

Reconstruction of the Socialist System Superiority in the Era of New Quality Productivity: An Analytical Framework Focusing on Management Efficiency and Social Equity

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Abstract

The rise of the new quality of productive forces represents a key turning point in the history of productivity development. It has not only triggered fundamental changes in the mode of production and production relations, but also had a profound impact on the global economic structure and the mode of social development, as well as posing new challenges and requirements for the socialist system. There is a close intrinsic connection between the socialist system and the new quality of productive forces, and they promote each other and jointly push forward the development of society. From the remarkable achievements of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, we can see that the socialist system has demonstrated significant institutional advantages in adapting to and leading the development of the NQP. At the same time, in the era of novel qualitative productivity, the socialist system superiority can be further strengthened through institutional innovation and policy adjustment to better promote the development of novel qualitative productivity.

Keywords

Socialist system; new quality productivity; management efficiency; social equity; system reconstruction.

1. Introduction

In the wave of globalization in the 21st century, the era of new quality productivity (also known as novel qualitative productivity, hereafter abbreviated as NQP) is reshaping the global economy and social structure with its unique characteristics - scientific and technological (hereafter abbreviated as S&T) innovation centered on information technology, globalized resource allocation, and the requirements of environmental sustainability. The advent of this era poses new challenges and opportunities for the socialist system. The socialist system, with its pursuit of fairness and efficiency, has demonstrated its unique superiority on a global scale. However, in the era of NQP, how to further utilize the socialist system superiority, especially in terms of management efficiency and social fairness, has become an urgent problem to be solved. This study aims to explore how the socialist system can reconstruct its superiority in the era of NQP, especially in management efficiency and social equity. Management efficiency and social equity are key indicators of the superiority of a social system. In the era of NQP, the improvement of management efficiency is not only related to rapid economic growth, but also an important way to achieve optimal allocation of resources (Friedman, 1970) [1]. Meanwhile, social equity, as an important part of socialist core values, is the basis for maintaining social stability and harmony (Rawls, 1971) [2]. Therefore, it is of great significance to explore how the

socialist system can realize the double enhancement of management efficiency and social fairness in the era of NQP, in order to promote the continuous development and improvement of the socialist system.

The main questions of this study include: how does the socialist system adapt to the characteristics of the NQP era? How can the socialist system enhance management efficiency in the context of this era? How can the socialist system achieve a higher level of social equity? By exploring these questions, this study expects to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the modernization of the socialist system.

2. Synthesis of Related Research

Domestic researchers have studied the basic connotation, formation history, important value, system innovation, significant advantages, and effectiveness of national governance of the socialist system in a wider range and to a deeper extent. Among them, the China's unique socialist model, as a special form of realization of the socialist system in China's institutional practice (Liu Xin, 2021) [3], and the great achievements it has made, has become a popular area for scholars to study the socialist system superiority. First, from the point of view of research hotspots, scholars' research focuses on system self-confidence, system advantages, and national governance, governance effectiveness and so on. Among them, the research on institutional self-confidence has been particularly hot, and has been unabated from 2012 to the present, and has gradually promoted the research on institutional advantages, institutional innovation, institutional value, institutional discourse, etc., and initiated the research on the leading core of the Chinese socialist system, the practical history and theoretical research on the formation and development of the Chinese-style socialism and the research on the effectiveness of governance. Secondly, in terms of time, the research direction of this field is closely related to China's national policies. For example, "national governance" and "national effectiveness" first appeared in 2013. In that year, China has suggested that the overarching objective of thoroughly advancing reforms is to enhance and refine the socialist system that is distinctively Chinese, as well as to foster the modernization of the country's governance structure and its governance capabilities.

Synthesizing the studies of various scholars, we can see that: institutional innovation is the key to the effectiveness of China's reform and opening-up practice (Jiang Shuping, 2018) [4]; efficient coordination demonstrates China's institutional advantage of focusing its strengths to do great things (Wei Shangyu and Cai Shijie, 2022) [5]; and the transformation of the institutional advantage is related to the construction of a modernized and powerful socialist country (He Zukun, 2020) [6]; and adhering to and perfecting the Chinese-style socialism can not only enrich the people's livelihood aspirations (Han Xiping, 2016) [7]; but also enhance the party's ruling authority (Xiao Guiqing, 2016) [8], government credibility and international appeal (Liu Aiwei, 2015) [9]; and is crucial to the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation (Yan Weijie, 2019) [10].

