

Common Prosperity - China's Inheritance and Innovation of Scientific Socialism in the New Era

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Abstract

Common prosperity is based on a precise grasp of China's basic national conditions, always adhere to the people's dominant position, and profoundly confirm the correctness of scientific socialism. With the basic concept of scientific socialism guiding the solid advancement of common prosperity, the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will be realized at an early date.

Keywords

Marx; Scientific Socialism; Common Prosperity.

1. Introduction

At present, China's solid material, institutional and spiritual foundation provides a strong guarantee for promoting common prosperity, but the low quality of economic and social development, unbalanced and insufficient development are the practical dilemmas for achieving common prosperity. Common prosperity is put forward by the Party Central Committee in the process of the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, in order to respond to the requirements of the times, which has important contemporary value for guiding the progress of socialism with Chinese characteristics with the principle of scientific socialism, and systematically sorting out the theoretical and practical basis of the concept of common prosperity is of great practical significance for profoundly understanding the essential characteristics of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

2. Organization of the Text

2.1. A Basic Introduction to Scientific Socialism

2.1.1. The Goals and Stages of Scientific Socialism

Marx and Engels founded scientific socialism on the basis of in-depth study of the social form of overthrowing capitalist society, and scientifically foresaw the basic appearance of future society starting from the law of social development. "There, the free development of each individual is the condition for the free development of all"[1]. Capitalist society was once known as an ideal society, but the existence of the basic contradictions of capitalist society shows that the capitalist system is not an ideal society for mankind, Marx and Engels from the perspective of materialist view of history and the theory of surplus value, pointed out that the development of productive forces is the driving force of social change, although capitalist society has socialized large-scale production, but in the process of social production, the infinite expansion of capital has broken the balance between people, the phenomenon of alienated labor has emerged, and private property is the root cause of these alienations. With the continuous improvement of the productive forces and the emergence of the division of labor, capital is more and more concentrated in the hands of a small number of people, the laborers cannot

possess the means of subsistence, lose their personal freedom, and gradually become the tools of the capitalists to obtain capital.

However, the replacement of the old and new societies is not achieved overnight, it requires a process, and with the continuous improvement of the level of development of the social productive forces and the awakening of the proletariat, socialism will inevitably triumph over capitalism, which is the objective law of historical development. Marx envisioned a socialist revolution that would take place "all at once" in various developed nations, but this idea was never realized; the socialist revolution was realized in some backward countries, and it was difficult to enter socialism in a relatively backward situation in the development of the productive forces, and it was difficult to provide the people with free and comprehensive material living conditions. With the development of practice, people divide the stage of socialist development into primary, intermediate and advanced stages according to the development of the productive forces, which is the stage of socialism.

2.1.2. The Evaluation Scale of Scientific Socialism

On the one hand, Marx affirmed that there is an objective law in the development of social history that is not subject to the will of man, pointing out that the productive forces and production relations are the evaluation scale of the development of the times, the evolution of human society is the result of the interaction of multiple factors such as historical subjects, intermediaries, and historical objects, the evaluation scale of social progress lies in the overall social connection and historical connection, and the contradictory movement of productive forces and production relations is the general law of social development, and the development of productive forces causes changes in the social and economic structure. Society has another reaction to the productive forces [2]. Therefore, the coordination of productive forces and production relations is the historical yardstick for evaluating social development.

On the other hand, the process of social development not only has objective factors, but also subjective factors such as purpose and emotion, and the evaluation scale of social development should also reflect the purposeful and value aspects. The value scale of Marx's evaluation of social development mainly includes two aspects, first, in Marx's research, capitalist society suppresses human nature, alienation leads to the intensification of contradictions and conflicts between people, and the communist society envisioned by Marx to replace capitalist society pursues the free and comprehensive development of everyone. Second, this kind of exposure does not stop at showing, but has a scientific theoretical system, Marx studied the laws of social development, analyzed the conditions for achieving social justice, and promoted the transformation of socialism from utopianism into science. The superiority of socialism must be reflected in fairness and justice, and the mission of the proletarian party is to eliminate the injustice of social exploitation, so fairness and justice are also another important value yardstick for evaluating social development.

