

# The Value of ‘Modernization of Common Prosperity for All’ and its Practical Path

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## ABSTRACT

The realization of common prosperity is not only the ardent aspiration of the people as a whole, but also the essential requirement of Chinese modernization and the unremitting goal of the Communist Party of China. Over the past hundred years, the CPC has, in the course of practical exploration of Chinese modernization, realized a critical transcendence of capitalism's modernization of material expansion, and created a modernization path of common prosperity for all people. The practice of common prosperity reveals the inherent spirit of the Chinese road, showing the values that are different from those of Western-style modernization: affluence, justice, harmony and development. From the perspective of historical materialism, the modernization path of the common prosperity of all the people rejects the logic of social division of capital, adheres to the concept of building and sharing, and effectively promotes social justice, which is in line with the criteria of social progress and the value orientation of human historical development.

## KEYWORDS

Chinese Modernization; Common Prosperity; Value Claim.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping pointed out that ‘Chinese modernization is the modernization of common prosperity for all.’ China has spared no effort to promote economic and social development, ultimately to achieve common prosperity for all people. In the process of exploring Chinese modernization in practice, the CPC has found out a road that is very different from the Western modernization: the road of modernization of the common prosperity of all the people, adhering to the idea of ‘people-centred development philosophy’, combining the goal of social modernization with the goal of the common prosperity of all the people, which creates a new form of human civilization, has created a new form of human civilization, with profound value connotations and humanistic concerns.

## 2. THE INTRINSIC CONNECTION BETWEEN CHINESE MODERNIZATION AND COMMON PROSPERITY

Chinese modernization is the modernization of common prosperity for all, which not only gives a strategic and important position to the common prosperity, but also clarifies the basic goal of modernization in China and points out a clear direction. An in-depth discussion of the intrinsic connection between Chinese modernization and common prosperity is of vital significance in elucidating the development of common prosperity in the process of modernization. Achieving common prosperity for all people is an important pursuit of Chinese modernization, while the

vigorous development of Chinese modernization is an inevitable choice for realizing common prosperity. In the face of the challenges of the new era, a scientific understanding of the intrinsic relationship between these two concepts is of great value to the in-depth study of the modernization of the common prosperity of all people.

## **2.1. Achieving Common Prosperity is an Important Pursuit of Chinese Modernization**

As a socialist country adhering to Marxism as its guide, the ultimate goal of our country is to reach communism and realize the union of all men. At the beginning of the reform period Deng Xiaoping pointed out, ‘The quintessence of socialism lies in unleashing and developing productivity, abolishing exploitation, eradicating polarization, and ultimately realizing common prosperity.’ Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has comprehensively led Chinese modernization into a new journey, during which the issue of common prosperity has been thoroughly considered and explored at both the theoretical and practical levels. By now, the report of the 20th CPC divides Chinese modernization into five important aspects, among which the modernization of the common prosperity of all people is regarded as a crucial topic.

In the course of the development of human civilization, the realization of common prosperity has always been a complex and thorny issue. An overview of the modernization process in the West reveals its essential flaw: it is centred on capital appreciation rather than on the interests of the general public. This mode of development, which aims at maximising the interests of capital, often leads to unequal distribution of wealth, thus aggravating the problems of wealth gap and social polarization. In contrast, some developing countries, in their pursuit of modernization, have unfortunately fallen into the so-called middle-income trap, even though they were once close to the economic level of developed Western countries. This phenomenon shows that these countries have failed to effectively address deep-rooted social problems such as social polarization and class solidification. In the long run, this not only hinders sustained economic development, but may also lead to a serious regression in social progress. Therefore, finding a development path that promotes both economic growth and social equity has become a major challenge for modern countries. Both Chinese modernization and western modernization need to rely on the production and reproduction of modern capital to promote economic and social development, but in essence, Chinese modernization is fundamentally different from western modernization. Chinese modernization stresses the common prosperity of all people, instead of focusing on the accumulation of capital, and pays more attention to social justice than western modernization, and the realization of common prosperity is not only a key factor in China's development as a civilized country, it is also a key factor in the development of modern countries. Achieving common prosperity is not only an excellent answer to the question of how to accelerate the process of modernization in a modern civilized country, but also demonstrates that modernization as a socialist country should be people-centred development philosophy, and that it always understands for whom development is to be carried out and on whom it relies.