For the research on the socialist system superiority, the research methods adopted in the various literatures focus more on theoretical analysis and historical examination. In terms of quantitative analysis, some literature collects data through questionnaires and in-depth interviews. In addition, some of the literature tries to construct theoretical models to explain the interaction between equity and efficiency.

Existing studies generally agree that management efficiency and social equity under the socialist system are interdependent and mutually reinforcing (Feng Yanli, 2020) [11]. In the era of NQP, the socialist system needs to adapt to the new economic and social characteristics and enhance management efficiency through reform and innovation, while realizing a higher level of social equity. The research consensus is that the socialist system superiority lies in its ability

to better balance efficiency and equity, while the point of contention lies in how to concretely operate and achieve this balance, especially in the context of globalization and rapid technological development.

3. The Relationship between the Socialist System Superiority and the Novel Qualitative Productivity

Marx profoundly criticized the injustice of modern Western civilization, especially capitalism, and put forward the ideal of communism, which provides a theoretical basis for the pursuit of NQP under the socialist system (Tingting Z and Jian H, 2019) [12]. From the viewpoint of existing research, although the practice based on “new quality productivity” has been in place for a long time, the conceptualization of the concept and the construction of the theoretical framework have only recently been carried out, and therefore there are not many research results that combine the socialist system superiority with NQP.

3.1. Connotation of NQP

After the important concept of “new quality productivity” was put forward in September 2023, it has attracted widespread attention in all walks of life, and related research has rapidly become an academic hot spot. The academic community is committed to innovation and reform to promote high-quality development and help realize Chinese-style modernization through the study of NQP.

At the beginning of 2024, General Secretary Xi Jinping explained the core concept and basic theoretical framework of NQP in a comprehensive and systematic way for the first time (Xinhua News Agency, 2024) [13]. Various researchers have also explained the connotation of NQP from different perspectives. Taken together, NQP refers to the new industries, new modes, and new kinetic energy generated through the innovative allocation of production factors with science and technology innovation as the core element in the new round of S&T revolution and industrial change, so as to realize the fundamental change in the quality of social productivity (Liu Yuanchun, 2024) [14]. This concept embodies the new requirements and directions for the development of productive forces under the socialist system, and emphasizes the key role of S&T innovation in promoting the development of productive forces.

3.2. Characteristics of the era of NQP

In the era of NQP, the development of productive forces presents a series of new features and requirements, posing new challenges to the adaptability of the socialist system.

First of all, the most significant feature of the NQP is innovation. As one of the core features of the NQP, innovation includes both innovation at the level of technology and business model (Ren Baoping and Dou Yuanbo, 2024) [15], as well as innovation at the level of management and system. This means that the NQP emphasizes the breakthrough of key disruptive technologies to seize the new track of strategic emerging industries and future industries, and to enhance the independent innovation capability (Kang Fengyun and Zou Shenggen, 2024). [16]

Secondly, the NQP is characterized by high-tech、high-efficiency and high-quality, and it is an advanced productivity state in line with the new development concept (Zhou Hongchun, 2024) [17]. This requires the elements of productivity to realize efficient synergy, significantly increase total factor productivity, and burst out more powerful productivity.

Finally, the NQP itself is green productivity, with the important characteristics of greening and digital intelligence (Li Xiaohua, 2023; Hu Ying and Fang Taikun, 2024) [18] [19]. In the era of NQP, social development has gotten rid of the growth path of high energy consumption, and paid more attention to ecological benefits while pursuing economic benefits. Through the

development of NQP, accelerate green science and technology innovation and advanced green technology popularization and application, and promote the formation of green production mode and lifestyle.

3.3. The intrinsic connection between the Socialist System Superiority and the Novel Qualitative Productivity

New-quality productivity emphasizes S&T innovation and changes in the mode of production, and the development of NQP is conducive to promoting the upgrading of industrial structure and spur the development of new forms and modes of new industries, thus accelerating the process of modernization and realizing a higher-quality social development, which is in line with the goals pursued by socialism. And the socialist system superiority lies in its ability to emancipate and develop social productive forces. Under the socialist system, the ability to solve major problems by concentrating resources and strength provides strong support for the integration of S&T innovation resources and the realization of S&T self-reliance and self-improvement. This systemic advantage of centralizing power to do big things not only accelerates the pace of S&T innovation, but also lays a solid foundation for the development of NQP.

