

The Innovative Orientation of the China Dream: From the Chinese Political and Economic Perspective

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KEYWORDS Economic and Social Development. Innovative Society. One Belt One Road. Pan-Marketization. Shared Future for Humankind

ABSTRACT Chinese people are eager for China's renaissance, namely the China Dream. The "China Dream" is a great historic economic and social project that requires all the Chinese people to work hard together. It is a widely recognized fact that China has made great economic and social development since the reform and opening-up. However, there are still issues that need to be addressed and resolved. It is undoubtedly necessary to explore the causes of the issues and put forward strategies to remedy the defects. To realize the China Dream, Chinese people need to renovate their concept of economic and social development. They need to create a new type of country with stronger comprehensive national strength and finally realize the dream of the modernization of the Chinese nation.

INTRODUCTION

In 2012, the President of China Xi Jinping put forward a strategic concept of the "China Dream" to realize the modernization of the country, the prosperity of the nation, and the happiness of people. The realization of this concept will be a great leap forward in the chronicle of China (Li 2012). According to Xi Jinping, the "China Dream" embodies the long-cherished aspirations of generations of Chinese people, along with the overall interests of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people (Wang 2019).

The "China Dream" is the common aspiration of every Chinese descendant and is at tremendous project for the benefit of the Chinese nation for thousands of generations to come (Guo 2014b). The China Dream is not isolated and not connected with the outside world, but it shares the aspirations of people all over the world. Undoubtedly, the reform and opening-up have greatly enhanced China's national strength and provided broader space for China's rise and the creation of the Chinese miracle. The organic unity of the "China Dream" and the "Community with a Shared Future for Mankind" is the focus of political and economic construction in the new era (Tian and Wang 2019).

Chinese people need also to realize that the competition of the comprehensive national

strength of all countries in the world is becoming more intense. As such, China is facing many challenges. There are also many problems in the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics, among which roads, theoretical issues, system issues, and culture are the core ones. How to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges has become the most pressing issue facing the Chinese government and people. The realization of the "China Dream" is a complicated project of economic and social development. In this process, China needs to be able to deal with many complex and changeable issues, continually absorb ancient and modern ideas at home and abroad, and renovate a higher and more creative art of guidance. Under the guidance of correct theories, the effect of "right direction," "high efficiency," and "good outcome" can be achieved (Tian and Dai 2012). Only by striving to overcome difficulties can China accomplish the great project of the China Dream and realize the modernization of the Chinese nation.

Objectives

Karl Marx pointed out in the preface of *Das Kapital* that the development of social and economic form is a natural and historical process (Marx 1975). This paper is to study human society as an organic unity of economic, political, cultural forms, and natural environment from the Chinese political and economic perspective. It

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aims at making contributions to the understanding what is China Dream and why “China Dream” is relevant to modern China? Marx has described various social structures in detail in his classical works. He predicted that society would provide opportunities for people to display their creative abilities in an all-round way instead of limiting human development to a narrow range. Humankind has also summed up the fundamental laws of material civilization, political civilization, spiritual refinement, and ecological civilization through various and multi-level experiences and lessons in social practice. It is will help the other countries to better understand the Chinese perspective on human society as an organic unit of economic, political, cultural forms and natural environment.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is a descriptive study of the Chinese’s view of human society as an organic unity of economic, political, cultural forms and natural environment. It explores the content of the China dream from a political and economic perspective. Therefore, it is not based on empirical data, but a set of supporting data from desktop publication reviews and case studies. The authors use the content-based analysis method to carry out the primary argument and discussion, focusing on the policies and principles formulated by the Chinese leadership. As a research method, content-based analysis has been widely used by social scientists to study cultural and social phenomena. According to Jiang and Tian (2019), content analysis classifies text materials into more relevant and manageable data bits, which use a set of programs to make sufficient inferences from the text. There is no correct and straightforward method for content analysis; instead, researchers must determine which method is more suitable for their unique research. Anthropologist Ruth Benedict has successfully used Content-based analysis in her classic study of Japanese society and culture (Benedict 1989). This anthropological method has a lot in common with the humanistic method of seeking cultural insight by studying popular culture and is widely used by social science scholars.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Achieving the Chinese Dream Requires Correct Theoretical Guidance

Excellent and brilliant achievements have been made through implementing various practical activities that conform to the objective laws. In China’s modernization drive, the understanding of the “four civilizations” is particularly profound. In the process of human social development, the universal law of its development shows that the “four civilizations” are mutually conditional, mutually purposeful and mutually reinforcing (Huang and Shen 2012). Among them, once political civilization and spiritual civilization are formed, they have relative independence and historical inheritance with their particularities of development. Therefore, the realization of the China Dream must be guided by the theories of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and must be based on the unique national conditions of China, be realistic, and conduct a detailed analysis of specific issues (Tian and Wang 2019).