## **2.2. Chinese Modernization is an Inevitable Choice for Achieving Common Prosperity**

‘Common prosperity’ should first be “rich”, common prosperity is first established on the basis of our country into a rich society, the society as a whole to reach the level of affluence is the primary meaning of common prosperity. ‘The way to rule a country begins with enriching its people.’, to achieve common prosperity, we must first eliminate poverty, improve people's livelihood, and improve people's living standards in all aspects, and to do so, we must take the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics , and take the road of Chinese modernization.

The road of Chinese modernization is in line with China's national conditions and is a valuable achievement discovered by the CPC and the Chinese people in their practical exploration. On the one

hand, modernization with Chinese characteristics is the right way for the Party to lead the people to develop, enrich and strengthen the country, creating two world miracles of rapid economic development and long-term social stability, and demonstrating the people's self-confidence in the road, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the course of the development path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Party has led the people to successfully achieve overall well-offness and get rid of absolute poverty, and has continuously pushed forward the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, so as to establish corresponding institutional safeguards and material foundations for the goal of common prosperity. In addition to this, individual regions have been set up as common prosperity demonstration zones for current pilots to study how to better realize common prosperity and provide clear direction guidelines for this goal. On the other hand, practice has proved that only the CPC can lead the Chinese nation to achieve great national rejuvenation, and Chinese modernization is to take the development path of socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the CPC. Only the CPC can effectively mobilize the state, society, the people and other kinds of main bodies to integrate the elements of resources, emancipate and develop the productive forces to a greater extent, and gradually realize common prosperity by taking a holistic view of the whole situation and coordinating the various parties, and gradually realize the common prosperity.

Taking the road to common prosperity is not only about making the cake bigger, but also about dividing it better. How to make the cake bigger involves the question of how to develop productive forces and raise people's living standards. Facts have proved that it is not feasible to copy the Western modernization path completely, and that only by taking a development path with Chinese characteristics based on China's unique cultural tradition, historical destiny and national conditions can the modernization of the Chinese people be truly realized. Chinese modernization is precisely a new form of human civilization that transcends the supremacy of Western capitalism and liberalism while overcoming the shortcomings of Western modernization. The strategy of common prosperity proposed by the Party Central Committee reflects the intrinsic connection between Chinese modernization and common prosperity. This correlation is not only manifested in economic growth strategies, but also in how to achieve long-term social stability and harmony through policy and institutional innovations. The essential feature of socialism is common prosperity. Unlike the capital centre of Western modernization, the fruits of China's reform and development should benefit all the people, adhere to the concept of sharing, and build a fair distribution system based on public ownership in order to promote the harmonious and healthy development of the economy. Therefore, the common prosperity of all people is not only the goal of China's modernization, but also a means and a way to achieve this ambitious goal.

### **3. THE VALUE OF REALIZING THE COMMON PROSPERITY FOR ALL IN THE PROCESS OF CHINESE MODERNIZATION**

In the context of the new era, the CPC, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, focuses on the ambitious goal of common prosperity for all, defining the basic meaning of common prosperity and the intrinsic connection between Chinese modernization and common prosperity, pointing out the general path towards common prosperity in the process of Chinese modernization, and stressing that attention should be paid not only to the accumulation and distribution of material wealth, but also to the coordination of economic development and social development. From the perspective of the development of human society as a whole, taking the road of common prosperity for all people is in line with the standard of social historical progress, and from the perspective of the survival and development of human beings as a whole, it responds to the major problem of how to ensure the sustained and healthy development of society as well as how to ensure that people in society enjoy genuine freedom and democracy. Understanding the value of realizing the common prosperity for all in the process of Chinese modernization from the perspectives of wealth, justice, harmony and development, it is fitting that the value of confidence in Chinese modernization, and demonstrating

the core value of taking the road of socialist development with Chinese characteristics and demonstrates the core value of taking the road of socialist development with Chinese characteristics.