3. The Inheritance of Common Prosperity to Scientific Socialism

3.1. Value Level: The Concept of Mass History is the Core of the Concept of Common Prosperity

Marx pointed out that the practical activities of the masses of the people have created the material world, and at the same time constantly enriched the spiritual world of the people, the production of material materials provides the premise for the production of spiritual civilization, and the practical activities of material materials provide inexhaustible impetus for the development of spiritual civilization. Every major change in human society relies on the efforts of the masses of the people. The issue of people's livelihood is a key issue in the process of common prosperity and development. First of all, common prosperity is the prosperity of all the people, and its essence is to promote the all-round development of people, seek happiness

for the people, and enable the people to enjoy the material wealth and spiritual fruits that the people can enjoy together. Secondly, common prosperity is not only reflected in the material aspect, but also in the spiritual pursuit, with the continuous development of productive forces, people's pursuit of spiritual wealth is more urgent, so we must vigorously develop material and spiritual civilization, and constantly meet the people's yearning and pursuit of a better life. Finally, the realization of common prosperity requires the common struggle of all the people, the joint efforts of the people, and the ultimate realization of communism.

3.2. The Level of Worldview: The Materialist View of History Provides Basic Conceptual Guidelines for Common Prosperity

The law of movement of the productive forces and the relations of production has always run through Marx's materialist view of history, which is a scientific understanding of the law of the development of human society. On the one hand, Marx pointed out that the production activities in the material aspect restrict the life process of the whole society, material production is the premise of the development of human society, and all social forms are the embodiment of the productive forces. On the other hand, Marx expounded the internal dynamics of the historical evolution of society, and the changes in the mode of production and exchange promote social change.

First of all, from the perspective of productive forces, common prosperity requires the whole society to develop productive forces in a common and planned way, and without material accumulation, people cannot create history, and in the process of material exchange between man and nature, commodities are created, and these rich commodities provide the basic material needs of mankind. Secondly, although capitalist large-scale production has created a lot of wealth, most of it has flowed to capitalists, resulting in the polarization of society, on the one hand, the continuous accumulation of capital, and the continuous intensification of poverty. Practice has proved that capital accumulation will lead to the gap between the rich and the poor in society, which is not conducive to the realization of common prosperity, and only by abandoning it can we get rid of poverty. Secondly, from the point of view of the mode of production, only by changing the capitalist mode of production and turning the means of production into state ownership can the proletariat gradually eliminate all exploitation and oppression. At the same time, common prosperity represents the transformation of the results of production from capital profits to the prosperity of everyone, capitalists only look at social production from their own point of view, the criterion for judging is only whether it is conducive to their own more benefits, and the exploitation and oppression of capitalists make workers have nothing. Therefore, only by abandoning the capitalist mode of production can the rule of capital be completely dismantled. When the laborer ceases to perform productive labor except to maintain his own survival, private property loses the power to reproduce, the self-denial of private property inevitably makes it necessary to be abandoned, and communism comes into being.

3.3. Methodological Level: Labor Liberation Lays a Practical Foundation for the Realization of Common Prosperity

Marx was concerned with the real suffering of the people, and the proletariat should also have the desire to meet its own needs. Marx pointed out that social connection is the embodiment of the essence of man, and only by working in this essential state can the laborer be regarded as a free and joyful life. However, in reality, this essence of human beings is constantly replaced by externalized, quasi-behavioral behavior, and the self-alienation of man by means of practice is eventually transformed into the alienation between labor and labor. Marx scientifically criticized the "inhumanity" of alienated labor, and Marx believed that the real labor requirements of the laborer were suitable for the producer and the means of production, and only by possessing the means of production could the laborer be called free labor that met the

requirements of social development. The realization of common prosperity requires the common ownership of the means of production by the workers, and the large-scale socialized production can create enough products to meet the needs of the all-round development of the workers, and the social products can be rationally distributed, so that the whole people can share the fruits of development, and the workers can achieve real free development.

4. Common Prosperity is an Innovation of Scientific Socialism

4.1. Innovation in the Development of the Productive Forces of Scientific Socialism

The basic principles of scientific socialism point out that after the victory of the revolution, it is necessary to further eliminate exploitation and the private ownership of the means of production, fully proving that the purpose of socialist production is to vigorously develop the productive forces on the basis of public ownership to meet the needs of the people. Marx pointed out: "If there is no such development, there will only be the universalization of poverty and extreme poverty"[3], so it is necessary to develop the productive forces and make the cake bigger, so that on this basis, the cake can be divided, providing more possibilities for common prosperity, allowing more people to enjoy the fruits of economic development, thereby increasing the people's sense of happiness and satisfaction.