Xi Jinping once pointed out that innovation has always been a vital force to promote the development of a country and a nation. He believes that China is a big developing country and is vigorously promoting the transformation of the model of economic development and the adjustment of economic structure. Thus, the nation must implement the strategy of innovation-driven development, to develop comprehensive innovation centered on scientific and technological innovation. China needs to stick with the direction of demand orientation and industrialization (Wang 2019).

At the same time, China needs to subscribe to the dominant position of enterprises in innovation, to make full use of the decisive role of the market in the allocation of resources and the institutional advantages of socialism. They also need to enhance the contribution of scientific and technological progress to economic growth, to form new sources of growth power, and to promote sustainable and healthy economic development (Li 2010). The period from 2006 to 2020 is a crucial stage of China’s socialist commercial construction. The Chinese people are facing not only the ever-changing international

situation but also rare opportunities for peaceful world development.

The realization of the “China Dream” requires significantly enhancing the ability of national independent innovation, along with several scientific and technological achievements that have a significant impact on the world to promote steady economic and social development, to safeguard national security, and to provide strong support for the comprehensive construction of a beautiful and happy home. China needs to have an elevated level of material and spiritual civilization to achieve a substantial increase in social productivity to rank at the forefront of the world’s core competitiveness (Liu and Li 2018). Therefore, developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and building an innovative society are mainly embodied in the following aspects:

Autonomous Innovation is the Foundation

The 21st century is an era of the rapid development of science and technology and the continuous emergence of inventions and creations. The competition between countries is essentially the competition between overall national powers represented by the level of economics, military, and culture. In recent years, the comprehensive national strength of China has developed to a certain extent, but there is still a particular gap compared with the United States and other developed countries (See Table 1 for details). Without the ability of autonomous innovation, it is difficult for the development of the country to break through the restrictions of various intellectual property barriers and to fundamentally solve the significant strategic problems faced by its development and national security. The word “autonomous” in front of innovation emphasizes that Chinese intellects are the main body of innovation.

China needs to complete the process of scientific and technological innovation so that it can acquire independent intellectual property rights, upgrade the technical level of the national industry, and master the core technology in some fields. President Xi Jinping emphasized autonomous innovation when he visited the Guangdong-Australia Cooperative TCM Science and Technology Industrial Park in Hengqin New

Area. He pointed out the significance of accelerating the enhancement of the ability and strength of autonomous innovation and emphasized the development of the real economy. Independent innovation is the foundation of national economic and social development, the strong driving force of national development, and the indispensable lifeline for the survival and growth of the Chinese nation. Only by enhancing the ability of comprehensive innovation from the global perspective of a broader world, can China win the first place in basic science and frontier technology research, enhance key technologies and strengthen core competitiveness, promote comprehensive national strength to form a strong governance and to seize opportunities, calmly respond to various challenges, and to strive to advance the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Table 1: GDP ranking and growth of relevant countries in 2018

<i>GDP ranking</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Billion (US dollars)</i>	<i>Billion (Chinese Yuan)</i>	<i>Growth rate in 2018</i>
1	U.S.A	19362.13	130810.6	1.27%
2	China	12945.41	82712.19	12.25%
3	Japan	4884.49	32999.61	2.01%
4	Germany	3651.87	24672.03	1.38%
5	France	2574.81	17395.42	1.12%
6	Britain	2565.05	17329.48	2.08%
7	India	2439.01	16477.95	12.78%
8	Brazil	2080.92	14058.7	3.30%
9	Italy	1921.14	12979.22	2.02%
10	Canada	1640.39	11082.47	4.07%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of P. R. China

Shared Prosperity is the Goal

The goal of realizing the China Dream is the prosperity of the country, the revitalization of the nation, and the happiness of the people. The realization of the “China Dream” of the modernization of the Chinese nation and the construction of a win-win “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind” are essential components of President Xi Jinping’s socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era, which are organically integrated in the political construction of socialism with Chinese features at present (Dong and Yu 2018).

Forty years of reform and opening-up has yielded fruitful results, which have confirmed this correct political understanding. In the process of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and building an innovative country, the Chinese people are not only the main body of the practice of autonomous innovation but also the beneficiaries and participants of the achievements of independent innovation. The cumbersome task of historical transformation lies on their shoulders, which should be equipped with Mao Zedong's pioneering spirit of "Yu Gong Yi Shan (The Old Man Who Moved Mountains)." The people should be fully involved in the process of formulating reform plans and designs, innovative ideas and fresh impetus from ordinary people should be fully absorbed, all "left" and "right" speech interference that hinders the construction of socialist market economic system with Chinese characteristics should be removed, people's minds and dreams should be emancipated, and innovation should be encouraged so that the developmental peak can be scaled bravely.

As far as the current economic and social situation is concerned, there are joys and sorrows. The people have personally realized the happiness brought by the reform and opening-up, so they sincerely support the reform with pleasure. At the same time, there are also some problems among which the gap between the development level of the South and the north, as well as the widening gap between the West and the East, is most noteworthy. Besides, the difference between the actual disposable income of urban and rural residents also continues to widen (see Table 2 for details).