On the one hand, the development of new productive forces requires more efficient management efficiency. Through the formation of new management mode and institutional mechanism, the socialist system optimizes the allocation of factors of production such as laborers, labor materials and labor objects and improves the production efficiency, which promotes the improvement of management efficiency and thus further promotes the development of NQP.

On the other hand, the development of NQP is not only a technological innovation, but also contains the dimension of social equity, which is also a core value pursued by the socialist system. The socialist system emphasizes the need to achieve social equity while pursuing efficiency, and to ensure that the fruits of development benefit all people in a greater and more equitable manner.

It can be seen that there is a close relationship between the socialist system and the NQP, and that the two are mutually reinforcing and jointly promote the forward development of society. The socialist system has demonstrated significant institutional advantages in adapting to and leading the development of NQP, which are reflected not only in S&T innovation and resource integration, but also in the improvement of management efficiency and the realization of social equity. Through these measures, the socialist system has provided a solid institutional guarantee for the healthy development of the NQP, and at the same time promoted the overall progress and harmonious development of the society.

4. Case Study: Embodiment of the Socialist System Superiority in the Era of NQP

Chinese socialist path has made remarkable achievements in modernizing the national governance system and governance capacity. By strengthening the system's implementation and supervision, it has effectively transformed the system's advantages into governance efficacy and enhanced the effectiveness of national governance. China's unique socialist model has demonstrated remarkable operational advantages in the governance of many societies and countries. Typically, in the face of major risks and challenges, such as the fight against the new coronary pneumonia epidemic, the socialist system has demonstrated the organizational and mobilizing capacity of "focusing on big issues" and the coordinating capacity of "a nationwide game of chess", both in terms of decision-making efficiency and implementation capacity (Xu

Hongwei, 2022)[20], which acts as a key player in maximizing the protection of people's lives and health (Shuang Chuanxue, 2022) [21].

4.1. The socialist system is characterized by high-quality decision-making efficiency.

In response to the extensive epidemic outbreak in Wuhan, the Chinese government implemented a strategic decision to enforce a containment policy on the city of Wuhan, thereby effectively controlling the epidemic's epicenter and severing the transmission pathways. Since then, at every important point in time and events of the spread and development of the pandemic, the Chinese government has correctly judged the extent of the development of the situation on the basis of the overall interests of the Chinese society and made rapid decisions without delay, forming the effect of "ordering out of one door". During the same period, the performance of many western countries was not satisfactory, with extremely low decision-making efficiency and the phenomenon of "discussing but not deciding" occurring time and again.

4.2. The socialist system has a highly efficient social mobilization capacity.

This major crisis was an unprecedented battle. During the epidemic, China demonstrated its highly efficient social mobilization capacity, bringing into full play to the institutional advantages of China's united front. In the course of the response, Chinese people at all levels and on all fronts worked together to build a tight defense against the epidemic for the general public, which reflects the efficient manpower mobilization advantage of Chinese socialist system. During the epidemic, the state introduced a series of financial and tax policies to support the prevention and control of the epidemic, targeting individuals, enterprises and institutions respectively, which reflects the efficient economic mobilization advantages of Chinese socialist system. During the epidemic, the prevention and control materials and epidemic prevention and control goods to achieve cross-border production and smooth transportation and distribution, which reflects Chinese socialist system of efficient material mobilization advantages.

4.3. The socialist system has the executive power of top and bottom concentricity.

During the course of battling the epidemic, the Chinese government's decisions and deployments have been fully and resolutely implemented. After Wuhan was "sealed off", China successfully completed the construction of two hospitals in only 10 days, reflecting the strong executive power of the Chinese government and people, and demonstrating China's strength and speed. During the quarantine period of the epidemic, from schools to families, from the society to individuals, the Chinese people really felt the fast and strong execution of the state and the importance of the protection of people's lives. The Chinese people are deeply cohesive with the idea of collectivism, which not only strengthens a person's sense of responsibility to fulfill his duties and fight against difficulties, but also strengthens a group of people's commitment. After the arrival of the epidemic, the Chinese people actively responded and cooperated with the leadership of the state to thoroughly engage in the prevention of the outbreak, and the unity of the ideological force will also make us have a strong executive power. The level and ability of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics to cope with extraordinary crises during the epidemic fully reflects the superiority of this system in the era of NQP.

