

# The Scientific Connotation, Historical Evolution and Practical Strategy of Common Prosperity from the Perspective of Chinese-Style Modernization

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## Abstract

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China focuses on Chinese-style modernization, which clearly promotes common prosperity in an all-round way with Chinese-style modernization. However, how to understand the relationship between the two needs to be further clarified and interpreted. Compared with the Western modernization logic which deviates from the ideal of all-round development of human and society, common prosperity is the inevitable way to realize Chinese modernization. Richer “balanced distribution” of material wealth, more perfect “social community” political civilization, and more equitable “co-construction and sharing” social atmosphere are unified in the theoretical connotation of Chinese-style modernization of common prosperity, which determines that the realization of common prosperity needs to be continuously promoted in stages under the guidance of the overall goal, and in the grasp of the principles of unity, dialectics and coordination. The exploration process of the Chinese-style modernization road has made the Party’s leadership the key to achieving common prosperity, and the high-quality development ideas and demonstration zone construction plans of modernization have injected practical water into the common prosperity of Chinese-style modernization.

## Keywords

Chinese-Style Modernization; Common Prosperity; New Era; Party Leadership.

## 1. Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has paid great attention to the realization of common prosperity for all the people, forming a series of important assertions and concepts on Chinese-style modernization and common prosperity, and developed the Marxist thought on the all-round development of people. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China focuses on Chinese-style modernization and systematically explains the characteristics, essential requirements, strategic arrangements and major principles of Chinese-style modernization. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: “Chinese-style modernization is the modernization of the common prosperity of all people. Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and it is also a long-term historical process. We insist on taking the realization of the people’s yearning for a better life as the starting point and foothold of modernization, strive to maintain and promote social fairness and justice, strive to promote the common prosperity of all people, and resolutely prevent polarization.” This incisively clarifies our fundamental purpose and clear direction of promoting modernization, and highlights the socialist nature of Chinese-style modernization.

## 2. The Scientific Connotation of Chinese-Style Modernization and Common Prosperity

The Chinese-style modernization is a modernization for the common prosperity of all people. The Chinese-style modernization road is different from the Western modernization road centred on capital logic and has distinct characteristics. Since its founding, the Communist Party of China has united and led the Chinese people in all of its efforts to achieve prosperity for the people and prosperity for the country, to build China into a great modern country, and to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Therefore, the Communist Party of China has always regarded common prosperity as an unswerving and important goal in the process of modernization, and has always made unremitting efforts in different historical periods of revolution, construction and reform, forming the practical experience and historical logic of promoting Chinese-style modernization with common prosperity.

### 2.1. General Requirements for Modernization

From the perspective of the general requirements of modernization, the modernization goals it emphasizes include at least the requirements of material civilization and spiritual civilization. In terms of material civilization, it is required that “economic and social development should reach a certain level, so that a country can realize the transformation from an agricultural society to an industrial society, a knowledge and information society, and may also turn to a more advanced social form in the future.”<sup>[1]</sup> Some Western scholars use a clear index system including per capita GDP, urbanization rate, and the proportion of service industries to measure the level of world modernization. “The change of development mode and the revolution of survival mode it brings determine the change of civilization form from a deep level.”<sup>[2]</sup> In terms of spiritual civilization, it is required to achieve coordinated development compatible with material civilization. In the goal of “all-round development of human beings” pursued by Marxist theory, it contains elements of spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization stands above political civilization, and the goal of modernization requires dealing with the relationship between material civilization and spiritual civilization. Regarding the promotion of modernization, the West has made many theoretical and practical explorations, but under the guidance of post-modern theory, world system theory, new institutionalism and other theories, the Western modernization practice is still unable to solve the serious problems of the polarization between the rich and the poor, the collapse of the middle class, and the social tearing. A modern road that is different from the Western model is in urgent need of emergence.

### 2.2. Theoretical Connotation of Chinese-Style Modernization and Common Prosperity

Chinese-style modernization is a modernization with a huge population, a modernization of common prosperity for all people, a modernization of the coordination of material and spiritual civilization, a modernization of harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and a modernization of taking the road of peaceful development.<sup>[3]</sup> The examination of modernity promotes the understanding of the common prosperity of Chinese modernization, and its theoretical connotation includes two key words: “Common” and “prosperity”. “Common” refers to the comprehensive coverage of all regions, industries, classes and people; “Prosperity” refers to the whole process of achieving prosperity in material development, political development and social development.

