works of Marx and Engels Volume 1 [M] People's publishing house, 2009, P. 533.
- [4] Jiang Haijiao, Mou Chen. Marx, Engels and Lenin's understanding of social contradictions and their contemporary value [J]. Gansu Theoretical Journal, 2020 (05): 55-61.
- [5] Liu Jianming. Basic characteristics and development trend of current social contradictions in China [J]. Theoretical discussion, 2019 (06): 57-61.
- [6] Collected works of Marx and Engels Volume 1 [M] People's publishing house, 2009, P. 163.
- [7] Collected works of Marx and Engels, Volume 2 [M] People's publishing house, 2009, P. 53.
- [8] Zhang Sanyuan. On the better life and the all-round development of human beings [J]. Theoretical discussion, 2018 (02): 22-28.
- [9] Liu Jingbei. Along the road of Chinese modernization to common prosperity China Journal of discipline inspection and supervision, 2021-08-26 (008).
- [10] Collected works of Marx and Engels, Volume 3 [M] People's publishing house, 2009, P. 435.
- [11] Wei Xinghua. On socialist common prosperity [J]. Economic review, 2013 (01): 1-7.
- [12] Zhao Zhenhua. On common prosperity [J]. Seeking truth, 2013 (08): 26-28.
- [13] Communique of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.
- [14] Bulletin of the Seventh National Census (No. 6) - education of population [J]. China Statistics, 2021 (05): 11-13.
- [15] Zhan Yunqiu. Human capital mismatch: dilemma, impact and coping strategies [J]. Western China, 2020 (05): 108-116.
- [16] Statistical bulletin of the people's Republic of China on national economic and social development in 2020 [J]. Statistics of China, 2021 (03): 8-22.
- [17] Meng Xin. Realistic challenges and feasible paths for China to move towards common prosperity in the new era [J]. Southeast academic journal, 2020 (03): 48-57.