### **3.1. Enriching the People: Building a Solid Material Foundation for common prosperity**

According to Marxism, the development of productive forces is the foundation on which the entire human society depends and the driving force for the forward development of the whole of history. With the continuous development and upgrading of productive forces, the economic and political structure of society and social relations will also undergo corresponding changes. Therefore, the process of Chinese modernization can be understood as a process of building a solid material foundation based on the development of productive forces in order to satisfy the growing material and cultural needs of the people and to achieve the goal of common prosperity for all. Chinese modernization is not only concerned with economic growth and the accumulation of material wealth, but more importantly, it emphasises the satisfaction of the basic material needs of the people while promoting the enhancement of the overall well-being of mankind through the equitable distribution of material benefits.

According to Marx's theory of historical materialism, the development of human society has gone through the stages of primitive society, slave society, feudal society, capitalist society and communist society, with each stage closely related to the level of productive forces. At the stage of primitive society, due to the low level of productivity, the products of their labour were shared among tribal members in accordance with social customs, reflecting a rudimentary state of communism. However, with the emergence of private ownership and class society, the products of labour were no longer shared by all members of society. Part of the product produced by a labourer's family was used for the family's own consumption, while the other part was paid to the exploiting class and its state in the form of land rents, taxes, and servitude, and the initial formation of social hierarchical differences and the gap between the rich and the poor began to take place during this period. Subsequently to the capitalist era marked a qualitative leap in the development of the productive forces, as Marx pointed out in *The Communist Manifesto* that 'The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together.' In the capitalist era, production under capitalist conditions has reached a high degree of socialization, and people's living standards have risen substantially compared with those of the pre-capitalist era, but the capitalist relations of production are still based on private ownership, with the exception of the transformation of the private owner into the capitalist. Under these circumstances, capital was concentrated in the hands of the bourgeoisie, leading to a polarization of wealth and a violent antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletarians. Marx and Engels regarded it as historically progressive that the bourgeoisie had produced enormous productive forces, but they also profoundly criticized the exploitative and unequal nature of capitalist society, and at the same time pointed out the direction of social development towards the common prosperity for all, in the sense of raising the productive forces of society to a greater extent, increasing the material wealth of society as a whole, eradicating the system of private ownership, making it possible for the wealth of society to be transformed from private to public, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, and in a wider context, increasing the wealth of society as a whole. The gap between the rich and the poor will be narrowed, and the quality of life of the people will be improved at a broader level.

The issue of material interests is the core of society, and the first thing to be achieved on the road of common prosperity for all people is the goal of 'wealthy'. The road of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics has successfully solved the paradox of civilization's polarization, and for the first time in the history of human civilization, 'common prosperity for all' has become an economic goal. For the first time in the history of human civilization, 'common prosperity for all' has become an economic reality. The policy of common ownership of the means of production as the basis for the common development of multiple ownership of the economy creates more productive forces faster

than capitalism, allows society to mobilize maximum efficiency for social development, and provides a new model of modernization based on the abandonment of capital to achieve common prosperity. The 'common' emphasised in 'common prosperity' relies on the growth of material and economic benefits and their subsequent equitable distribution, which can only be achieved if they are supported by adequate material and economic conditions, which essentially 'enrich the people'. Only with the support of adequate material and economic conditions and the essential 'enrichment of the people' can social equity be truly realized.