Emancipating and developing the productive forces is the fundamental task of China's modernization drive, and ensuring the healthy and sustained development of the productive forces is conducive to achieving common prosperity at an early date. To this end, we implement a new model of common prosperity led by green development, on the one hand, we strive to promote the development of green productive forces, green productive forces are closely related to ecology, and the production mode and structural system of green development models determine the quality of the ecological environment. Green development leads to common prosperity, and the most important thing is to develop green productivity and improve sustainable development capabilities. Accelerate the implementation of the green strategy of enterprises, form a new pattern of green development, improve the competitiveness of green products in the market, and use consumption to drive economic growth. At the same time, we will build an industrial chain of eco-tourism, use policy funds to encourage ecological parks to widely use green technologies to do a good job in park construction, drive the development of related green industries, and jointly share the dividends of industrial chain value-added. On the other hand, to better play the supporting role of green finance, green finance can provide a wide range of financial channels for green development to lead common prosperity, accurately support the innovation and application of green development technology, green industry and project capital investment, small risk coefficient, there is a large value-added space, relying on various industries for green financing, can promote the investment structure to green sustainable production transformation, fully guarantee the green development of common prosperity.

4.2. Innovation in the Distribution Relations of Scientific Socialism

Marx once made a scientific exposition of common prosperity in the "Critique of the Gotha Program": on the one hand, Marx systematically analyzed the current situation of capitalist countries, pinning his ardent hopes for the establishment of a communist society on the workers' revolution, Marx believed that capitalists in capitalist society exploited workers to obtain benefits, and the distribution of wealth in capitalist society was too much inclined to capitalists. There are still traces of the old society in all aspects, so it is necessary to implement distribution according to work on the basis of public ownership of the means of production. On the other hand, Marx further elaborated on this basis the nature and characteristics of

distribution according to work, "in the exchange of commodities, the exchange of equivalents exists only on average, not in every individual occasion"[4] Although distribution according to work is somewhat progressive in relation to the capitalist social distribution, equal rights are still limited to the framework of the bourgeoisie. Scientific socialism advocates the abolition of private ownership and the gradual realization of social fairness and justice on the basis of public ownership. Marx and Engels analyzed the capitalist mode of production from the standpoint of materialism, and scientifically proposed that the establishment of public ownership of the means of production on the basis of the high development of the productive forces, and the replacement of capitalism by socialism based on public ownership is the inevitable trend of historical development.

Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism, and only by adhering to the distribution mode of coexistence of multiple ownership systems with public ownership as the main body can the sharing of the whole people be implemented in practice. First, primary distribution can focus on efficiency, increase the income of low-income earners, and ensure that economic growth and the increase in residents' incomes develop in tandem. Secondly, redistribution pays more attention to fairness, and the government fully redistributes the regulatory role, improves the tax system, strengthens the supervision of taxation, and strictly enforces the law. Strengthen the basic role of social security, so that financial funds can better guarantee the basic living standards of remote areas and widows and the elderly, and give full play to the regulatory role of redistribution. Finally, the third distribution deeply implements the people-centered development thinking, and is also conducive to the gradual realization of common prosperity, based on the new development stage, scientifically grasping the basic positioning and generation logic of the third distribution, and promoting the realization of common prosperity through multi-dimensional paths such as system construction, institutional reform, mechanism innovation and moral education [5]. Common prosperity is an inherent requirement to promote China's economic development, vigorously develop the public ownership economy can provide a solid foundation for common prosperity, in view of some economic development problems in our country, take the development path of common prosperity, is conducive to the formation of development synergy to promote sustained economic growth, to meet the people's yearning and pursuit of a better life.

5. Conclusion

Since its inception, the party has led the Chinese nation step by step toward rejuvenation, solidly promote common prosperity, common prosperity in the final analysis to achieve sustained and steady economic and social development, no doubt on the basis of adhering to the basic principles of scientific socialism, in accordance with the party's principles and lines, all-round and multi-level promotion of the process of common prosperity, although we still have many difficult problems in the stage of promoting common prosperity that have not yet been solved, but we have every reason to believe that under the leadership of the party, The good life of common prosperity of all people will surely be fully displayed before the world.

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