In addition to the widening income gap, there are also some problems in other areas, such as the inconvenience caused by the absence of public services, uneven distribution of educa-

tional resources, endless disputes between doctors and patients. These situations are unprecedented problems in previous economic construction. Therefore, China should use innovative thinking and exploring ways to find solutions to these problems. In the final analysis, improving people's sense of happiness and making them truly feel satisfied is the real cohesive link between China's strength and the safety valve of Chinese society. Through active reform practices that can replace the old by bringing forth new, China continues to expand its opening-up to the outside world, and deepens the reform of economic system, some deep-seated problems exposed will be solved to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of the people, and allow the reform results to be shared collectively (Tian and Dai 2012).

New Rural Construction is the Critical Point

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1978, the reform began in the countryside and soon swept across the whole country. In March 2016, the 13th Five-Year Plan pointed out: "Agriculture is the basis for building a well-off society in an all-round way and realizing modernization. China should speed up the transformation of agricultural development mode, focus on building a modern system of agricultural industry, production and management, improve the efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural quality, and take the road of agricultural modernization with high output efficiency, excellent product safety, reasonable resource conservation and environment-friendly system" (Niu 2016). The plan emphasizes that economic work should focus on rural areas, vigorously building and developing new countryside construction, and implementing a precise poverty

Table 2: Changes in per capita disposable income from 2013 to 2018

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Per capita disposable income of urban residents (RMB)	26,467	28,844	31,195	33,616	36,396	39,251
Per capita disposable income of rural residents (RMB)	9,430	10,489	11,422	12,363	13,432	14,617
Per capita disposable income difference between urban and rural residents (RMB)	17,037	18,355	19,773	21,253	22,964	24,634

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of P. R. China

alleviation policy. At present, China’s agriculture not only bears the supply of commodity grain and oil for the survival of the world’s largest population but also takes the enormous competitive pressure brought about by the integration of the world economy.

Therefore, China should use the scientific development concept to explore and analyze problems, use innovative technologies, methods, and policies suitable for China’s rural areas to guide and promote agricultural development, create green GDP, and implement new rural construction. In this course, deepening the reform of the economic system is of great importance. China should reform all unreasonable regulations and policies that block autonomous innovation, form a social atmosphere that encourages innovating independently and establishing and improving the institutional mechanism that encourages independent innovation. Only in this way can China seize the opportunity, enhance the ability of autonomous innovation, and realize industrial restructuring (Li and Gao 2013). Therefore, China should focus on solving the problems left over by the history of rural education and newly emerging challenges and cultivate talents for the construction of new countryside. As the rural area is vast with various situations and robust, the government should reform the working methods, promote the administration according to laws, speed up the construction of the rule of law and the service-oriented and effective government, and promote the continuous development of rural work.

Be Brave to Participate in World Market Competition

The competition in the world market is a war without smoke. China needs to complete autonomous innovation with high-spirited posture and struggling spirit to occupy the commanding heights in the international economic competition. Compared with the emerging high-tech level represented by patented technology in the developed countries, the science and technology level in China is still at a relatively low level (see Table 3 for details). Faced with such a reality, China should face the competition of commercial science and technology, keep climbing, persist in what it is doing. In Japan, the high-

tech industry regarded as being technology-intensive, fast-renewable, and effectively resource-saving. It has formed a specific scale of market which can penetrate and drive the development of other related industries (Yu 2010). Therefore, insisting on autonomous innovation and reflecting its achievements through product manufacturing of enterprises can help to occupy an essential part of the industrial chain of world economic integration. Otherwise, it will be ruthlessly eliminated by the market because of the loss of vitality. Individual efforts should be devoted to tracking the fields of technological inventions dedicated to developed countries and keeping up with them. In the field of science, which is of considerable significance to national development and security, the Chinese should seek new technological breakthroughs, concentrate their efforts on tackling fundamental problems and continuously expand the share of the international market by the principle of suitability for national conditions and strength characteristics.

Table 3: R&D Expenditure in China (2009-2018)

<i>Year</i>	<i>China (RMB billion)</i>
2009	580.2
2010	706.3
2011	868.7
2012	1029.8
2013	1190.6
2014	1301.6
2015	1417.0
2016	1567.7
2017	1760.6
2018	1967.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of P. R. China (NBS)

Since China joined the WTO in 2001, it has entered the competition of the international commercial market on a large scale. The total import and export volume has increased significantly. It produces some products with independent intellectual property rights to meet the demand of the world market. In the high-tech field, there are launches of commercial satellites, shipbuilding industries. In the field of consumer goods, clothing, toys, hardware, tourist shoes, and products of other businesses made in China have been sold all over the world, and China has be-

come the “world factory” in this field (see Table 4 for details) (Sun 2011). China should continue to formulate new, targeted, and operational policies for scientific and technological reform. The state should guide scientific and technical competence in general projects through the management of significant project systems and market systems, to ensure China’s competitive advantage of science and technology at various levels.