The first is to create a richer “balanced distribution” of material wealth. First of all, common prosperity in the new era requires faster productivity development, which means not only a higher level of productivity development than other periods in Chinese history, but also a higher level of productivity than that of capitalist society, thus bridging the people’s growing needs for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. Secondly, common

prosperity in the new era requires a foothold on the basic economic system of socialism with Chinese characteristics to ensure that “it is not only conducive to stimulating the vitality of various market subjects, liberating and developing social productive forces, but also conducive to promoting efficiency, fairness and organic unity”.<sup>[4]</sup> Finally, the common prosperity of the new era requires material wealth to be shared by the people. This means that on the one hand, common prosperity is “not the prosperity of a few people”,<sup>[5]</sup> that is, the gap between the living standards of all people in the region, urban and rural areas and different classes should not be too large. It is not only necessary to prevent the differentiation of the rich and the poor, but also to curb the solidification of the class, so that all people can jointly enjoy the development results of social productivity and the fair distribution of social security.

The second is to achieve a more perfect “social community” political civilization. First of all, adhering to the leadership of the Communist Party is the meaning of Chinese-style modernization and common prosperity. Since its establishment, the Communist Party of China has taken “seeking happiness for the people and rejuvenation for the nation” as its original aspiration and mission. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has put forward a people-centred ideology and clearly emphasized that the realization of common prosperity is “a major political issue related to the foundation of the Party’s governance”. Secondly, the common prosperity of Chinese modernization implies the requirement of developing the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. While the capitalist system greatly promotes the accumulation of capital, it also exacerbates the accumulation of poverty. Although there is “prosperity”, it is “partial” of prosperity, not “common” prosperity, and the essence of private ownership cannot aim at “common” prosperity. Only by eliminating private ownership can it be possible to achieve common prosperity. At present, only the socialist system can realize the goal. Finally, the Chinese-style modernization and common prosperity is the highest ideal for the creation of a “confluence of free people”. Marx conceived that, in a union of free men, “the development of social productive forces is quite fast that although production will be aimed at the prosperity of all people, the free time of all people will increase”.<sup>[6]</sup> Differences between various fields, classes and forms of labour would all disappear, and everyone can do their best to distribute according to their needs to achieve free and all-round development. Chinese-style modernization and common prosperity provides a realistic sample for the realization of this ideal and shows the historical narrative with Chinese characteristics to the world.

The third is to create a fairer social atmosphere of “shared benefits”. First of all, common prosperity in the new era should create a stable social income structure, that is, “expanding the proportion of middle-income groups and increasing the income of low-income groups”,<sup>[5]</sup> means that middle-income groups account for the vast majority of the social structure, and most people have high-quality and stable employment that can support higher consumption levels. Secondly, common prosperity in the new era should build a stable regional development structure, that is, “not to divide into urban areas, rural areas, or eastern, central and western regions”,<sup>[5]</sup> that is, after the differences between urban and rural areas and regions basically disappear, the population does not have to carry out large-scale employment, education, medical care, etc. The social form of migration and mobility is relatively stable. Finally, the common prosperity of the new era should realize the co-construction and sharing of spiritual civilization and enjoy good social security. Under the guidance of the concept of people-centered development, we will make public services more widely available and benefit everyone, increase the ratio of co-creation and sharing of spiritual and cultural products, and live a happy and beautiful life together.

