

Research on the Practical Path of Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization

-- Taking Gangyao Village in Yiwu City as an Example

Xinli Lou

Marxist College of Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China

Abstract

Common prosperity is an important characteristic and core essential of Chinese modernization, and it is also the essential requirement of socialism. With the continuous advancement of Chinese modernization, how to achieve common prosperity has become the current major realistic issue. This article clarifies the dialectical relationship between Chinese modernization and common prosperity, and reviews the practical process of the Communist Party of China to promote common prosperity in the process of Chinese modernization. At the same time, Gangyao village of Yiwu City is selected as the research object, and the practical basis of promoting common prosperity in Gangyao village is discussed. Through the case analysis of Gangyao village, it is concluded that the practical path of promoting common prosperity is mainly the cooperation between villages and enterprises, the joint construction of agriculture, culture, tourism and the party, and the construction of spiritual and cultural life.

Keywords

Chinese Modernization; Common Prosperity; Practical Path; Gangyao Village in Yiwu City.

1. The Connection between Chinese Modernization and Common Prosperity

Based on the basic national conditions of China, the Communist Party of China, united and led the people of all ethnic groups across the country to repeatedly explore and move forward on the road of socialism. It successfully developed and promoted Chinese modernization, thereby providing new choices for mankind to realize modernization. Regarding the basic connotation of Chinese modernization, the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has given a clear definition: Chinese modernization is the modernization of socialism led by the Communist Party of China. It has the common features of modernization of all countries, and more importantly, it has Chinese characteristics based on its own national conditions. Essence Chinese modernization is the modernization of a huge population, the modernization of the common prosperity of all people, the modernization of the coordination of material civilization and spiritual civilization, the modernization of harmonious coexistence of human and nature, and the modernization of peaceful development. [1]As an important characteristic of Chinese modernization, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that the common prosperity we said is the common prosperity of all people, the rich material life and spiritual life of the people, not the wealth of a few people, nor the average uniform average.[2] Starting from the basic connotation of Chinese modernization and common prosperity, accurately grasp the dialectical relationship between the two, which is of great practical significance for the practice path of the common wealth of the people in the process of exploring the Chinese modernization.

1.1. Common Wealth is an Important Feature of Chinese Modernization

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Party: "Chinese modernization is the modernization of the common prosperity of all people. Common prosperity is the essential characteristics of socialism with Chinese characteristics and a long-term historical process. We must take the people's aspirations for a better life as the starting point and ultimate goal of our modernization drive, strive to maintain and promote social fairness and justice, focus on promoting the common prosperity of all peoples, and resolutely prevent the differentiation of polarization." [1] It can be seen that the fundamental purpose of Chinese modernization is to meet the people's growing needs of a better life, realize the common prosperity of all people, reflect the nature of socialism, and reflect that everyone is in an equal position in social production relations.

First, the modernization of socialism must be aimed at achieving common prosperity. The essence of socialism is to liberate productivity, develop productive forces, eliminate exploitation, eliminate polarization, and eventually achieve common prosperity. Modernization is an inevitable choice for human society to develop to a certain stage, and it is a sign of the development and progress of human civilization. The Chinese modernization is a modernization led by the Communist Party of China, with Chinese characteristics and in line with China's reality. As a socialist country, the essence of socialism determines that China must promote Chinese modernization with the goal of common prosperity. Therefore, adhering to the modernization of socialism, we must take common prosperity as the goal.

Second, the modernization centered on the people must be aimed at achieving common prosperity. The earliest modernization originated from the British Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth century. It centered on capital, causing serious social wealth differentiation and class confrontation. Chinese modernization requires the people-centered approach, to achieve the general improvement of the people's living standards and the universal satisfaction of life needs, and to prevent polarization. The "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of my country on the major achievements and historical experience of the party's century-old struggle and historical experience" adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China states: "The principal contradiction facing Chinese society in the new era is that between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. We must adhere to the philosophy of people-centered development, develop people's democracy throughout the process, and make more tangible progress in promoting well-rounded human development and common prosperity for all people." There is no doubt that people's aspiration for a better life in the new era is increasingly focused on common prosperity, and the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development has become the main factor restricting people's pursuit of a better life. Therefore, on the road of Chinese modernization, which adheres to the position of the people, we must aim for common prosperity and adhere to high-quality development, so as to realize the people's pursuit of a better life and realize the all-round development of people.

Third, the modernization of fairness and justice must be aimed at achieving common prosperity. One of the significant features of Chinese modernization different from capitalist modernization is that the key goal set by China is not the pursuit of the prosperity of some people, but the common prosperity of all people. Common prosperity is not only associated with productivity, but also associated with production relations, which reflects the prerequisite justice, process justice, and result justice of labor. [3] General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "The realization of social fairness and justice is determined by various factors, and the most important thing is the level of economic and social development." [4] "We must try to do things that promote social fairness and justice on the basis of continuous development." [4] That is to say, efficiency is the material premise of fairness. It is necessary to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the people to create wealth. Only by continuous development of economic

development, the degree of fairness and justice can continue to improve. Therefore, the modernization of fairness and justice must be aimed at achieving common prosperity.