At present, China’s economy has reached a relatively large scale, and the reform has entered into a critical stage, beginning to touch the “bone” that is difficult to tackle. Continuing to maintain the growth rate of the national macro-economic economy and operating in the rising range of low prices is the focus of the national strategy at present and in the future. China should creatively implement macro-control policies to improve some structural problems in economic operation further, alleviate the contradiction between energy and its transportation, and also promote socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Eliminate the Influence of the “Pan-Marketization” Thought Trend

As the purpose of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics is to realize the China Dream, build an innovative country and to enhance comprehensive national strength, all aspects of domestic affairs will be involved, all positive factors need to be mobilized in all aspects, and appropriate construction and management methods should be adopted in different specific areas. However, according to the

basic principles of Marxism, the economic development of a country has objective regularity. People need to adopt appropriate methods to act according to this regularity and give full play to their subjective initiative within the allowable scope of the balance. Other social fields also have their social values and development laws, so the way people act should be regulated by corresponding theories.

Developing a socialist market economy is undoubtedly an effective way to realize the China Dream. However, the market economy is not equal to “pan-marketization.” The so-called “pan-marketization” tendency mainly refers to the gradual trend towards the market operation of some basic and public welfare departments such as science, education, culture, and health. However, when general welfare sectors such as health and education are “pan-marketized,” the problems in the reform of the economic system are severe. The aim of adhering to the principle of the reform about the socialist market economy is to hope that China’s educational concept can be innovatively developed, quality education can be implemented for all, and educational equity can be ensured. Therefore, to remove the obstacles to the realization of the China Dream, China should be conscious of the evil influence of the thoughts about the “pan-marketization” trend.

In the Field of Public Service should not Apply Business Principles

It is undeniable that one of the critical goals of the reform is to establish a socialist system of

Table 4: China’s total import and export volume from 2009 to 2017

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total import and export volume (RMB billion)</i>	<i>Total export volume (RMB billion)</i>	<i>Total imports (RMB billion)</i>	<i>Import and Export Balance (RMB billion)</i>
2009	15,064.806	8,202.969	6,861.837	1,341.132
2010	20,172.234	10,702.284	9,469.95	1,232.334
2011	23,640.195	12,324.056	11,316.139	1,007.916
2012	24,416.021	12,935.925	11,480.096	1,455.829
2013	25,816.889	13,713.143	12,103.746	1,609.398
2014	26,424.177	14,388.375	12,035.803	2,352.572
2015	24,550.293	14,116.683	10,433.61	3,683.073
2016	24,338.646	13,841.929	10,496.717	3,345.212
2017	27,810.1	15,331.119	12,478.981	2,852.138

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of P. R. China

the market economy with Chinese characteristics that are compatible with the current situation of China. Article 15 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China (namely, the revised version adopted by the Second Session of the Tenth National People's Congress on March 14, 2004) stipulates that "the state should implement socialist market economy." It is, after the reform exploration of "giving priority to a planned economy, supplemented by market economy" and "carrying out planned commodity economy," the reform guideline approved by the National People's Congress conforms to both the Marxist value system and China's national conditions (Sun 2004). In the past, under the unitary planned economic system, people's interpretation of market information is easily influenced by one-sidedness such as subjective understanding, and market activities are easily dominated by their narrow individual will, while the violation of market law will inevitably lead to the distortion of economic market and causes difficulties for market law to play an objective role. To change this abnormal and distorted economic system, it is necessary to scientifically understand and respect the market law, and act according to the actual code, so that the market can play a fundamental role in the allocation of resources, numerous factors of production can flow through the market, the distribution of resources can be optimized, and transaction costs can be reduced. In this way, China can improve the operational efficiency of the whole economic system. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to adhere to the reform (Sun 2010).

With the rise of pan-market reform, people regard profit-seeking and maximization of capital gains as the only principle to regulate social relations among people, which disturbs people's rational analysis and scientific thinking of social conditions. The actual market-oriented reforms carried out in some places have shown prominent characteristics of reducing the proportion of the state-owned economy and strengthening the share of privatization. Eventually, many state-owned enterprises have been sold cheaply, resulting in a significant loss of state-owned assets. If such practices are not stopped and rectified, the ruling foundation of the state power will be severely eroded by the hidden crisis. The long-term practice of socialist

construction has also clearly shown that in the areas such as the leadership system, government agencies, ideological theory, judicial, military, ethnic and religious affairs of the Communist Party of China and the republic country, in-depth reform cannot be "market-oriented," and that those departments cannot have any tendency towards privatization. Reforms in the fields of science and technology, education, culture, sports, medical treatment, health, and environmental protection cannot be privatized entirely on the principle of "market orientation." Similarly, for the reform of a large number of non-profit organizations and non-governmental organizations that already exist in society, China should also eliminate the tendency of overall privatization oriented by market, as it would be tantamount to indulgence, which would only weaken the ruling power of the Communist Party, make the so-called rights and interests of vested interest groups over-inflate and endanger the fundamental interests of the people (Liu 2007).