### **3. The Historical Evolution of Promoting Common Prosperity on the Road of Chinese-Style Modernization**

#### **3.1. New Democratic Revolution Period: Early Exploration Through Land Reform**

During the period of the New Democratic Revolution, the Communist Party of China has always insisted on safeguarding the fundamental interests of the vast majority of the people. By realizing the fair distribution of land, the means of production, it ensures that “cultivators have their fields”, thus creating important social conditions for eliminating the polarization caused by capitalism and taking the Chinese-style modernization road of common prosperity. In 1921, the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China adopted the First Program of the Communist Party of China, which clearly stated that “eliminate the private ownership of capitalists and confiscate the means of production such as machines, land, factories and semi-finished products”. During the agrarian revolution, Mao tse-tung proposed to “fly fight the local tyrants and divide the land”. For this reason, he formulated the “Land Management Resolution Bill”, “Jinggangshan Land Law” and other systems. Its essence is to change the landlord's land ownership system into a peasant land ownership system, which liberated the productive forces to a certain extent. During the Anti-Japanese War, in order to unite all classes to fight against Japan together, landlords were required to reduce rents and interest rates, which alleviated the landlords' exploitation of peasants and improved their quality of life. During the Liberation War, the Party Central Committee formulated the Outline of China's Land Law to meet the land requirements of the majority of farmers. It abolished feudal land ownership, changed the old rural production relations, liberated the productive forces, cleared the obstacles for industrialization, created the prerequisite and foundation for the modernization of common prosperity, and laid a solid mass foundation for the victory of the revolution.

#### **3.2. During the Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction: The Purpose of “One Industrialization and Three Transformations” is to Achieve Common Prosperity**

During the period of socialist revolution and construction, the Chinese Communists represented by Mao tse-tung led and completed the “three major transformations” and established the socialist system. On this basis, they started the exploration of socialist industrialization and provided a solid institutional and material foundation for achieving common prosperity in the Chinese-style modernization. In 1953, in the “Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Development of Agricultural Production Cooperatives”, Mao tse-tung pointed out that “to enable farmers to gradually and completely get rid of poverty and achieve common prosperity and universal prosperity.”<sup>[7]</sup> This is the first time that our party has officially put forward the concept of “common prosperity”, which is linked to the Party's general line of “one industrialization and three transformations” in the transitional period in the same year, and puts forward a beautiful vision and important concept that farmers could easily understand and accept for taking the road of collectivization.<sup>[8]</sup> With the completion of the socialist transformation in 1956, the public ownership of the means of production has become the economic foundation of our society. Under the planned economic system, the cities have fully implemented the public economy, and the rural areas have implemented the “people's commune” system, which has realized the “common management, common labour and common prosperity” of farmers, and prevented The polarization has laid a solid institutional foundation for the preliminary exploration of common prosperity. With the continuous deepening of socialist construction, the Communist Party of China has deepened its understanding of the goals and steps of China's modernization in practice. The modernization development strategy has transitioned from the initial simple “industrialization” to the “four

modernizations”, and gradually clarified the significance of socialist modernization for the realization of common prosperity.

### **3.3. The Period of Reform and Opening Up and Socialist Modernization: Modernization is to Realize a “Well-off Family”**

During the period of reform and opening up and socialist modernization, Deng Xiaoping took economic construction as the centre and implemented reform and opening up. According to the changes in the situation and conditions, he timely adjusted the goals and steps of Chinese-style modernization, achieved rapid development, and laid a profound material foundation for achieving common prosperity. In the past, under the planned economy system, the national economy was developed, but in the later period, the excessive pursuit of egalitarianism greatly inhibited the enthusiasm of the people and seriously constrained the development of productive forces. In this regard, in 1978, Deng Xiaoping put forward the idea of allowing some people to get rich first and driving the rich later at the Central Working Conference. He pointed out that “We adhere to the socialist road. The fundamental goal is to achieve common prosperity, but average development is impossible.” In 1979, Deng Xiaoping used “Xiaokang” to describe Chinese-style modernization. He said, “Our concept of the four modernizations is not a concept of modernization like yours, but a ‘well-off family’.”<sup>[6]</sup> According to the goal of realizing a well-off family at the end of the 20th century pointed out by Deng Xiaoping, in 1982, the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward a “two-step” development strategy. In 1987, the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China determined the “three-step” strategic deployment, of which the first step is to ensure people’s basic living needs; the second step is to ensure that the people live a moderately prosperous life; and the third step is to ensure that by the middle of the 21st century, the people will live a relatively prosperous life and basically achieve modernization. In 1992, Deng Xiaoping pointed out that “the essence of socialism is to liberate and develop the productive forces, eliminate exploitation, eliminate polarization, and ultimately achieve common prosperity.” It promoted common prosperity to the essence of socialism and become the ultimate goal of socialism in terms of people’s livelihood. Since then, the Chinese Communists, represented by Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, have continued to solidly promote the construction of Chinese-style modernization, led the Chinese people to adhere to the road of common prosperity, and further developed the idea of common prosperity. The modernization of socialism with Chinese characteristics has made great achievements that have attracted worldwide attention, laying a solid material foundation for achieving common prosperity for all people.