1.2. Chinese Modernization Lays the Foundation for Achieving Common Prosperity

Achieving the common prosperity of all people is a long-term historical process, and can't wait or hurry. The so-called "Can't hurry" is to focus on the basic national conditions of our country and follow the stage characteristics and internal laws of social development; the so-called "can't wait" is to take the initiative, to take effective measures, and to firmly grasp the initiative to promote common prosperity. Since the reform and opening up, my country has always adhered to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adhered to the people-centered, and continued to promote the modernization of socialist economy, politics, culture, society, and ecology, and laid a good foundation for the realization of common prosperity. In general, Chinese modernization provides direction guidance, value leadership, and institutional guarantee for the realization of common prosperity.

First, the leaders of the Communist Party of China provide direction to the realization of common prosperity. The leadership of the Communist Party of China is the essential requirement of Chinese modernization. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, "The modernization we advanced is the socialist modernization led by the Communist Party of China." As a country with a huge population, in the process of promoting modernization, we must adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China and give full play to the core role of the party's overall situation and coordinate the leadership of all parties. The party's leadership through the line, policy and policies formulated by the party is reflected in various fields such as politics, economy, culture, society, and ecology. The fundamental purpose is to allow the people to live a better life and achieve comprehensive development of people. Therefore, only based on the party's leadership can we ensure that socialist modernization can advance in the direction of common prosperity.

Second, the socialist system provides institutional guarantees to achieve common prosperity. The system of people's congresses is China's fundamental political system, providing a political guarantee for the people to be masters of the country and ensuring their principal position in the process of achieving common prosperity. The basic socialist economic system with public ownership as the mainstay and multiple forms of ownership developing together, and distribution according to work as the mainstay and multiple forms of distribution coexisting, which not only effectively guarantees the stable development of my country's economy, but also for all the people fair and enjoy the achievements of socialist development provides a maximum guarantee.

Third, the people-centered philosophy of development provides value leadership for the realization of common prosperity. The people-centered philosophy of development is not only consistent with the Marxist view of mass history, but also the administrative concept and value compliance that the Communist Party of China has always adhered to. On the one hand, the people are the undertakers of the main body of Chinese modernization, must continue to draw the wisdom of the people and give full play to the power of the people. On the other hand, sharing the fruits of development with the people is the basic value orientation of Chinese modernization. It is necessary to meet the material and cultural needs of the people and realize its sharing of co-construction. Therefore, it is necessary to adhere to the people-centered philosophy of development. While making the "cake" of large material wealth, it is also necessary to divide the "cake", to achieve the development results of development as the common prosperity of all people, and ultimately achieve common prosperity.

2. The Practice of Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization

Since its establishment, the Communist Party of China has held the historical mission of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation regardless of its righteousness, unite and lead the people to create the great achievements of the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and construction, the reform and opening up and socialist modernization, and socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, have historically solved the problem of absolute poverty and achieved the first century-old goal. In the past hundred years of extraordinary forge, our party has always taken the elimination of exploitation, eradicate poverty, and achieves common prosperity as an eternal pursuit and mission, thus forming a clear historical evolution process.

2.1. New Democratic Revolution

During the New Democratic Revolution, the Chinese Communist Party's exploration of common prosperity was mainly reflected in the reform of the land system. As a large-scale agricultural country, the most important thing is the land issue of farmers. Mao Zedong pointed out in the "Hunan Farmers Movement Inspection Report" published in 1927 that the urgency of solving farmers' land problems. Therefore, the Communist Party of China led the people to carry out the land revolution, formulated and implemented the "Jinggangshan Land Law" and "Xingguo Land Law", and it formed a line of agrarian revolution that relied on poor employment farmers, united middle peasants, restricted the rich farmers, eliminated the landlord class, and changed the feudal and semi-feudal land ownership to peasant land ownership. The land revolutionary route of farmers owned by land has effectively improved the current status of farmers' life. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, we led the people in reducing rents and interest rates mainly in the old revolutionary base areas, anti-Japanese base areas and other local areas, and gradually solved the problem of subsistence for peasants. During the liberation war, Change the land policy of rents and interest rates into a policy of confiscating landlord land, and realize the land for the tiller through land reform, thereby mobilizing the enthusiasm of farmers to produce. It is a preliminary exploration of common prosperity of Chinese Communists.

2.2. Socialist Revolution and Construction Period

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Mao Zedong took the lead in proposing the concept of common prosperity. In December 1953, Mao Zedong stated in the drafted "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Development of Agricultural Production Cooperatives": "Make farmers gradually get rid of the situation of poverty alleviation and gain common prosperity and universal prosperity." [5] This is the first time that the concept of "common prosperity" appeared in the party's formal literature. In October 1955, at the symposium on the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, Mao Zedong stressed: "Now that we have implemented such a system and such a plan, we can become richer and stronger year by year, and year by year we can see that we are getting richer and stronger. This wealth is common wealth, and this strength is common strength, and everyone has a share in it." [6] It not only reflects the profound connotation of common prosperity, but also reflects the practice of Mao Zedong's promotion of common prosperity to establish a socialist public ownership system in our country, laying a solid economic institutional foundation for the realization of common prosperity. He also pointed out: "If it is an agricultural country, it is not rich and strong." [6] It is necessary to rely on industrial modernization to promote the transformation of agricultural countries to industrial countries. It is also necessary to attach importance to the role of science and technology and promote the "four modernizations", thus promoting the growth of social material wealth and laying a

material foundation for achieving common prosperity. However, during this period, due to lack of experience, the Communist Party of China quest for common prosperity has encountered hardships and setbacks. Practice has proved that the planned economy has limited the development of productivity, and the public ownership under this system cannot achieve “wealth”.