Even in the economic field, for the sake of national security and public social interests, there will inevitably be some public resources and public goods that are impossible or not allowed to be traded on the market, let alone to be privatized. The popular economics textbooks of American universities point out that "the materials or funds to produce public goods such as defense and armaments should be controllable by the government" (McConnell 2005). Can China marketize and privatize its defense industry? The answer is negative, and the same is true of all countries in the world.

Moreover, a real market economy necessarily needs a market environment with equal status of market players, open and transparent market rules, standardized and orderly trading process, fair and reasonable market management, and appropriate market environment under the rule of law. The consequences of the privatization of key industries related to the national economy and people's livelihood, such as the national defense industry, are unimaginable. The implementation of the so-called completely free "marketization" of a private economic system is impossible in contemporary human society. Therefore, to continue to deepen the reform of economic policy, China should strengthen the

national management, conduct economic and social activities following the objective laws of the economy, obtain the best social and economic results using as few resources as possible and the optimal combination, and make an effort to coordinate the development of economic and social environment. China should never allow the reform of the “self-improvement of the socialist system” to be distorted into “market-oriented reform” as such misleading is more ill-intentioned than childish (Liu 2013).

Extreme Negative Benefits of the “Pan-marketization” Theory

In real life, the degree of marketization is not enough. For example, some of the market regulation has not yet been given to the market, which leaves many loopholes for the “pan-marketization” phenomenon to succeed. A typical example is the argument of “high salary nourishes integrity.” Compared with countries with a long history of market economic system, the salaries of civil servants in Chinese governmental institutions are relatively low. In common sense, civil servants should have wages commensurate with their status and contributions. Their hard work should be reasonably rewarded, and the remuneration should increase along with the development of the economy.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that high salary nourishes integrity. The “high salary nourishes integrity” theory refers to a market trading principle, which is, to buy integrity for the public at a high price. It is not advisable to apply the law of market transactions to the political field. Honesty, as a noble act, cannot enter the market transactions, nor can it be bought with money. In political life, market principles should not be adopted. China should emphasize politics, responsibility, and morality rather than cash. It is undeniable that the trend of “pan-marketization” has brought troubles to China. In the process of reform, the starting point of the so-called “pan-marketization” argument completely deviates from the interests of the state and the government in the very beginning, by the fallacies of which the economic and social chaos that once appeared in some regions (Tian et al. 2012).

What needs to be reflected and corrected is that some local administrators even interpret

marketization as the privatization of the whole society and the government’s getting rid of the burden. Under the guise of “market-oriented operation,” some functional departments of local government have abandoned many responsibilities they should assume, not to mention that the market is full of “counterfeit and inferior” products and “pitfalls and abductions.” Even some public schools, hospitals, and institutions engaged in public welfare undertakings have rightly begun to carry out “market-oriented reform” for the sake of “money” and “interests.”

What is more chilling is that some government agencies are also trying to use their power in hand as “capital” in exchange for some of the interests that are biased towards or in line with the nature of small groups. In many places and units, the allocation of public resources has been transformed into their interests through “market-oriented operation.” The market principles of “capitalization of power” and “equivalent exchange of values” are also widely used in officialdom. Corrupt cases of buying government positions, as well as embezzlement of public funds, occur quite frequently.

What is more worrying is that in the process of pan-marketization, the pace of economic transformation in some places is too abrupt. Without other alternative measures, many workers in urban enterprises and rural farmers have lost many of their social benefits, including labor insurance and retirement benefits for urban workers and labor subsidies for rural peasants in the period of communes. Besides, the measures of “buy-out of the length of service” in some local enterprises are also very inappropriate as numerous laid-off workers and their families have been affected. The number of laid-off workers affected by these measures is enormous, making the problem of employment, which has been very acute and prominent, even worse, thus forming a potential and destructive army of laid-off workers.

Moreover, due to the bankruptcy of small and medium-sized enterprises in cities, the number of employment opportunities decreases, which reduces employment opportunities for a large surplus rural labor force going to cities. It has become another grim fact. The misguided reform process is very radical, which interferes with the standard order of socialist countries and is very destructive. It also confirms an old

Chinese saying that the heart of Sima Zhao is well known to passers-by.

Now, China should expose this evil to the world and let passers-by know it (Yang 2016). The messy waves caused by the argument of the “pan-market” have led to some radical policies or practices, which have jeopardized the stable navigation of China’s development. Therefore, to realize the modernization of the Chinese nation, China should firmly criticize the trend of “pan-marketization” in the theoretical and ideological field, eliminate the severe harm it has caused, and revise the radical reform policies and practices with the tint of generalization. Only in this way can China turn the grand blueprint of the China Dream into reality.

