



On the Issue of Common Prosperity in the New Era and New Situation

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Abstract: The way wealth is created and distributed is a concentrated reflection of the social form of a country. Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, the economic and social foundation is in place for further substantive progress in promoting common prosperity. However, unbalanced and inadequate development still exists. Engels profoundly pointed out that "the conditions under which people produce and exchange vary from country to country, and from generation to generation in each country. Therefore, political economy cannot be the same for all historical epochs. "In the comparison and understanding of different experiences, lessons are drawn from multiple perspectives.

Keywords: common prosperity, historical experience

Common prosperity has been the unanimous pursuit of the Chinese sages and the common ideal of the people for generations. The Communist Party of China has always been people-centered and has made the achievement of common prosperity the goal of its struggle. Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. At present, China has made decisive achievements in the fight against poverty and has completed the building of a moderately prosperous society on schedule. Unlike the politics of welfare in the Western context, China's strategy of common prosperity is fundamentally

A system of wealth development and distribution that is deeply compatible with the socialist development path with Chinese characteristics must be constructed.

1. From a single model to the juxtaposition of two systems

The October Revolution of 1917 brought about a brand new socialist state, the Soviet Union, and since then the world has witnessed an era of two opposing economic models. In the early years of the Soviet Union's existence, along with the Five-Year Plans, the planned economic system showed an extraordinary organizational capacity that provided an important guarantee for the stability of the nascent Soviet regime. It also helped the Soviet Union to rapidly develop its level of social productivity, catching up with and catching up with the pioneering capitalist countries in less than two decades, and becoming the world's leading bipolar force after the Second World War. In the early years of the Soviet Union, there were several schools of thought within the Communist Party on how to complete industrialization, starting with Lenin's defeat of the workers' opposition such as Kollontai, and the removal of Bukharin's agrarian socialism by Stalin. Trotsky's idea of providing food products by concentrating on agriculture and concentrating on the heavy industry had become a consensus and was later developed by Stalin into the Stalinist model which was widely promoted. The tinkering of the Khrushchev era did not suit the current situation of relatively adequate production in all areas, and the main problem at that time was not strictly on the production side but on the demand side, the people's demand for light industrial products and the demand for the diversity of agricultural products was curbed by the planned economic system, demand could not be transmitted to the production side, and the production side had no incentive to change the situation; there was a clear decoupling of the two under the administrative system, which led to production and demand being restricted by administrative power in the light industry and agriculture, with only a few varieties of each type of necessity, and quality and supply not even being guaranteed.

2. Reflection and new ideas

Since the reform and opening up of China, it has become clear to China that it is inevitable that public ownership will be the mainstay. If the neo-liberal approach to privatization is adopted, it will be as chaotic as the various areas of national livelihoods that were privatized by Margaret Thatcher in the UK, or as fragmented as in the US, and it will be difficult to develop the motivation, drive, and capacity for large-scale infrastructure renewal.

In all aspects of social life, especially in agriculture and light industry, there is no doubt that a more competitive and flexible market economy has a good deal of dynamism, although differentiated competition may lead to a wasteful allocation

of resources. But there is no doubt that a market economy contributes to the well-being of the population in areas where change is rapid, the volume is large and a higher degree of initiative is required. That is why, with public ownership as the mainstay and multiple ownership developing together, the emphasis should be on common prosperity. Common prosperity is not an equal distribution, it is reflected in the transfer payments from the regions that develop first to the regions to be developed, in the field of secondary distribution through the taxation as a yardstick, in the field of social life in the construction of public utilities, in the field of social welfare protection, in the contribution of profits by state-owned enterprises to the fields of pensions, medical care, and social security, and in the social responsibility undertaken by the public economy. It can be said that common prosperity has always existed in all areas of social and economic life.

3. "Globalization and Multipolarity" — New Frontiers and New Thinking

Since the 21st century, especially after the 08 financial crisis, the burst of the information technology revolution has seen the emergence of a large number of emerging giants, bringing about a high proliferation of information, the rise of electronic money, and many developed countries continuing to be caught in a vortex of negative interest rates, global income distribution issues becoming a hot topic, the trend of capital concentration becoming more and more pronounced, the relative weakness of the manufacturing sector in the real economy, manufacturing outflows from developed countries and record dollar debt. The trend of capital concentration is becoming more pronounced, manufacturing in the real economy is relatively weak, manufacturing outflows from developed countries, and dollar debt is at a record high. With 1% of the world's population occupying the majority of wealth, such a situation has seen the rise of political polarisation, with right-wing populism becoming a hot topic, and the issue of shared prosperity becoming a mandatory consideration on a global scale.

Japan is a stark example of a society whose incomplete reforms left a large residue of feudalism and militarism in its economy, and as an incomplete country, Japan saw a post-war economic recovery with the Korean War, and achieved steady economic development in the 1950s and 1980s, with three major boom claims, even claiming at one point to be reclaiming its lost political status from the economic sphere. The system of annual merit did enable the majority of the population to reap the rich dividends of development for a period of time, and strengthened a middle class of socio-economic forces, with lawyers, doctors, accountants, lower middle class business owners, some blue-collar workers, and groups of office workers becoming the median of society. However, with the bursting of the bubble following the appreciation of the yen, large corporations began to crowd out social resources and encroach on the ecological niches of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the annual credit system gradually broke down, the public's desire to consume began to decline, and the situation became uncontrollable. The middle class, originally concentrated in the RMB 150,000-600,000 income bracket, is beginning to fragment, with the concentration of resources at the head of the hierarchy and a further weakening of consumption power. The reactionary political platter of the LDP has begun a long process of extremism, from Abe's economics to Fumio Kishida's vague and uncertain economic policies are incapable of supporting the development of real industries and small and medium-sized enterprises, no effective policies can be proposed for social welfare and pension issues, social calls for stronger taxation of the rich, and even the left-wing forces of Japan, which have been in a pool of stagnant water for many years, have received some calls of support. Shared prosperity has effectively become the number one issue in Japan's socio-economic development.

4. Concluding remarks

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the 44th anniversary of reform and opening up, it is necessary to uphold the Party's mass line and to emphasize common prosperity to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The successful completion of the battle against poverty in 2020 is a reflection of not forgetting the original intention and remembering the mission, a concrete measure of common prosperity, and an inevitable requirement for the people to share the fruits of development. In the new situation of the new era, the control of enterprises, the transfer of payments through multiple channels and secondary distribution, the regulation of property prices and land finance, and the responsibility of state-owned enterprises to play a role in the public sector economy can all reflect our country's determination to the policy of common prosperity, and under this policy, the flexible handling of labor distribution, labor management, and labor relations and the adherence to principles will certainly further promote the development of social equity and justice, and deal with The realities of the increasing Gini coefficient and the differentiated development of income distribution are well addressed. The setting of the goal of common prosperity is also the essential difference between the socialist modernization path with Chinese characteristics and the Western modernization path.

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