2.3. Reform and Opening up and Socialist Modernization Period

Since the reform and opening up, the Chinese Communists have further promoted common prosperity based on the lessons and lessons of socialist construction experience. Deng Xiaoping pointed out: “We adhere to the path of socialism, the fundamental goal is to achieve common prosperity, but the average development is impossible. In the past, it practiced egalitarianism and eating “big pot rice”. Faculty, it is common backwardness and common poverty, and we are suffering from this loss. Reform must first break the egalitarianism and break the ‘big pot rice.’”[7] Therefore, common prosperity is not at the same time, synchronization, equivalent, and not in the traditional sense of the rich and the poor. It must abandon the rigidity of the egalitarianism. Deng Xiaoping creatively proposed an important assertion that the first rich drives the later rich, and finally realized common prosperity, emphasizing that preventing the division of polarizations from relying on the socialist system and national power.[8] When he met with foreign guests from Italy, he pointed out: “Our party has decided to help backward areas of the country and advanced regions. Under the socialist system, some areas can be rich first and then drive in other regions to be rich. In the process, it can avoid the occurrence of polarization (the so-called polarization means the emergence of a new bourgeoisie), but this is not to engage in egalitarianism. After the economy is developing, when some people are rich, the state has the ability to take measures to regulate and distribute.”[9] Thus, China has established the basic economic system of the primary stage of socialism. It has implemented a family co-production contract responsibility system in rural areas. In cities, price reforms and corporate reform have been promoted, which greatly promotes economic efficiency.[10] Since then, the Chinese Communists represented by Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao continued to lead the Chinese people to solidly promote common prosperity, which greatly improved the living standards of the people. Jiang Zemin proposed that “achieving common prosperity is the fundamental principle and essential characteristics of socialism, and must not shake.”[11] It is emphasized that we must aim at the goal of common wealth, expand the proportion of middle-income people, and increase the income level of low-income people. Hu Jintao proposed that taking the common prosperity path must combine the efficiency and promote social fairness, put the fair social fairness in a more prominent position, and “make all the people move forward steadily in the direction of common prosperity.”[12].

2.4. New Era of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

In the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, under the guidance of Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristic, the first century-old struggle goal was achieved, and a well-off of the Chinese land was fully built. In society, the common prosperity of all people has been gradually realized in a more important position. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: “Eliminate poverty, improve people's livelihood, and gradually realize the common prosperity of all the people. It is the essential requirement of socialism and an important mission of our party.” Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, focusing on the fundamental goal of promoting common prosperity for all the people, we have coordinated the five-in-one overall plan and the four-pronged comprehensive strategic plan, providing a more complete system for achieving common prosperity and raising the level of modernization of common prosperity. Supporting Zhejiang's high-quality development and construction common prosperity demonstration zone is a major decision made by the Party

Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core to promote the common prosperity of all people in a more important position. Experience and demonstration reflect the determination of the Chinese Communists to realize the common prosperity of all people.

3. The Realistic Foundation for Common Prosperity in Gangyao Village

3.1. Good Economic Foundation

The primary task of common prosperity is to liberate and develop social productivity and continue to create and accumulate social wealth. Wealth is the first goal. Only to share sharing on the basis of wealth is the essence of common prosperity path exploration. Yiwu City is an important window for our country's reform and opening up. In the process of reform and opening up for more than 40 years, Yiwu City has become a world-renowned world of small commodities in the world. The economic strength of the city can be analyzed from multiple dimensions and such as the government, enterprises, and residents. This paper analyzes Yiwu's economy from three aspects: gross regional product (GDP), per capita disposable income of residents and government financial income, which can lay a good material foundation for exploring the path of common prosperity.

In 2022, the GDP of Yiwu City reached 183.554 billion yuan, an increase of 4.6% year-on-year, and ranked second among the top ten counties and cities in Zhejiang Province. Figure 1 shows the GDP since 2010. According to this figure, it can be seen that the GDP of Yiwu has continued to grow. It increased from about 60 billion in 2010 to about 180 billion in 2022. Therefore, in terms of total economic volume and growth trend, the economic development of Yiwu City has shown a good state in the province and even domestic, and has a material foundation to promote common prosperity.