### **3.4. The New Era of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics: Common Prosperity is the Essential Requirement of Chinese Modernization**

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has adhered to the idea of people-centred development, led the people to win the great victory in the battle against poverty, and achieved the great feat of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. On the new journey of the new era, we have made it an important feature and essential requirement of Chinese modernization to steadily promote common prosperity for all the people, and made new explanations and plans on the road and steps for common prosperity in the new development stage. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee pointed out that “we will promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. Let all sources of social wealth flow fully, and let the fruits of development benefit all people in a more equitable manner.”<sup>[9]</sup> The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China took the new development concept as the guiding principle of China’s modernization, and clearly pointed out that “the essence of the sharing concept is to adhere to the people-centred development idea, which reflects the requirement of gradually realizing common prosperity.”

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward a “two-step” development strategy, that is, the first step is to basically realize socialist modernization by 2035, and then “all people will make more obvious substantive progress in common prosperity”; the second step is to build a great modern socialist country by 2050. At that time, “the common prosperity of all people is basically realized”.<sup>[10]</sup> This shows that a certain level of modernization and development corresponds to a certain degree of “common prosperity”. Promoting common prosperity is not achieved overnight and easily, but is long-term penetration and integration into socialist modernization. At the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that “China’s modernization adheres to the idea of people-centred development, consciously solves the regional gap, urban-rural gap, and income distribution gap, promotes social fairness and justice, gradually realizes common prosperity for all people, and resolutely prevents polarization.”<sup>[11]</sup> Once again, the goal of China’s modernization is to narrow the gap and realize the common prosperity of all people. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China listed “realization of common prosperity for all people” as one of the essential requirements of Chinese modernization, which further highlights the great significance of achieving common prosperity.

#### **4. The Practical Path of Common Prosperity under the Perspective of Chinese-Style Modernization**

In his speech at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping issued a call to all Communists. On the new journey, he said, “Keep in mind the original mission, strengthen the ideals and beliefs, practice the purpose of the Party, always maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the people, and always want to be with the people and work together. Rain in the same boat, share joys and sorrows, continue to make unremitting efforts to realize the people’s yearning for a better life, and strive for greater glory for the Party and the people!”<sup>[12]</sup> This call contains the continuous relay and determination of the Chinese Communists to pursue the goal of common prosperity over the past hundred years.

##### **4.1. Promote Common Prosperity under the Leadership of the Party**

It is an unprecedented challenge to achieve common prosperity in a country with a vast area, a large population, diverse ethnic groups and huge differences in resource endowments. To achieve common prosperity, we first need a political centre that gathers people’s hearts as the backbone and centre of building common prosperity. There is no doubt that the Communist Party of China has undertaken this mission. The century-old history of the Party profoundly shows that “the reason why the Chinese people and the Chinese nation can reverse the historical destiny after modern times and make today’s great achievements is the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China.”<sup>[13]</sup> The leadership of the Party is the source of national rejuvenation, is the key to building a national chess game, and the promotion of common prosperity must be carried out under the leadership of the Party.

First of all, we should adhere to the fundamental leadership system of the Party’s leadership. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that “Adhering to and strengthening the overall leadership of the Party is related to the future and destiny of the Party and the country. All our undertakings are based on this and are rooted in this most essential feature and greatest advantage.”<sup>[12]</sup> This system advantage is the basis for concentrating on doing great things, a people-centred requirement, and a guarantee for coordinating the interests of all parties and mobilizing the forces of all parties. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee raised all the leadership principles of the Party’s leadership to the level of the fundamental system, included it as a significant advantage of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and put it in the first place. It can be seen that the Communist Party of China, as

a political party that maintains its advanced nature at all times, can firmly lead common prosperity in the direction of socialism in the process of maintaining and enhancing the “four consciousnesses”, firmly strengthening the “four self-confidence”, and achieving “two maintenance”.