New Concept of Economic and Social Development Must Be Condensed

The successful practice of China’s reform and opening-up tells us that it is impossible to grasp the complexity of modern society by relying solely on economic analysis in a country with a large population and significant differences in regional conditions. In other words, pure marketization may not solve all the problems in modern society. The practices of adapting China stern economic theories mechanically and the arguments that attempt to influence or even manipulate the reform process can only push out some practical radical methods under the label of deepening reform, the result of which is often to disturb the harmonious atmosphere of Chinese society.

In order to lay a foundation for developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and building an innovative country, to rectify the chaos, to have a deeper understanding of the significance of building a creative state, to remove all obstacles to the realization of the China Dream, and to realize the great dream of modernization of the Chinese nation, innovative economic and social development concepts are needed to guide the construction of contemporary socialism, and to establish or conform to the following development ideas clearly:

Enhance the Innovative Ability to Participate in International Competition

Developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and building an innovative country is

inevitable in Chinese history. On the one hand, China is thriving at this stage; on the other hand, it has indeed reached a very critical historical period. The country must redesign its strategic layout according to the changes in the international situation and the reality of the domestic social economy. Otherwise, it will lose a once-in-a-lifetime historical opportunity. China’s global strategic issues are significant and should not be underestimated. Therefore, the connotation of “a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind” conforms to the implication of national rejuvenation, and the construction of a “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind” is in line with the mode of world development, which has changed from focusing only on the realization of self-interest to the win-win pattern.

China has completed its preliminary industrialization and has developed at an alarming rate in some areas. The country is gradually equipped with the potential strength to become a world power. World history has repeatedly shown that the growth of an emerging power often means the decline of the hegemonic dominant country of the previous generation. However, based on the actual status of a socialist country, China has repeatedly declared and proved that China is on a path of peaceful development and will never seek dominance and hegemony. Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind is China’s plan for world development in the new era (Ren 2018).

Since the resource space of the world market is limited, countries that desire to be the world’s hegemon will never allow China to become stronger gradually. A small part of people in these countries must desperately contain China and advocate the threat of China’s rise as a high power. Therefore, China should have its global strategic layout, and the critical point or value orientation of this strategic layout is to maximize China’s national interests. On this issue, a national strategy for the new period is needed. Once having a correct national plan and implements it step by step, China will grow into a developed country with international competitiveness in 50 years to realize the dream of the modernization of the Chinese nation.

Therefore, the focus of the current work is, based on thoroughly criticizing the “pan market” theory, to reaffirm the confidence of the

socialist road with Chinese characteristics and enhance the country's innovative ability, adhere to the "One Belt One Road" initiative and complement the structural reform of supply-side, to build a new era of modern economic system effectively with more abundant and more impact potential of the comprehensive national strength and show the grandeur of a revitalized nation in the international arena of the 21st century (Bao and Bai 2016).

It is gratifying to note that the introduction of the China Dream is the crystallization of the wisdom of the whole nation centered on the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping as the core. It is full of the philosophies of coordinated development and maintains the healthy thinking of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. Through the supplement in the construction practice, such thinking will inevitably lead to the development of the national economy into a new world (Xie and Xie 2014).

Grasp the Correct Direction of Developing a Socialist Market Economy

Xi Jinping pointed out at the 40th anniversary of the reform and opening-up that "China should unswervingly consolidate and develop the public sector of the economy, unswervingly encourage, support and guide the development of the non-public economy, give full play to the decisive role of the market in the allocation of resources, give better play to the role of the government, and stimulate the vitality of all types of market players." The core issue of the reform of the economic system is to deal with the relationship between government and market, while the focus and difficulty of establishing the socialist market economic system will be the reform of the state-owned enterprises, which represents the process of separating the ownership of means and materials of production from that of products. After 40 years of reform and innovation, China's state-owned enterprises have established a modern enterprise system and gradually become the main body of the market. Insisting on autonomous innovation has laid a solid foundation for China to become an innovative country.

Therefore, China should firmly keep to the top priority of economic development, stress that

science and technology are the first productive force and produce high-tech and high value-added products so that it can participate more actively in international commercial competition. According to statistics, China's gross domestic product increased from 367.9 billion yuan in 1978 to 82.7 trillion yuan in 2017, with an average annual real growth rate of 9.5 percent, which is much higher than that of the world economy of 2.9 percent in the same period. China's share of the world's gross domestic product has risen to 15.2 percent from 1.8 percent at the beginning of the reform and opening, and it has contributed more than 30 percent to world economic growth.

China's total import and export of goods increased from 20.6 billion US dollars to more than 4 trillion US dollars, with a cumulative use of foreign direct investment exceeding 2 trillion US dollars and a total amount of outbound investment reaching 1.9 trillion US dollars (Liu and Zhang 2018) (See Table 5 for details). The strategic goal of building an innovative country can be achieved by establishing a socialist market economic system, insisting on autonomous innovation and establishing famous commercial brands that can enjoy a global reputation.