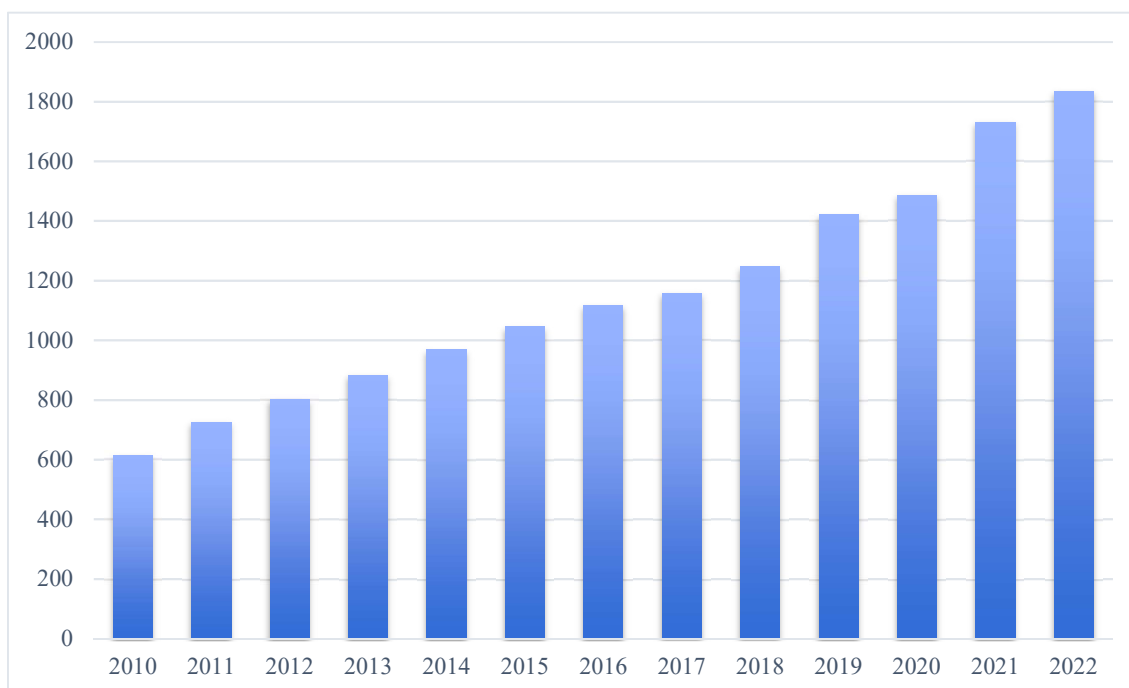


Figure 1. 2010-2022 GDP of Yiwu City (unit: 100 million yuan)

Per capita disposable income is an average income that can be used to dominate the average person, which reflects the personal consumption power and economic situation. It is one of the core indicators to measure the prosperity of residents. Generally speaking, per capita disposable income will directly affect the living level of individuals, and it is proportional to the

living standard, which means that the higher the per capita disposable income, the higher the living standard. According to Figure 2, it can be seen that the per capita income of Yiwu City continued to grow steadily. In 2022, the per capita disposable income of all residents in Yiwu City was 78,215 yuan, which was much higher than the per capita disposable income of the people across the country. Among them, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 86,975 yuan. Increased by 0.40%. The per capita disposable income of rural residents was 47,042 yuan, an increase of 2.00%. The gap between the per capita disposable income of urban and rural areas has further reduced. In 2022, the per capita disposable income ratio of urban and rural areas was 1.85: 1. It can be seen that in the process of promoting common prosperity, Yiwu City is at the forefront of the country, and the gap between urban and rural areas has continued to narrow, but the problem of incomplete development between urban and rural areas still exists.

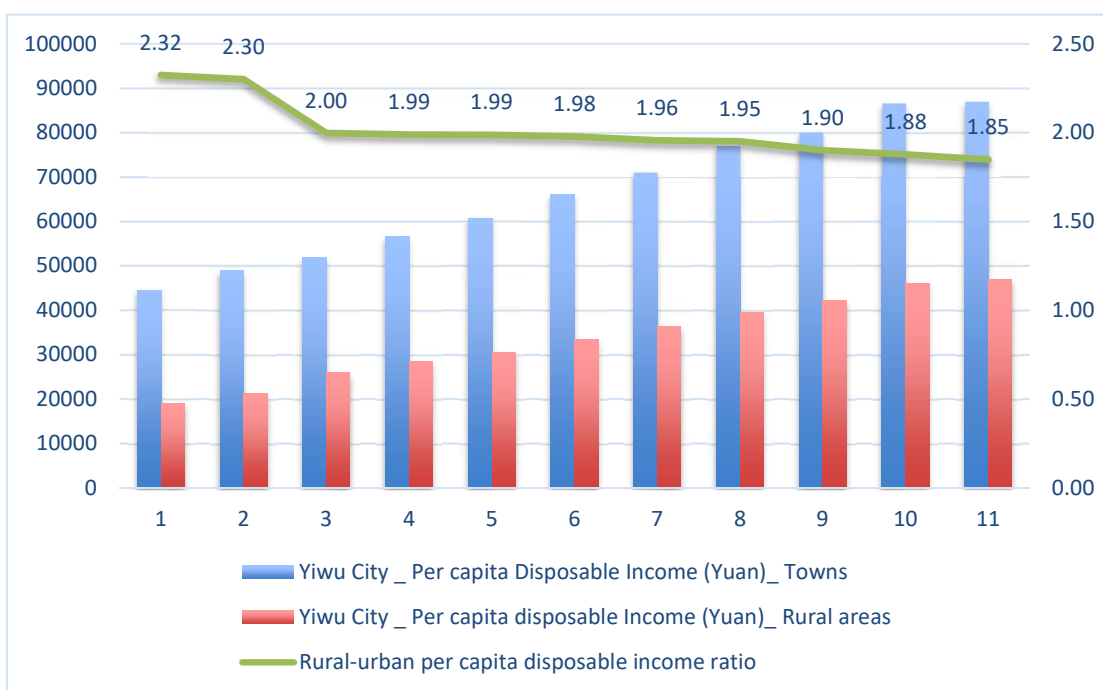


Figure 2. 2010-2022 Yiwu per capita disposable income and urban and rural per capita disposable income ratio (unit: yuan)