Secondly, the people’s position is the fundamental dimension of Chinese-style modernization and common prosperity. General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out: “On the new journey, we must firmly rely on the people to create history, adhere to the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, stand firm in the people’s position, implement the Party’s mass line, respect the people’s pioneering spirit, practice the people-centred development idea, develop the people’s democracy in the whole process, and safeguard social fairness and justice, focus on solving the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development and the urgent and anxious problems of the people, and promote the all-round development of people and the common prosperity of all people to make more obvious substantive progress.<sup>[14]</sup> The people are the masters of the country, the real practitioners and beneficiaries of the common prosperity of Chinese-style modernization. Adhering to the people-centred concept is the most extensive, profound and far-reaching social value appeal accumulated by the Communist Party of China since modern times, that is, it has a profound ideological understanding and political grasp of seeking happiness for the people.

Finally, strengthen the Party’s self-construction and enhance leadership skills in the political, economic and social fields. Only when the Party continuously strengthens its own construction can it have the ability to build consensus and gather people’s hearts. On the one hand, we should give full play to the leading role of party building, grasp the ideal and belief of party members and cadres, especially the “key minority” with strong political, organizational and institutional functions, strengthen the original mission consciousness of party members, and adhere to the political direction of correctly promoting common prosperity. On the other hand, it is necessary to cultivate the comprehensive development of party members and cadres to ensure that in the practice of economic prosperity, political prosperity and social prosperity, the arrangement of the scope, standards, distribution form and other aspects of wealth always runs through the democratic attitude and scientific approach.

#### **4.2. Promoting Common Prosperity in High-quality Development**

General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that it is necessary to “promote common prosperity in high-quality development”.<sup>[5]</sup> This means that the realization of common prosperity “we need to pursue the new development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing, vigorously improve the ability of independent innovation, shape new advantages in industrial competition, improve the efficiency of economic circulation, and stimulate all The vitality of market entities should also allow development results to maximize the benefit of vulnerable groups in society, improve the income growth capacity and income level of low-income groups, and achieve convergence between regions, urban and rural areas, and groups [15].

First, we should innovate the distribution system. The scientificity and stability of the economic system is the basis for promoting the sustainable development of productive forces. As the economy enters a new stage of development, the original factor-driven development model needs to be reformed urgently. General Secretary Xi Jinping’s assertion of “promoting common prosperity, correctly handling the relationship between efficiency and fairness, and building a basic institutional arrangement for the coordination of primary distribution, redistribution and third distribution”<sup>[5]</sup> pointed the direction for the innovation of the distribution system. First of all, we should take the reform of income distribution as an opportunity to solve the problem of imbalanced interests. Secondly, we should take the fairness of income distribution as the criterion and improve the taxation and transfer payment mechanism in re-distribution. Finally,

we should gradually eliminate the system that leads to unfair income and resource distribution, and strengthen the strength and speed of narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

The second is to strengthen social governance. The polarization between the rich and the poor is not only an economic problem, but also related to the benign development of politics. Strengthening the modernization of social governance is the meaning of promoting common prosperity in high-quality development. Strengthening the modernization of social governance can help reduce social costs and reduce political crises. The government should accelerate self-transformation, play the function of promoting and assisting in social governance innovation, and improve the political participation and enthusiasm of vulnerable groups through scientific mechanism adjustment. The essential requirements of the diversification of governance subjects make market entities, social organizations and social organizations become institutional providers. In addition, the irreversibility of the digitalisation process provides a more convenient plan to broaden the channels of participation, improve the efficiency of governance, and gather social consensus to enhance the sense of gain of all people in participating in governance.