5. Reconstruction of the Socialist System Superiority in the era of NQP

The rise of the NQP marks an important turning point in the development of productive forces, which not only promotes fundamental changes in the mode of production and relations of production, but also has far-reaching impacts on the global economic structure and the mode of social development, and at the same time puts forward new tests and requirements for the socialist system.

The historic achievements made by China, from the finalization of the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects to the launching of a new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects, are most fundamentally attributable to the adherence to, development of, and improvement of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, which has continuously and better transformed the advantages of the system into the efficacy of governance. In the era of NQP, the socialist system superiority can be reconstructed through institutional innovation and policy adjustments, and the existing relations of production can be adjusted and reformed accordingly to adapt to and promote the development of new-quality productivity.

5.1. Characteristics of innovation-led productive forces and the adaptability of the socialist system

One of the core features of the era of NQP is the dominant role of innovation, which not only requires the socialist system to be able to promote S&T innovation, but also requires it to play a more active role in basic research and key core technology research.

5.1.1. Build a policy environment that supports innovation.

S&T innovation is the key actuation for the improvement of NQP, which can lead industrial upgrading, optimize economic structure, and improve national competitiveness. To build a policy environment that supports innovation, it can be addressed through the following measures:

First, the reform of the science and technology system should be deepened. On the one hand, to open the channel from strong science and technology to strong industry, economy and country, and to form a basic system to support comprehensive innovation. On the other hand, to improve the policy support system, the key areas related to national livelihood and national security, to promote the combination of strong and strong, collaborative research, key breakthroughs, to achieve leapfrog development.

Secondly, optimize the organization mechanism of major S&T innovation. This includes strengthening the overall layout, improving the demand-oriented and problem-oriented selection of major national S&T tasks, establishing a linkage mechanism for the whole chain of S&T innovation, exploring the establishment of a major S&T task classification and management organizational model, accelerating the transformation of S&T resource allocation, and strengthening the task of implementation supervision, dynamic adjustment and assessment and acceptance.

Thirdly, it is necessary to craft a policy that emphasizes the value of knowledge in distribution. In order to stimulate the enthusiasm of innovation and entrepreneurship of scientific researchers, and to create an atmosphere of respect for labor, knowledge, talent and creativity in the whole society, it is necessary to implement a knowledge-value-boosting distribution policy, and to fully harness the incentive-oriented effects of income distribution policies.

5.1.2. To adhere to people-centered S&T innovation.

The ultimate purpose of S&T innovation is for the people, and it is necessary to ensure that S&T innovation activities are closely connected with the needs and interests of the people. In order to promote the realization of social equity, the socialist system, in promoting the

transformation of S&T achievements, should make it possible for the achievements of science and technology to widely benefit all strata of society and satisfy the people's aspirations for a better life. The main policy measures include:

One of them is to strengthen top-level design to ensure the safety of S&T development, prevent and resolve major risks, and safeguard the fundamental interests of the people [22]. This requires the government, when formulating S&T policies, to comprehensively consider the impact of S&T activities on the economy, society, culture and the environment, and to ensure that S&T innovation activities are in line with the strategic needs of the country and the long-term interests of the people. Specific measures include establishing and improving the national S&T security early warning and monitoring system, strengthening regulation of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and biotechnology, and safeguarding national interests and security in international S&T cooperation. It is also necessary to strengthen S&T ethics to ensure that S&T innovations respect human values and ethics, and to prevent S&T misuse from harming society and individuals.

Second, to improve the skills of the labor force through education and training to meet the requirements of the new quality of productivity. This involves reforming the education system and strengthening vocational education and lifelong learning mechanisms to foster and enhance the adaptability and flexibility of the labor market. Specific measures include updating the content of education, introducing curricula related to new technologies, strengthening the development of practical and innovative skills, and providing on-the-job training and continuing education opportunities to help workers update their knowledge and upgrade their skills. In addition, the government and enterprises should collaborate to develop training programs that target future industries and market needs to cultivate highly skilled personnel and ensure that the workforce can adapt to the rapidly changing work environment.