Local fiscal revenue is an important indicator of the financial resources of a regional government. It can comprehensively reflect the total economic activity and the economic development level of a region, and it is also a material foundation for ensuring and improving people’s livelihood. The fiscal self-sufficiency rate is the coverage of general public budget income to the general public budget expenditure, which reflects the region’s dependence on the central government’s transfer payment. The greater the indicator value, the better the economic development status in the region, the stronger the ability of local finance to create wealth. Table 1 lists the general public budget revenue, expenditure and fiscal self-sufficiency rate in the financial general public budget of Yiwu City from 2011-2022. From 2011 to 2022, the fiscal self-sufficiency rate of Yiwu City exceeded 70%. Among them, in 2022, the general public budget revenue of Yiwu City was 13.29 billion yuan, expenditure was 15.969 billion yuan, and the fiscal self-sufficient rate was 83.22%. The government’s fiscal revenue and expenditure is relatively balanced and has good self-sufficient ability.

Table 1. 2011-2022 Yiwu's general public budget revenue, expenditure and fiscal self-sufficiency rate

Year	General public budget revenue (100 million yuan)	Expenditure in the general public budget (100 million yuan)	Financial self- sufficiency rate
2011	50.46	49.63	101.66%
2012	57.42	54.54	105.28%
2013	63.31	61.65	102.70%
2014	69.68	72.23	96.46%
2015	79.25	96.52	82.11%
2016	81.79	114.40	71.50%
2017	85.00	94.74	89.72%
2018	95.20	107.01	88.96%
2019	101.22	131.21	77.15%
2020	106.01	137.27	77.22%
2021	127.49	154.30	82.63%
2022	132.90	159.69	83.22%

According to the above analysis, it can be found that Yiwu city has a good performance in terms of regional GDP, per capita disposable income, financial income and financial self-sufficiency rate, which can lay a good economic foundation for further promoting common prosperity in Gangyao Village of Yiwu City.

3.2. Solid Policy Foundation

On June 10, 2021, the “Opinions on Supporting the Common and Further Demonstration Zone of Zhejiang’s High-quality Development and Construction” issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council clearly states that it is necessary to support the high-quality development and construction of Zhejiang in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping in the new era. The common prosperity demonstration zone allows the people to truly feel the common wealth visible, touched, and realistic. There are four strategic positioning of Zhejiang Province, which are high-quality development and high-quality life pioneers, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, the reform pilot zone of the income distribution system, and the civilized harmonious and beautiful home exhibition area. Practice further enriches the ideological connotation of common wealth, and provides provincial examples for promoting common prosperity in the country. At the same time, this document has also made clear stipulation on the development goals of Zhejiang Province, that is, by 2025, Zhejiang Province has achieved obvious substantial progress in promoting high-quality development and construction common prosperity demonstration zone. By 2035, Zhejiang Province will make greater achievements in high-quality development and basically achieve common prosperity. As one of the first batch of high-quality development and construction of a common prosperity demonstration area in Zhejiang Province, Yiwu City also released corresponding documents to discuss the development goals and main attack directions.

The construction of the common prosperity demonstration zone provides a leading and guarantee for the realization of common prosperity in Gangyao Village, Yiwu City, which is mainly reflected in policy support. Gangyao Village, as the first batch of future villages in Zhejiang Province, is the basic unit of common prosperity and modernization. The “Implementation Plan for Successful Cases of Forging High-quality Development and Building Common Prosperity Demonstration Zone with Digital Reform in Yiwu (2021-2025)” emphasized that it is necessary to accelerate the construction of the basic units such as future

rural and future communities. The residential income difference is reduced to within 1.75. In terms of rural construction, Yiwu City adheres to the high-quality development path of municipal-level coordination, state-owned enterprises pairing, town and street joint construction, and village-level self-built. Yiwu City will strengthen village-enterprise cooperation and village-village cooperation through organization and joint construction, build beautiful villages in the new era, and inject strong impetus into the realization of rural revitalization and common prosperity. Yiwu City pointed out that it should take the socialist core values as the guidance, inherit the excellent Chinese culture, improve the modern cultural service system, and achieve 100% coverage rate of cultural facilities at the city, town and village levels.

3.3. Rich Cultural Foundation

“Kiln, pottery, wine, and drama” is the four characteristic cultures of Gangyao Village. According to records, the Gangyao Village began to build kilns in the Northern Song Dynasty, and the number of dragon kiln during the peak period reached 6. Because the various types of pottery produced are cylinders, altars, cans, bottles, pots and other necessities, can meet the needs of many aspects of production and life. Boiling pottery has become the main source of income for villagers at that time. In the early 1950s, there were many private pottery factories of individual households, such as Limin, Xiehe, Youlian, Xinmin and others. In 1956, the Gangyao’ Pottery took the road of cooperation, and established a public-private partnership pottery production cooperative, which was fully integrated into the local state-owned Yiwu Pottery Factory in 1958. Gangyao village set up a branch of Yiwu State-owned Pottery Factory, which was shut down in the early 1970s and transferred to Hangzhou Commune Pottery Factory. In 1960, Gangyao village in order to respond to the national call, support the front line of agricultural production, transform the backward appearance, develop the collective economy, asked the state-owned Yiwu Pottery Factory to send down 9 local pottery workers and founded the Gangyao Village (brigade) pottery factory.[13] However, due to the continuous development of society, iron products, aluminum products, and plastic products have entered the market in large quantities, and gradually replaced the use of pottery. The pottery industry was in trouble. The village pottery factory was suspended at the end of 2005. Today, the well-preserved old kiln has been repaired in 2010, becoming a highlight of cultural tourism. It not only symbolizes the historical pottery history of a village, but also a deep rare resource.