### **3.2. Justice: Common Prosperity Demonstrates the Nature of Social Justice**

Achieving common prosperity has always been the common ideal and beautiful pursuit of human society. From the ancient Chinese ideals of 'Moderately prosperous society' and 'Great unity society' to the Western conception of utopia, all cultures have expressed in different forms their aspirations for a fair distribution of social wealth and universal happiness. All cultures have, in different forms, expressed their aspirations for a fair distribution of social wealth and universal happiness, reflecting the deep desire of human beings for a more just, equal and prosperous society. In the course of history, especially in class societies with low levels of productivity and the dominance of exploiting classes, common prosperity has often been regarded as a distant dream. In such a social structure, the unequal distribution of resources and wealth, as well as inter-class exploitation and oppression, made the realization of common prosperity for all members a distant goal. However, with Marx and Engels' profound critique of capitalist society and their scientific depiction of the future society, the concept of common prosperity was able to acquire a clearer and more scientific formulation. Marxism not only revealed the inherent contradictions and exploitative mechanisms of capitalist society, but also put forward the possibility of achieving common prosperity through social change. In the theories of Marx and Engels, common prosperity is no longer a vague utopian concept, but a concrete goal that can be realized through social change and the restructuring of production relations. Under the guidance of Marxist theory, China, in exploring the modernization path to achieve common prosperity, has not only focused on economic growth, but also attached more importance to social fairness and justice as well as the all-round development of all its members. Therefore, in the context of Chinese modernization, the common prosperity has become a modern social development goal with both historical origins and the integration of Marxist scientific theories.

The essential feature of Chinese modernization, and the distinguishing mark that distinguishes it from Western modernization, is the emphasis on the common prosperity of the 'whole people', is the issue of social equity. Chinese modernization should not only create higher efficiency than capitalism, but also maintain social equity more effectively, and better realize the balance, promotion and unity between efficiency and equity. The basic socialist economic system is an important institutional foundation for China's development miracle, fully reflecting the superiority of the socialist system and demonstrating the value of fairness and justice. China's adherence to and improvement of the basic socialist system, its unwavering consolidation and development of the publicly owned economy, its establishment and improvement of a system of social equity safeguards with equity in rights, opportunities and rules as its main components, its guarantee of the people's equal rights to participation and development, the completion of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and the elimination of absolute poverty, all indicate that China has made even more obvious and substantial progress in advancing the common good.

Fairness involves the distribution of benefits, and China is endeavouring to build a system of coordinated and complementary systems for primary, redistribution and third distribution, so as to ensure that the people are not only participants in economic development and social progress, but also direct beneficiaries of it, and that social justice is fundamentally realized through reasonable institutional arrangements.

### **3.3. Harmony: Common Prosperity Fuelling Social Harmony and Stability**

Human beings are social animals, and when individuals in a collective feel that distributive justice naturally contributes to the harmonious and stable development of society. Since ancient times, China has emphasized the principle of ‘do not worry about scarcity, but rather about uneven distribution; do not worry about poverty, but rather about insecurity’, and the stability of modern societies still relies on the distribution of material benefits, as societies can easily fall apart if there is a wide gap between the rich and the poor. The French Revolution, as we all know, was triggered by poverty, hunger and dissatisfaction with the ruling class. At that time, the French people, especially the third class, i.e. the commoners, were faced with extreme poverty and tax burdens, and the shortage of food led to the soaring of the price of bread, which made the lives of the common people even more difficult. The intensification of social tensions caused by the economy eventually led to social riots such as the Day of Bricks and Mortar. Even in modern times, the welfare system in the advanced capitalist countries was implemented to alleviate the poverty of the working class and the crisis of social instability brought about by the worsening problem of unemployment. The reason for assisting the lower class through economic redistribution is that when the gap between the rich and the poor is too wide, the living conditions of the lower class will be difficult, and the masses will have a serious crisis of confidence in the government, which will affect the harmonious development of the society. The social turmoil and conflicts caused by the polarisation of the rich and the poor in Western capitalist countries provide a warning to China to avoid extreme wealth disparity. By advocating the modernization path of common prosperity for all people and elevating it to a crucial national development strategy, China realizes that common prosperity is not only an economic issue, but also a major political issue related to the foundation of the party's rule, as well as a social issue related to harmony and stability, and that it is only by following the path of common prosperity that the beautiful goal of a harmonious society can be reached.