Third, science, technology and innovation should promote more balanced and fuller economic and social development for the benefit of the people. This means that STI should not only pursue efficiency and growth, but also focus on equity and social inclusion. Specific measures include using STI to promote balanced regional development, narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas through technology transfer and diffusion, and utilizing digital technology to improve the coverage and quality of public services, such as telemedicine and online education. At the same time, the government should, through policy guidance and incentives, encourage enterprises to transform STI into social services, such as improving environmental quality through green technological innovation and easing urban congestion through intelligent transportation systems. It also needs to pay attention to the impact of science and technology innovation on the employment structure, and mitigate the possible employment impact of technological change through social security policies, so as to ensure that all groups can share in the dividends of S&T progress.

5.2. Efficient and synergistic productivity elements and the response of the socialist system

With its high-tech, high-efficiency and high-quality features, the NQP has become an advanced form of productivity in line with the new development concept. This feature requires the elements of productivity under the socialist system, such as labor, capital, technology and management, to achieve efficient synergy. This means that the socialist system needs to promote the free flow and optimal allocation of factors of production through reforming and optimizing the relations of production, in order to substantially increase total factor productivity and management efficiency. With the intention to achieve this goal, the socialist system must build an open, competitive and orderly market environment to ensure that factors can be effectively allocated in accordance with market demand and the principle of efficiency. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen macro-control, promote innovation and

technological progress through policy guidance and incentives, improve labor productivity, optimize capital allocation efficiency, and stimulate management innovation, for the purpose of promoting sustainable and healthy economic development.

5.2.1. Improve production automation and intelligence by promoting digital transformation.

Digital transformation not only improves production efficiency, but also promotes the development of new forms and modes of business and provides a new impetus for economic growth. It requires strengthening the construction of digital infrastructure, for example, 5G networks and big data centers, while encouraging enterprises to adopt advanced information technologies, to name a few, cloud computing, the Internet of Things, and artificial intelligence, in order to realize the intelligence and automation of the production process. In addition, digital transformation involves the effective use of data resources to improve the responsiveness and market adaptability of enterprises through data-driven decision support systems.

5.2.2. Fully leverage the fundamental and strategic supporting roles of education, science and technology, and human resources, and promote the reform of the system and mechanism of education, science and technology and human resources in a coordinated manner.

Education is the key to improving human capital, science and technology is the core of promoting innovation, and talents are the cornerstone of realizing development. Hence, there is a need to boost funding for education, enhance educational standards, and develop top-tier talent to meet the requirements of NQP. At the same time, the construction of a science and technology innovation system should be strengthened, basic and applied research should be encouraged, and the transformation of S&T achievements should be promoted. In addition, human capital is the core driving factor of total factor productivity, and the government should improve the mechanism of talent development, establish a fair and competitive talent market, and provide a favorable environment for the flow and development of talents.

5.2.3. Improve decision-making efficiency and operational efficiency through management innovation, and promote the economy to realize reasonable growth in quantity and effective improvement in quality.

Management innovation includes optimization of organizational structure, reengineering of business processes, and innovation of management mode, etc., aiming to improve the operational efficiency and market responsiveness of enterprises. This requires enterprises to continuously explore new management concepts and methods, such as lean management and enterprise resource planning (ERP), in order to adapt to rapid changes in the market. At the same time, the government also needs to improve the efficiency of public management through reforms to provide good policy and service support for economic development.

5.2.4. Ensure that the fruits of economic growth can equitably benefit all people through an equitable income distribution arrangement, social security system and equalization of educational opportunities.

An equitable income distribution arrangement can reduce the income gap and increase the overall consumption capacity of society, thereby promoting economic growth. A sound social security system can provide people with basic livelihood protection, reduce social instability and promote social harmony and stability. Equalization of educational opportunities can raise the overall education level of society and provide sufficient talent support for economic development. The government needs to increase investment in education and medical care through financial expenditure, improve the supply level of education, medical care and other services, and accelerate the process of equalizing basic public services in urban and rural areas, so as to achieve social equity and sustainable economic development.

