

Discussion on the Path of Legal “Common Wealth” in New Times

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Abstract: The whole society enters the common prosperity phase, eliminating the problem of polarization, which is an important feature of common prosperity. After 100 years of self-built the party, the Communist Party of China is committed to the common prosperity and the common prosperity path is more broad. In this regard, this paper analyzes the value pursuit of public prosperity, explains the current situation of income distribution, and puts forward the path to achieve legal “common prosperity” under the background of new era.

Keywords: Common prosperity; The path; New Times

Introduction:

Chairman of china proposed to solve the common prosperity in the tenth meeting of the Central Finance and Economic Committee. Explore the prevention of major risks and do finance stable work. Chairman of china pointed out in the meeting that common prosperity is the basic requirements of China’s socialist development, and it is also the characteristics of the nature of Chinese style. In high quality development, the principles of marketization should be followed, pay attention to the quality of the living, and coordinate the development of financial risk prevention. Through the history of China’s development, we realize that poverty is not socialism, break the shackles of the past, lead the rich first and then achieve the goal of common prosperity. After the 18th National Congress, the Party Central Committee will work together in an important position. Various measures should be taken to ensure people’s wellbeing so that they can achieve common prosperity legally. This paper is based on the path deployment of legal common prosperity.

1. Common wealth of value pursuit

In the process of development, China will realize the common prosperity of the masses as a beautiful vision. The premise of common prosperity is the growth of material wealth, the improvement of productivity and social and economic progress. If economic development and material can not meet people’s needs, it will only lead to more poverty in the country. Common wealth is to let some people get rid of, it is not a wealth to stay in individual people. The common prosperity requires that there is a difference in property in the universal affluence, but the difference cannot be too large. With the continuous improvement of social productivity, the goals of common prosperity are also close, which is also the difference in capitalism and socialism. In this regard, promoting economic development and promoting social progress can achieve common prosperity. The masses requested the masses through honest labor, legal operations, and then drive the people in the backward area. As a leader, the masses should play a demonstration role in the backward area. This model of the rich belt from richness is beneficial to mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses from the perspective of China. Some people misunderstand common prosperity as synchronous prosperity, but there are differences in the working and living environments of the masses, and their contributions to the society are different, so egalitarianism cannot promote social progress. People only have honest labor, legal operation to meet the requirements of common prosperity in the new era.

2. Income distribution status

In the course of development, China has managed to meet the food and clothing needs of its 1.4 billion people through its own efforts, and ranks first in the world in the export of agricultural and industrial products. In the case where the income distribution difference is obvious and the income distribution structure has different problems, and the living conditions of the masses are more difficult. In the reform and opening up, the income distribution presents averageism, but this income has a large drawback, which cannot stimulate the enthusiasm, creativity, and impact of social productivity. After the reform and opening up, China’s social and economic system reform, from the planned economy in the past to the market economy, the income level of residents increased accordingly. However, with the increase in the income level of residents, the difference in income distribution is expanded. At present, China’s Gini coefficient exceeds the international warning line, some monopolized industries, enterprise executives have high salary, good welfare, and the masses in poor areas maintain low-income levels, poor people, peasant workers and laid-off employee have low income, no benefits and social guarantees, leading to China’s polarization problems more serious. The Party organization with Comrade as the center pays attention to the rationality of income and pursues the development goal of common prosperity so as to solve social contradictions.

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3. The path to the legal “common wealth” in the new era

3.1 Achieve common prosperity through innovation and entrepreneurship

Comrade stressed that common prosperity means the prosperity of all the people, the prosperity of both material and spiritual life of the people, rather than the prosperity of a few people, rather than equalitarianism. We should promote common prosperity in stages. The state has given strong support to innovation and entrepreneurship, ensuring people’s wellbeing in the course of development, enhancing people’s creativity in development, opening up channels of flow, and providing more people with opportunities to get rich. We will foster a development environment in which everyone participates, adhere to the basic social economic system, and uphold legitimate business operations by the people in the primary stage of socialism, with public ownership as the mainstay and multiple economic systems developing side by side.

3.2 Control over medical, real estate and other industries

In the new stage, China presents the situation of difficult and expensive medical treatment and high housing price. In order to achieve common prosperity and eliminate social contradictions, the team led by Comrade has provided the people with a place to rest in their old age. Actively improve the medical industry, achieve medical equality, so that medical expenses continue to decrease, thereby ensuring that the masses can see the disease and eat. The property industry is the people’s livelihood industry. In recent years, it has developed rapidly and promoted China’s economic development. But in the development process, the property forms an economic foam, once the foam is broken, it will have a serious blow to a part of the lives of the masses. In order to solve social contradictions and promote common prosperity, China has implemented measures such as restricting house purchases, providing affordable housing, and prohibiting the purchase and sale of houses at will, so as to keep house prices stable or reduce them appropriately. By management of real estate and medical industries through diverse measures, providing basic guarantees for people’s lives. China pointed out in the 14th Five-Year Plan, and people’s lives are more beautiful in 2035, and all people have achieved substantial progress. In recent years, Chairman of China has stressed common prosperity on several occasions to promote common prosperity with more effective measures.

3.3 Solve historical problems and promote urban and rural development

Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialist development and the aspiration of the people. Common prosperity is a gradual process. Since the reform and opening up policy, the people have allowed some people to get rich first. The people’s living standards have been constantly improved through the liberation of productive forces by bringing wealth first and then rich. Building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way is an achievement of China’s historical development and a huge victory has been scored in poverty alleviation. However, people should be aware that the problem of unbalanced development in China is still quite serious, the income distribution gap between urban and rural areas is too large, and the conditions for common prosperity in various regions are different. Promoting common prosperity is still a long-term task. Common wealth is the essential requirements of socialism, and the results are also to promote socialist development. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Centariance of the Communist Party of China pointed out that the common prosperity is further developed in 2035. The 14th Five-Year Plan will propose a common prosperity and goal of the whole people during the planning process. In fact, it is a comprehensive plan for common prosperity.

3.4 Focus on top-level design and demonstration construction

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, we formulated an action plan for common prosperity, and defined the direction, key tasks, policies and measures for common prosperity. The government should propose policies to improve the income of mass, enabling government and enterprise distribution patterns. The people will generate income in legitimate ways, encourage enterprises to raise the income of employees, and reasonably increase the proportion of labor remuneration in the primary distribution. Construction of wage rationalization mechanisms, reasonable adjustment of minimum wage standards, and implement paid leave. We should actively innovate the distribution mechanism, speed up knowledge exploration and technical services, expand the income and consumption channels of residents, enrich the financial products that people can invest in, and improve the enterprise dividend system. The process of rural collective property rights reforms accelerates and enhance the overall economic benefits of rural people.

4. Conclusion

Implement common prosperity as an economic problem, it is related to party and government issues, and encourages overall planning. We will make gradual planning in accordance with economic development, handle regional and income differences independently, and improve people’s sense of gain and happiness. Common prosperity is an inevitable requirement of historical development. Our country is constantly exploring and striving for a better life for the masses.

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