Due to the pottery and moved by the water, Gangyao Village has a tradition of brewing since ancient times. There is a spring eye in the north and south of Gangyao Village, called “Longyan well”. The rice wine in Gangyao Village is based on the water of Longyan wells and excellent glutinous rice as the raw material. It uses local ancient formulas and traditional handicrafts, and selected the best time. There are more than 20 brick and wood structure bungalows on the southwest of the ancient houses. In the late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China, had organized the “Chen Ji” rice wine workshop, and the rice wines that were produced were sold to Jinhua, Lanxi, Tonglu, Fuyang and other places. In order to inherit the traditional winemaking skills, in 2014, Gangyao Village collectively founded the Gangyao Chenji Winery, and used “Chenji Huangjiu” as the new name of the rice wine produced by Chen Ji wine. Gangyao Village not only brews, but also loves drinking. Whenever important time such as marriage and festivals, every family uses rice wine. Therefore, rice wine brewing not only incorporates the production and life of the villagers of the kiln, but also reflects the profound and profound traditional wine culture, which has great historical value and cultural value.

Yiwu is one of the main regions of Zhejiang’s oldest local drama. In the early years of the Republic of China, The villages of Fantianjiang, Shanghu, Wangqian, Baozhai around the Gangyao Village were famous because of the drama classes such as Hejinyu, Dayangchun, Huhongfu, and Darongchun. The villagers in Gangyao Village also liked opera because they were

in a strong opera atmosphere. In the 38th year of the Republic of China, the amateur theater troupe was set up in Gangyao Village, and an old artist came to the theater troupe to guide. A large number of villagers who liked opera in the village soon learned more than ten dramas such as “Kauhuolin” and “Yang Liulang’s Order”. In 1952, the Shangxi District Committee held a literary and artistic performance in the district, and the performance song “Kauhuolin” of Gangyao Village won a special award. From here, the scale of the Gangyao Drama Troupe continued to expand. In 1952, the Gangyao Drama Troupe merged Wang Liantang Village Propaganda Team and renamed it as the Nongle Opera Troupe. In the early 1980s, Chen Zhangyun, a retired employee of the pottery factory, established the joint-stock Hangzhou Drama Troupe with the cylinder Gangyao drama group as the team. On the basis of this, the outstanding actors of the rural theater troupe were continuously absorbed, and the farmers’ drama troupe in Yiting District was formed. In 1985, he brought the “Hai Rui Dent” to the Beijing Auspicious Theater.[13] Today, although these theater troupes have been dissolved, the drama of the opera of Gangyao Village still exists. Wuju culture in Gangyao embodies the local characteristic culture, highlights the spiritual pursuit of the villagers, and is an important embodiment of the spiritual and cultural life of the villagers in Gangyao village.

4. Gangyao Village to Promote the Practice Path of Common Prosperity

4.1. Promote the Cooperation between Villages and Enterprises

There are many types of enterprises in our country. According to the nature of enterprises, they can be divided into state-owned enterprises, collective ownership enterprises, mixed ownership enterprises, private enterprises, etc. Among them, state-owned enterprises are an important carrier of state-owned assets, an important guarantee for meeting the needs of the people’s good life, and an important pillar of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Therefore, it is inseparable from the support of state-owned enterprises to carry out great struggles in the new era, build great projects, promote great cause, and realize great dreams. The main enterprises in the joint construction path of Gangyao village and enterprises are Zhejiang Hengfeng Group Co., LTD., a state-owned enterprise in Yiwu City. Gangyao Village has combined with Hengfeng Group and adopted the organization of co-construction and leading the implementation of key projects and other ways, thereby promoting the realization of common prosperity. In general, Hengfeng Group helps Gangyao Village to take a common prosperity way: one is to provide funding support, the second is to provide professionals to participate in the planning, construction and operation of rural tourism projects. This article mainly explains the second point.

Rural tourism is based on the environment of villages, the countryside, and pastoral. Through the full analysis and utilization of its own resources, a distinctive development direction formed. It can be seen that the development of rural tourism will be affected by the natural environment, infrastructure, rural culture, and characteristic industries. Hengfeng Group’s development of rural tourism, first based on the ancient architecture and ancient post roads of Gangyao Village, planned various functional areas of the village, and promoted basic work such as village environmental improvement, road reconstruction, and old house construction. In addition, in terms of tourist travel, the daily travel line is set up. The parking lot in the village can intelligently display free parking spaces and configure new energy vehicle charging piles. Secondly, the cultural heritage of Gangyao Village was fully excavated, the excellent traditional cultural resources of the countryside were activated, and the tourism, education and culture were tightly integrated, forming a cultural tourism industry chain with “Gangyao ancient pottery” as the brand. It takes the pottery culture as the core, and builds the old factory into a ceramics experience center and the research practice base of primary and secondary schools, combined with non-heritage culture and farming culture, and launched a series of research

projects such as modern research, non-heritage research, and agricultural research. The village's cultural tourism also pays great attention to tourists' awareness and understanding of cultural phenomena and cultural heritage. It has created the Gangyao Ancient Pottery Exhibition Hall, the Intangible Cultural Heritage Museum and the rural library, which will be open to tourists for free. In the end, Hengfeng Group introduced high-quality merchants such as the Homestay and Coffee Bar, Dangwuuli's bistro, and the Gangyao Mansion to meet the needs of tourists. In 2022, Hengfeng Group launched the second phase of the Gangyao Scenic Area project, has added amusement projects such as parent-child amusement park, live-action CS, and Yoyo Rural Camping Base to enrich the entertainment.