5.3. Green and low-carbon productivity characteristics and sustainable development of the socialist system

The green and low-carbon feature of NQP emphasizes the high-quality development model of harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature. This feature requires the socialist system to pay more attention to the construction of ecological civilization while enhancing economic efficiency in order to achieve sustainable and green low-carbon development of the economy and society. This means that policy makers should take environmental protection as one of the core considerations when formulating economic policies, so as to realize a win-win situation between economic development and environmental protection.

5.3.1. Build a green, low-carbon and recycling economic system by formulating and implementing green development strategies.

This includes promoting the optimization of the energy structure and the use of clean energy, promoting green transformation in key areas, and promoting the development of green technologies and green industries. For example, through the release of the Catalogue of Green and Low-Carbon Advanced Technology Achievements in Henan Province (2023) [23], Henan Province summarized the achievements of green and low-carbon advanced technologies in the fields of energy, industry, urban and rural construction, and transportation, and screened 48 green and low-carbon advanced technologies, which have effectively promoted the development of green and low-carbon transformation of the economy of Henan Province.

5.3.2. Support the development of green economy and promote the improvement of management efficiency through green finance and green investment.

Green financial product innovations, such as green bonds, green credit and green insurance, provide enterprises with more financing channels and effectively promote the development of sustainable industries. These financial instruments not only help guide capital flow to green industries, but also increase awareness and participation of enterprises and individuals in environmental protection.

5.3.3. Ensure the social fairness of environmental protection policies, accelerate green science and technology innovation and the popularization and application of advanced green technologies, so that all people can share the fruits of green development and fair development opportunities.

This requires policymakers to take into account the abilities and needs of different social groups when formulating environmental protection policies, to ensure the universality and fairness of the policies, and to avoid exacerbating social inequality as a result of environmental protection measures.

5.3.4. Build a green and low-carbon lifestyle.

Promote the adoption of eco-friendly practices and sustainable consumption patterns among businesses and consumers through laws, regulations and policy guidance. For example, a green and low-carbon lifestyle should be formed through economic means such as a carbon emissions trading system and an environmental tax, as well as by raising people's awareness of environmental protection through environmental education and public participation. This will not only help reduce environmental pollution, but also improve public health and quality of life, and realize the goal of harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature.

6. Conclusion

The arrival of the era of new qualitative productivity heralds a new era in the development of productive forces, which not only triggers fundamental changes in the mode of production and relations of production, but also profoundly affects the global economic structure and social development model, and puts forward new requirements for the socialist system. The socialist

system has demonstrated its advantages in adapting to and promoting the development of the productive forces through innovations and policy adjustments.

Under the socialist system, the efficient synergy of productive resources, like, labor, capital, technology and management, is crucial for enhancing total factor productivity and management efficiency. This requires promoting the free flow and optimal allocation of production factors through reforming and optimizing production relations. Specific measures include advancing digital transformation and raising the level of automation and intelligence in production; strengthening the fundamental and strategic supporting roles of education, science and technology, and human resources, and coordinating the reform of relevant institutions and mechanisms; and improving decision-making and operational efficiency through management innovation, in the hope of promoting the economy to achieve reasonable growth and quality improvement.

The green and low-carbon features of the NQP emphasize a high-quality development model in which human beings and nature coexist harmoniously. The socialist system places greater emphasis on sustainable and green low-carbon development of the economy and society. Specific measures include formulating and implementing a green development strategy and building a green, low-carbon and recycling economic system; supporting the development of a green economy through green finance and green investment; ensuring the social fairness of environmental protection policies, accelerating green S&T innovation and the popularization and application of advanced green technologies, so that all people can share in the fruits of green development and fair opportunities for development; and constructing a green and low-carbon lifestyle, and encouraging enterprises and individuals to adopt a green and low-carbon development model through laws, regulations and policy guidance to promote the adoption of eco-friendly practices and sustainable consumption patterns among businesses and consumers. In short, the socialist system in the era of NQP shows a strong adaptability and leading force, through system innovation and policy adjustment, not only can promote S&T innovation and economic and social development of high quality, but also can ensure the fair distribution of the fruits of development, to achieve the goal of harmonious coexistence of man and nature.

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