General Secretary Xi Jinping has stressed the need to adhere to the people-centred development philosophy and promote common prosperity in high-quality development. The Party and the Central Government have advocated an olive-shaped distribution pattern, expanding the proportion of middle-income groups, increasing the incomes of low-income groups, and reasonably regulating high incomes, in order to strike a balance between social stability and development, and the practical exploration of common prosperity in China has made it possible to truly implement the value of social harmony and stability.

### **3.4. Development: Shared Prosperity as a Concern for The Free and Comprehensive Development of the Individual**

The core of Chinese modernization is the modernization of human beings; the intrinsic value of socialism is the pursuit of equal opportunities for the development of human beings, and the basic equality of material living conditions is only a means or a path of realisation; therefore, the modernization of the common prosperity of all the people should be based on the level of the ‘development of human beings’. The main difference between Western modernization and Chinese modernization lies in their development models and core values: Western modernization is capital-centred, with the maximisation of capital gains as the basic principle, whereas Chinese modernization follows a people-centred modernization path, with the aim of enhancing people's well-being.

Marx and Engels believed that the bourgeois revolution was historically progressive in that it eliminated certain inequalities in feudal society and promoted universal human rights such as freedom and equality. However, they also pointed out that for the proletariat, these so-called universal human rights were often only formal equality, characterised by deception and illusion. The capitalist relations of production, the possession of the means of production by the capitalists, conceal great inequality, and there is seemingly equality between the workers and the capitalists in the form of wage labour, and the proletariat suffers from the multiple exploitation of material, spiritual and political rights

under the system of capital versus labour, so that only by the complete elimination of capitalist private ownership, which is the root cause of inequality, will the proletariat and the working people be able to achieve real freedom and equality. Equality.

While criticising the old capitalist society, they also envisaged the ideal of a future communist society, where there would be no private ownership, no exploitation, and the modernization path of common prosperity for all people would be the practice of their great vision in China. With sufficient material resources and a fair distribution system, individuals in a harmonious society would focus more on their own development, and human beings would return to their own nature, realizing a material life and a spiritual life. Human beings will return to their own nature, realizing both material and spiritual prosperity, and everyone will be able to develop freely and comprehensively, forming a true union.

## **4. PATHS TO THE MODERNIZATION OF COMMON PROSPERITY FOR ALL**

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has placed common prosperity in a more prominent position, leading the people to move steadily in the direction of common prosperity. The report of the 20th Party Congress further made the realization of common prosperity for all people one of the essential requirements of Chinese modernization. Looking back, we are now closer to, more confident in and more capable of realizing the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any other time in history. On the new journey, it is necessary to adhere to the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guiding ideology, to solidly promote the common prosperity of all people, and to better satisfy the people's aspirations for a better life in the course of continuous struggle.

### **4.1. Strategy: Strengthening Top-level Design for Overall Planning**

The report of the 20th Party Congress clearly states the development goal of Chinese modernization: by 2035, the common prosperity of all people will have made more tangible and substantial progress, and basic public services will have become equalised. By the middle of this century, the common prosperity of all people will have been basically realized, and the gap between residents' incomes and actual consumption levels will have been narrowed to a reasonable range. In order to achieve this arduous goal, the leadership of the Party is called for. The practice of the past decades has also proved that only the CPC can lead the Chinese people to realize common prosperity: the leadership of the CPC is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the greatest advantage of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It needs to be understood that common prosperity is not achieved overnight, but is a gradual process. As far as China's basic national conditions are concerned, it is still in and will be in the primary stage of socialism for a long time, and history has warned people that they should make basic goals that are in line with this stage based on the basic national conditions, otherwise it will only be counterproductive. Common prosperity is a long-term goal; it is not simultaneous wealth, nor is it egalitarianism, and should be adjusted accordingly to the level of socio-economic development. The CPC, as the core leadership force, needs to ensure that the socialist nature remains unchanged, give full play to the country's advantage of concentrating its strengths in dealing with major issues, strengthen top-level design at a strategic level, and formulate and implement a series of coordinated and long-term policies and measures, to ensure that the policies are coherent and effective, so as to ensure that the goal of the common good can be steadily pursued.