In summary, the cultural tourism project based on village and enterprises can solve the problems of shortage of rural development talents, tensions, and lack of innovation, realize the iterative optimization of the rural style, improve the level of public services, effectively drive the village's collective economy to increase their income, and it can also be for it. Villagers provide employment and entrepreneurial opportunities to improve the income level of villagers.

4.2. Promote the Joint Construction of Agriculture, Culture, Tourism and the Party

The agriculture, culture, tourism and Party construction is one of the "Charming Ancient Town" party building joint construction of Co-rich demonstration zone of Yiwu City. It takes Gangyao Village, Longtouzhu Village, Jiangan Village and Jianchao Village as the main body, integrating modern agriculture with traditional villages. While retaining the landscape of the ancient villages, it is integrated into various elements, focusing on creating projects such as Basin kiln scenic area, pottery experience center, rice and shrimp rotation base, rice industrial park and other projects to attract more villages along the line to attract more villages Visitors, enriching the villagers' revenue channels, and thus coming out of a practical path of development and wealth.

There are five main working mechanisms of the agriculture, culture, tourism and Party construction: First, the implementation of village-level party organizations in the party building and construction areas rotation. Every month, the Party organization on duty is responsible for organizing and carrying out a special activity of the common wealth project to strengthen the integration of regional resources. Second, youth members of villagers use centralized office every Friday to carry out cross-regional, cross-rural follow-up learning, two-way communication, learning common experience, enhance ability and quality. Third, focus on rural industries, strengthen resources, strengthen resources Element docking and sharing, through various forms such as industrial extension and main body breeding, to promote the healthy development of agricultural travel, cultural tourism, rural e-commerce, etc., and promote the development of villages in the region. Fourth, adhere to local conditions, village policies, strengthen the joint development of rural tourism such as farmhouse, residential hostel, scenic belt, and create mutual tourism destinations and tourist sources. Fifth, fully stimulate party building resources in the region, coordinate and integrate natural resources, cultural resources, and social resources in various villages Volunteer service resources in the region, enhance the cooperation capabilities of party organizations in the region, and realize the growth of work forces, complementary development advantages, and village-level resource sharing.

The agriculture, culture, tourism and Party construction mainly include industrial co-construction and project co-construction. In terms of industrial co-construction, Gangyao Village has formed the cultural tourism industry featuring cylinder, kiln, wine, and opera through the excavation of local cultural resources, which has led to the development of cultural tourism. Development has also attracted popularity and financial resources for other villages in the joint construction area. The construction of 10,000 acres of grain industry function zones

in the joint construction area, promoting smart agricultural projects, transforming basic rural facilities, promoting the development of modern agriculture. And combined with tourism, culture, education, in order to promote industrial development. In terms of project co-construction, based on the construction of the traditional Chinese villages of Longtouzhu Village, the construction of a hardcore agricultural project, building a functional zone of 10,000 acres of rice and food production, combining agricultural planting and sightseeing tourism; the establishment of Longtouzhu Agricultural Development Company, Building rice and shrimp rotation bases, combine agricultural production and team research, give full play to the mutual assistance role of party building, and broaden the sales channels for fruit products in the village. All in all, the common prosperity practical path of the agriculture, culture, tourism and the party, which has given full play to the leading role of party building, and profoundly reflects the connotation of common prosperity.

4.3. Promote Spiritual and Cultural Construction

The common prosperity of spiritual life mainly refers to the process of gained a good public cultural resource guarantee and enjoying the opportunity to obtain good public cultural resources in the process of pursuing cultural life, scientific knowledge, aesthetic interest, self-worth, and group identity. It fully demonstrates the important principles of the Chinese modernization drive, such as putting the people as the center and promoting all-round development of the people. The common prosperity of spiritual life is also an important part of promoting the pursuit of common prosperity. Without the substantial progress in spiritual life, the common prosperity of all people must be incomplete. Therefore, on the road of promoting common prosperity, Gangyao Village vigorously promotes cultural construction, continuously enriches cultural life, and meets the diverse spiritual and cultural needs of the people.

In terms of cultural life, Gangyao Village has established a rural library with more than 3,000 books, involving philosophy, technology, historical geography, literature, science, and children's readings, villagers can borrow books through citizen cards, identity cards or electronic loan cards. Special reading areas are also set up inside the library, and the children's districts are also distinguished from other functions. Not only considering the particularity of children, but also providing other readers with a comfortable reading environment. Secondly, Gangyao Village made full use of the cultural hall to provide a platform for cultural exchanges to villagers, and organized activities such as the inheritance and exchanges of the drama, the opening of the wine festival, the opening of the kiln festival, the adult ceremony, and the non-heritage experience. Gangyao Village also launched community activities such as gongs and drum gangs, opera teams, waist drum teams, and dance teams. While enriching the entertainment activities of the villagers, it also inherited the excellent Chinese traditional culture and enhanced the villagers' cultural identity and cultural self-confidence. In addition, Gangyao Village has continuously promoted cooperation with Hangzhou Elementary School, created a shared basketball court for village school cooperation, and provided villagers with a good fitness place. In the end, Gangyao Village attaches great importance to the education of the rule of law. It integrates the rule of law and ancient pottery and painted the rule of law comics on the cylinder, which not only allows villagers to accept in daily life, but also allows tourists to experience the culture of rule of law in the play.