The third is to build a spiritually civilized home. Common prosperity is a co-enrichment of material and spiritual synergy. It should be noted that spiritual prosperity is relatively independent, and the realization of material wealth cannot naturally eliminate spiritual poverty. The requirements of spiritual wealth rise with the realization of material wealth, and the realization of spiritual wealth will further consolidate the achievements of material wealth. Building the spiritual home of all the people is an option to avoid the “spiritual enrichment”. First of all, we should strengthen the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field and determine the value orientation of the spiritual home with the socialist core values; secondly, we should develop public cultural undertakings to provide diversified choices for the spiritual home; finally, we should give full play to the influence of the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation and provide a good cultural atmosphere for the spiritual home.

### **4.3. Promote Common Prosperity in the Construction of Demonstration Zones**

General Secretary Xi Jinping’s blueprint of China-style modernization and common prosperity is that “We need to be patient, do a good job in one thing, and improve practical results. We should do a good job in the construction of Zhejiang Common Wealth Demonstration Zone, encourage all localities to explore effective paths according to local conditions, summarize experience, and gradually push forward”,<sup>[5]</sup> That is, to take the lead in the exploration path of common prosperity in developed areas, drive other regions through the radiation effect of demonstration zones, and lead the practice of common prosperity across the country. The demonstration construction of common prosperity carried out by the country in economically developed areas can not only sum up valuable experience in a gradual process, but also avoid overall risks.

First, we should deeply understand the significance of the Zhejiang Demonstration zone for common prosperity, which is the practice of further enriching the thought and theory of common prosperity, the practice of exploring and solving the main contradictions of society in the new era, and also an important window to show the superiority of the Chinese-style modernization road. The release of the Opinions on Supporting Zhejiang’s High-quality Development and Construction of Common Wealth Demonstration Zone has provided a fundamental follow-up and strong driving force for the construction of Zhejiang Common Wealth Demonstration Zone, indicating that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new stage of building common prosperity in an all-round way, and explores a common prosperity model that can be universally promoted in the country based on the particularity of the Zhejiang model.

The second is to promote the improvement of the institutional mechanism and policies of urban and rural demonstration zones, and strengthen the design of the top-level system for multiple subjects to promote the development of demonstration zones. First of all, optimize the distribution pattern of resources and opportunities, deepen the reform of the income distribution system, improve the distribution mechanism of innovative factors, explore the transformation of collective economic empowerment, and take the lead in establishing a value-added income distribution mechanism for collective management construction land entering the market;<sup>[15]</sup> Secondly, pay attention to the top-level design of development and governance, and improve the redistribution system. To give full play to the role of the third distribution, guide the participation of high-income groups in public welfare undertakings; Finally, empower with digital technology, build a cross-departmental collaboration platform, and promote the extensive social participation of long-term assistance mechanisms.

Third, carry out a big discussion on the construction of the common prosperity demonstration zone. The construction of the common prosperity demonstration zone is still in the trial stage, and it is difficult to promote solidly without the guidance of the correct idea of common prosperity and the scientific construction of experts and scholars. Even if the construction is successful, it is difficult for other regions to understand the universality contained in the Zhejiang model, which will affect the demonstration effect. At the beginning of the construction of the common prosperity demonstration zone, we can learn from the discussion of the truth standard in the early stage of reform and opening up, build the idea of common prosperity into a deep social subconscious, let the whole society participate in the process of refining and summarizing the experience of the demonstration area, and capture the law of “unification of development, sharing and sustainability”.<sup>[15]</sup> Jointly share the inspiration of the demonstration zones in narrowing regional differences, narrowing the urban-rural gap, narrowing the income gap, etc.

## 5. Summary

Common prosperity is an important feature and core essence of Chinese modernization, as well as the essential requirement of China’s socialist construction. In the process of exploring Chinese-style modernization, the Communist Party of China fully recognizes the dialectical relationship between achieving common prosperity and modernization, and reveals that Chinese-style modernization is the development law of the modernization road for all people to achieve common prosperity. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. The Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has put the promotion of common prosperity in a more important position and made more substantial progress in promoting common prosperity. The Communist Party of China’s ideology and practical strategy on common prosperity are closely linked to the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics and complement each other. We should give full play to the significant institutional advantages of the basic socialist economic system, give full play to the strength of the people, adhere to the Chinese-style modernization road of realizing the common prosperity of all the people, and contribute to the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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