Table 5: GDP Comparison: China vs. the US

<i>Year</i>	<i>China (USD billion)</i>	<i>US (USD billion)</i>
1960	59.72	543.30
1965	70.44	743.70
1970	92.60	1080
1975	163.43	1690
1980	191.15	2860
1985	309.49	4350
1990	360.86	5980
1995	734.55	7660
2000	1210	10,280
2005	2290	13,090
2010	6100	14,960
2015	11,060	18,120
2018	13,600	20,510

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of P. R. China (NBS)

However, the establishment of a socialist market economic system is by no means the mechanical "marketization" of the whole country. The social responsibility of an advanced political party must not be swept away by the trend of "pan-marketization." The substantive

expression of market economic theory, in some respects, is purely technological, which has its limitations and does not apply to all social phenomena. Therefore, China should criticize the trend of “pan-marketization.” Only after erroneous statements have been dispelled, can the correct theories be established and developed.

The goal of the socialist market economy is to ensure that the country is prosperous, and the people are well-off and healthy with better rights and interests, and that all Chinese people live in a safe and beautiful country. The words and deeds of Pan-marketization are misunderstandings of the market economy and distortions of market-oriented reform. One more step forward in truth is a fallacy, and turning marketization into “pan-marketization” is the first step towards delusion. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and China’s economic development has introduced a new era as well.

To solve the problems about the relationship between the government and the market and to better play the role of the government, it is necessary to continually improve the property rights system and market-oriented allocation of factors to achieve effective incentives for property rights and free flow of production elements. It is essential to improve the management system of state-owned assets and consolidate the basic socialist economic system. It is necessary to deepen the reform of fiscal, taxation, and financial systems and enhance the ability of financial services to the real economy (Wang 2019).

Maintaining the Common Interests of Society

How to develop the socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics? There are a great many suggestions from domestic scholars. The recognized core issue is how to carry out social change or social reconstruction. There are also many problems reflected in the process of the reform of the market economic system, among which we need to point out two.

Firstly, the market economy is not equal to market society. Former French Prime Minister Jospin has a famous saying: “market economy, not market society” (Han 2013). Market economy is indeed an effective economic system for

allocating resources. However, its principles cannot wholly penetrate or dominate the whole social life. In recent years, the reforms in some fields have made frequent mistakes and even caused severe harm, such as the reform of the medical market and the reform of education industrialization, which to some extent, has a direct relationship with the “pan-marketization.”

Secondly, the socialist market economy needs to be based on the principle of public ownership and distribution according to work. Modern sociology has it that any economic system is embedded in the social foundation, meaning that without a proper social foundation, it is difficult to operate normally even with a perfect market economy.

To build a perfect socialist market economy in China, on the one hand, China needs to continually practice socialism with Chinese characteristics and combine it with the market economy to achieve higher efficiency. On the other hand, China should avoid blindness, prevent and avoid systemic economic risks and crises when practicing socialism in the way of resource allocation of the market economy, and treat and use it from a rational perspective (Liu 2012). China should put an end to capitalist exploitation and safeguard the common interests of the people, which are necessarily national interests.

For this reason, Xi Jinping has put forward the idea of building a win-win and the “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind,” which conforms to the world development mode, realizes the transformation from focusing on self-interest to win-win modes, and is a correct understanding of the differences and interdependence of all countries in the world (Zhang 2017). Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind requires balancing the common interests of all countries in the world.

Only by grasping the common interests can China understand socialism. Once the common interests are grasped, the ownership relationship and its structure, as well as the distribution relationship and its structure, will also be grasped, so that China will not deviate from reality, lose direction, lag the times, or go beyond the stage. From building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind and everyday interests, this paper analyzes the relationship between public ownership, planned economy, and

distribution according to work, which further deepens the understanding of Marx's socialist conception and the construction of the great China Dream of rejuvenation.

Excellent National Culture Is the Soul of Economic Construction

The Chinese culture, which has continuously been refined and honed by the Chinese nation in its thousands of years of development, is an inexhaustible driving force for the Chinese country to resist aggression and oppression and seek independence and prosperity since modern times. Although the history of the Chinese nation is full of changes, it has always been moving forward in a high-spirited manner because of its profound historical origin and deep cultural foundation, and the tremendous indomitable spirit of the Chinese people. During the period of reform and opening-up, China has once imitated the market economy theory implemented by the western industrialized countries, whose technological analysis method is worth studying and drawing lessons from. The advanced concepts in the market economy theory should continue to develop and flourish.