In terms of moral life, Gangyao Village advocates rural civilization and conducts a "Hemei Index" assessment of villagers. The "Hemei Index" is a percentage system, with excellent, good, and qualified three grades. The assessment content includes five aspects: environmental protection, good-neighborly and home, rural development, public welfare dedication, and autonomy. The assessment results of the Hemei Index are mainly used in five aspects to inspire villagers' enthusiasm for participation. First, promote the creation of "Hemmei Family" with the results of the "Hemei Index" assessment, and regularly select the "civilized family" in the village for

advanced model commendation; second, according to the monthly score, the villagers deposit “Hemei dollar”, “Hemei dollar” can be exchanged for the corresponding daily necessities; third, the quarterly “Hemei Index” reaches the excellent level, and the top ten villagers can eat for a month at home pension centers for one month; fourth, the “Hemei Index” does not reach the excellent level The villagers do not push the party to the party; fifth, when the village collectively introduced operating projects to conduct annual income dividends, it is linked to the annual “Hemei Index” and “Hemei Family”. In addition, the Gangyao Village has established activities such as coordinating love funds, rewarding outstanding students in the village, helping families in poverty alleviation, helping personal disabled individuals, salute red and white events. The Council of Migration and Customs Vigorously advocates the rural style of a brief operation of funerals, promotes benevolence and wisdom, promotes gentleness and respect, and carries out the “establishment of home training, establish family tradition” activities, and will inherit the traditional culture and township civilization.

5. Summary

The Chinese Communist Party united and led the Chinese people to go through a century of exploration and hard practice, and successfully stepped out of a modern socialist path that is in line with China’s actual situation and suitable for Chinese national conditions. Common prosperity is the essential requirements of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and it is also an important feature of modernization of Chinese modernization from the modernization of other countries. Chinese modernization is the modernization of the common prosperity of all people. It contains the essential requirements for the realization of the direction, value leadership, and institutional guarantee for the realization of common prosperity. In the process of Chinese modernization, the Communists of the Communist Party of China actively explored the practical path of common prosperity, formulated different strategies in various periods, enriched the connotation of common prosperity, and provided practical guidance for subsequent solid promotion of common prosperity. Gangyao Village in Yiwu City has a good economic foundation, solid policy support, and rich cultural resources, and has the basic conditions for advancing common prosperity. Through the analysis of the practical path of common prosperity, we can draw the basic situation of Gangyao Village based on the local situation, fully rely on the power of state-owned enterprises to develop the economy according to local conditions, thereby driving the collective economy income and promoting the income of villagers. Adhering to the party’s leadership, through the party building and joint construction, strengthening cooperation with the villages along the line, and sharing resources, not only driving the economic development of a weak village, but also expanding the development path of the village. Through various channels, the villagers’ cultural needs and entertainment needs are met, and villagers will be guided to establish the correct concept of value. Therefore, the specific practice of promoting common prosperity in Gangyao Village has enriched the practical connotation of common prosperity, and also provided typical demonstration and spiritual support for the realization of common prosperity in other parts of our country.

References

- [1] J.P. Xi: Holding High the Great Banner of socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Striving Together to Build a modern Socialist Country in an All-round Way -- Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, People's Daily,(2022, October 26),p.1.
- [2] J.P. Xi: Making solid advances toward common prosperity, QiuShi,(2021)No.20,p.4-8.
- [3] W.X. Gao, L. Liu:The Chinese Logic of Labor Justice in the "Common Prosperity Society" , Socialist Research,(2022)No.02,p.9-16.

- [4] Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee: Excerpts from Xi Jinping's Remarks on Comprehensively Deepening Reform (Central Party Literature Press, China 2014), p. 96-97.
- [5] Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee: Selected Important Documents since the founding of the People's Republic of China: Volume 4 (Central Party Literature Press, China 1993), p.662.
- [6] Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee: Collected works of Mao Zedong: Volume 6 (People's Publishing House, China 1999), p.495.
- [7] X.P. Deng: Selected literature of Deng Xiaoping: Volume 3 (People's Publishing House, China 1999), p.155.
- [8] K. Zhou: The development track and practical significance of Deng Xiaoping's Thought of Common Prosperity, Party Literature, (2017) No.05, p.57-63.
- [9] R. Leng: The annals of Deng Xiaoping (1975-1997) (Central Party Literature Press, China 2004), p.171.
- [10] H. Guo, B.P. Ren: Common Prosperity in the Process of Chinese Modernization: Practice and Path Selection, Reform, (2022) No.07, p.16-25.
- [11] Z.M. Jiang. Selected literature of Jiang Zeming: Volume 1 (People's Publishing House, China 2006), p.466.
- [12] Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee: Selected and edited important documents since the 16th CPC National Congress (Central Party Literature Press, China 2006), p.712.
- [13] Q.Y. Wu: Into the Gangyao (Shanghai People's Publishing House, China 2017), p.74.