### **4.2. Dynamics: Stimulating Endogenous Dynamics to Enhance Development Strengths**

modernization for the common prosperity of all people needs to be based on highly developed social productive forces; without sustained and healthy development of productive forces, the goal of

common prosperity will become hollow and unrealistic. Therefore, to achieve the goal of common prosperity, it is necessary to stimulate the endogenous impetus, and through the joint efforts of the people, gradually build up a solid material and social foundation to support the common prosperity, and lay a solid cornerstone for the comprehensive development of modernization. The CPC has always insisted on putting people first as the value orientation of modernization and development in the process of solidly promoting common prosperity, and has solved the development problems such as ‘class solidification’ and ‘bipolarisation’ that could not be solved in the process of modernization under capitalism, and then continuously In this way, we can continuously stimulate the people's endogenous motivation and gather the people's positive will to promote the continuous expansion of Chinese modernization. First of all, it advocates hard work to get rich and innovation to get rich. common prosperity not only indicates the totality in the latitude of benefit distribution, but also requires the common practice of all people, and requires all people to obtain rewards and pursue a happy life through honest and lawful labour. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed, ‘Happiness comes out of struggle, and common prosperity is created by hard work and wisdom.’ Promote the spirit of down-to-earth labour and the spirit of enterprising innovation in social culture, and fully mobilise the enthusiasm of the people. Second, insist on comprehensive high-quality development and raise labour productivity. High-quality development is the primary task of building a modern socialist country in a comprehensive manner, implementing the new development concept in a comprehensive manner, building a new development pattern based on a large domestic cycle, mobilising domestic development momentum, promoting a qualitative leap in the economy, and comprehensively strengthening the country's development strength.

#### **4.3. Guarantee: Establishment of a Sound, Scientific and Rational Policy and Institutional System**

In order to achieve common prosperity for all people, it is crucial to establish and improve a scientific and rational policy and institutional system. As a socialist country, it should give full play to the potential of the system to promote the rational distribution of resources and safeguard social equity and justice, while stimulating economic growth and social development. Firstly, the basic socialist economic system should be adhered to and improved, so as to build the realistic foundation of common prosperity. Adhering to the basic economic system with public ownership as the mainstay and the common development of multiple ownership systems, as well as the distribution system with multiple distribution systems coexisting with distribution according to work as the mainstay, can, on the one hand, make the fruits of the country's development benefit all the people, and on the other hand, can mobilise the people's labour motivation to fundamentally avoid the situation of the polarisation of wealth in the society, and the lack of implementation of the common prosperity. Secondly, we should speed up the construction of a reasonable public policy system and formulate fair and effective tax and social security policies to reduce income and wealth inequality. Optimising the institutional system to form a reasonable pattern of income and wealth distribution will ensure that the fruits of economic growth will benefit all sectors of society, providing a solid institutional guarantee for the realisation of common prosperity.

### **5. SUMMARY**

Marx envisioned a future society in which ‘production will be aimed at the enrichment of all is the distinguishing feature of the new society of the future.’The CPC's proposal of taking the Chinese modernization road is to ensure that economic growth is accompanied by the promotion of social fairness and justice, and to ensure that the fruits of economic growth can broadly and equitably benefit all the people, and that the harmonious and stable development of the society can be effectively promoted to realise the deeper free and comprehensive development of human beings, under the guidance of Marxism. The road to common prosperity not only satisfies the people's material needs,

but also gives them an unprecedented spirit of initiative, highlights the superiority of the socialist system, and conveys to the world the value and confidence of Chinese modernization.

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