However, if China wants to combine socialism with the stable market economy with Chinese characteristics and form a theoretical system of economics, they must have enough support such as logic self-consistency, science, specialty, concreteness, and accuracy. To realize this grand systematic project, the Chinese people need to have full cultural confidence. Cultural self-confidence is the most fundamental national self-confidence and an indispensable spiritual driving force for social progress. Cultural self-confidence has experienced the development of "three self-confidence" to "four self-confidence" since it was put forward. It is the more accurate take of "Chinese self-confidence" by the Party and the state government, the requirement of exerting the unique charm of Chinese culture, and the perfect response to the export of active western cultures (Hu 2017).

Since the reform and opening-up, the theory of the socialist market economy in China has been the development of Marxism, but there are still many imperfections in this theory which needs to be adjusted more carefully. To proceed

from China's actual situation, China should not mechanically quote some market economic theories that seem to have no flaws from theoretical or technical perspectives. Such practices neglect the critical element of "different national conditions" and put the construction of China's material civilization on a non-existent basis without seeking truth from facts.

Therefore, starting from China's national conditions, taking China's political, economic, cultural and historical traditions as a reference, and aiming at solving the problems arising in the reform of economic system, attention should be paid to the following points: Firstly, measuring the degree of social development by GDP alone and assessing the people's living standards by GDP per capita will deviate from the situation of China where there are relatively few resources and from the cultural traditions and national habits that have been formed since ancient times. It will encourage the so-called advanced consumption and credit consumption, which will lead to a vicious circle of consumption if it lasts for a long time, and ultimately lead to the decline of people's actual consumption level.

Secondly, the excessive emphasis on economic benefits will fundamentally neglect social equity, resulting in unfair distribution of social wealth, polarization, and gradual accumulation of dissatisfaction among the masses to varying degrees, and the goal of shared prosperity cannot be achieved.

Thirdly, although people can realize that the development of material civilization is the basis of social progress and they consistently emphasize spiritual enlightenment, in real life they have not carried forward the excellent culture of the Chinese nation but have paid too much attention to the material basis, leading to the result that many young people despise the rich cultural heritage passed down to them, lose their initiative to build spiritual civilization and their senses of national confidence and pride (Guo 2014a).

CONCLUSION

To realize the great economic and social project of the China Dream requires the removal of all obstacles on the way forward, a new out-

look of economic and social development, adjustment of the strategic objectives and approaches of current economic and social development appropriately. In the final analysis, economic development is to achieve the well-being and shared prosperity of the whole people. Therefore, China should put the material civilization and spiritual civilization in the right place: material culture is the foundation of socialist economic construction, and spiritual enlightenment is the direction of socialist progress. Only by their promoting each other can China achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way and realize the China Dream.

Negative social phenomena caused by the trend of Pan-market economy theory have made some people feel confused or even dissatisfied with the development of the market economy. In the analysis of the causes of such negative phenomena, scholars have made different interpretations. They believe that in the face of the “pan-market” problem in the development of the market economy, China needs to have a deeper understanding of the theory of the socialist market economy and the specific content of the great strategic concept of realizing the China Dream.

For many particular problems in the reform, starting from the appropriate content, including whether some reform measures are biased towards individual interest groups or whether some slogans or incorrect values are propagandized, China should layout facts and rationalizes instead of blindly following the crowd. Only such a severe approach can ensure that the process of marketization is “impartial” and that China will become a socialist country with characteristics of democracy, the rule of law, fairness and justice, vitality, stability and order, and harmony between man and nature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While realizing the great social project of the China Dream, China should consolidate the economic foundation and highlight the importance of national defense construction supported by high-tech means. Socialist modernization will not be realized with strong enemies outside the country and disunity inside. On the other hand, from the perspective of domestic social and eco-

nomical development, China needs to establish a systematic theory of promoting innovative countries, firmly hold on to the center of economic construction, and to combine the “One Belt One Road” initiative with the structural reform of supply side to effectively build a modern economic system in the new era.

China should take the adjustment of the balanced development of the national economy and society as the basis, take the creation of the fullest employment environment as the direction, and take the achievement of the universal compulsory education and social security as the stage goal, to ensure that the people can live a prosperous life and the country can be strong and prosperous. When necessary adjustments are made to the mechanism or strategy of economic and social development, China should completely abandon the fallacy of “pan-marketization.” Otherwise, the Chinese leadership cannot explain it to the whole nation. After these strategic adjustments are made, necessary reforms will be made to the existing administrative system, and adequate supervision mechanisms will be established to curb corruption at the management level from the source.

In a word, from the perspective of development, the Chinese should update their understanding on economic and social development, regard social equity and shared prosperity as the criteria for rebuilding the social family and strive to build an innovative society aiming to realize a “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind.” Market economy theory still needs to be enriched; however, it must be re-interpreted and sublimated. In the fierce competition of comprehensive national strength, China needs to remove all obstacles that hinder the realization of the China Dream, overcome difficulties, and to make the country better and more prosperous. Only in this way can China realize the grand goal of the collective planning of the national leadership, and finally make the great dream of national prosperity, national rejuvenation, and people’s happiness come true.

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Paper received for publication in November, 2019
Paper accepted for publication in December, 2019