

The System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and the Modernization of China's System for Governance --The Logical Interpretation of Chinese path to modernization

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Abstract. The System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Modernizing China's System for Governance is the crystallization of the Chinese path to modernization and is the unity of theoretical, practical and historical logic. In theoretical logic, the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance, adhere to the guidance of scientific theory, the combination of theory and practice, and the people's right to self-determination; In practical logic, it is the product of the combination of the basic principles of Marxism with Chinese specific reality, embodies the unity of the universal laws of socialism and Chinese specific national conditions, enriches and improves in the practice of constantly meeting the challenges of the times and solving practical problems, takes root in China and serves the Chinese people; In historical logic, it is logically rooted in Chinese 5000-year cultural tradition, and deeply rooted in the historical experience and practical exploration of Chinese development, so as to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization. The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance, are the unity of theory, practice and history, which fully reflects the Deep logic and strong power of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led the people to promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with the Chinese path to modernization.

Keywords: The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics ; National governance system; Theoretical logic; Practical logic; Historical logic.

In the decade of the new era, "The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics has become more mature and well-defined, and China's system and capacity for governance have been further modernized", and in the next five years, it is necessary to "make further progress in the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance", so that by 2035, it will be possible to "Basically modernize the system and capacity for governance". Modernization of governance capacity",[1] which not only highlights the significance of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the modernization of China's system for governance, and governance capacity, but also anchors the direction of advancing advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization.

In October 2019, The fourth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC reviewed and adopted the CPC Central Committee's decision on some major issues concerning how to uphold and improve the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advance the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance. The Decision stated that Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and the State Governance Systems are systems that are guided by Marxism, rooted on the land of China, with deep roots in Chinese culture, and supported by the people. It has strong vitality and great superiority, and can sustainably promote the progress and development of a large country with a population of nearly 1.4 billion people. It can ensure that the Chinese nation with a history of civilization spanning more than 5,000 years achieve the goal of the "Two Hundred-Year" Struggle and thus realize the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.[2]

This important statement indicates that, as an important element of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and China's system for governance are in line with the basic

principles of the Marxist theory and adapted to the practical requirements of the revolution, construction and reform. They not only reflect the historical experience of socialism with Chinese characteristics and are the product of the unity of theory, practice and history. The development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and China's System for Governance, further strengthening institutional identity, enhancing institutional self-confidence, and promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity.

1. Literature review

The "unity of the three logics" is an important paradigm for the study of the wholeness of Marxism,[3] which centrally embodies the worldview and methodology of the "system conception" of Xi Jinping's new era of socialist thought with Chinese characteristics, and is an important guide to the comprehensive advancement of Chinese path to modernization. Using the method of "unity of three logics", scholars have conducted more in-depth investigations in different fields and levels. Liu Jianhua[4] (2020) argued that "not forgetting the original intention" arose and developed during the great practice of Chinese revolution, construction, and reform and opening up. Gao Weixiang and Yu Rong[5] (2021) emphasized that The idea of "people-centeredness" is based on the theoretical logic of the Marxist concept of materialist history, runs through the entire historical process of Chinese revolution, construction and reform. According to Wang Shimin and Lin Jianhui[6] (2021), the important position and significance of the persuasive power of ideological and political education can be understood by focusing on the theoretical, historical and practical aspects of ideological and political education.

Although the scholars' research objects are different, their logical analyses have certain commonalities. In the theoretical logic, they are guided by Marxist theory and use scientific methods to carry out innovation and development. In the historical logic, they emphasize the inheritance and development of the excellent traditional Chinese culture, and stress the historical process of the CPC's leadership of the people's exploration and development. In the practical logic, they focus on the problem orientation of the development of Chinese revolution, construction, and reforms. The proposal of Chinese path to modernization also provides reference for us to explore the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance from the perspective of its logical interpretation.

2. Theoretical logic of the development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance

2.1 Adherence to scientific theory as a guide

The establishment, development and improvement of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance all require the guidance of scientific theories. The basic principles of scientific socialism are the theoretical cornerstones for the construction and development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics.[7]

In 1920, on the eve of the founding of the CPC, Mao Zedong said, "Doctrine is like a flag. Only when the flag is erected will people have something to look forward to and know where to go." [8] Since the founding of the CPC, Marxism has been firmly written on its flag to guide Chinese revolution, construction and reform. In semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, the CPC, with Comrade Mao Zedong as its main representative, applied the basic principles of Marxism to Chinese reality and founded Mao Zedong Thought, which guided them to the victory of the New Democratic Revolution, and initially established Chinese socialist political, economic, and foreign affairs systems, laying the foundation of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance. On this basis, the Communists, mainly represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, summarized the positive and negative experiences since the founding of New

China, and gradually formed the lines, policies and guidelines for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, created Deng Xiaoping Theory, and consolidated and perfected the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance. The Chinese Communists, mainly represented by Comrade Jiang Zemin, have deepened their understanding of what socialism is, how to build socialism, what kind of party to build and how to build the party, and have accumulated new and valuable experience in the governance of the party and the country, thus forming the Important Ideology of the "Three Represents". The CPC, with Comrade Hu Jintao as its main representative, has profoundly realized and answered the major questions of what kind of development to achieve and how to develop under the new situation, and has formed the scientific concept of development.[9] These theoretical achievements of socialism with Chinese characteristics are a vivid demonstration of the basic principles of scientific socialism, and have become the theoretical source for adhering to and perfecting the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance.

In 2017, the 19th Congress of CPC proposed that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a New Era. The CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has continuously deepened its understanding of the laws of CPC's governance, socialist construction and human social development, opened up a new realm of Marxist development, and formed Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It has become a spiritual banner and action guide for adhering to and developing the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advancing the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance.

2.2 Adherence to the combination of theory and practice

Marx pointed out that "the degree to which theory is realized in a country always depends on the degree to which it meets the needs of the country." [10] Only when scientific theories are combined with concrete reality can they play a guiding role and practically transform the objective world.

The establishment of the socialist system and the improvement of national governance is a process in which generations of Communists have combined the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete realities of China. The Communists, represented by Mao Zedong, studied Chinese society and the actual situation of the Chinese Revolution in depth, and creatively combined the basic principles of Marxism with the actual situation of the Chinese Revolution and construction, pioneered the Chinese Revolutionary Road of encircling the cities with the countryside and seizing power by armed force, and founded Mao Zedong Thought. It guided China to the victory of the New Democracy Revolution. On this basis, it established the socialist system and carried out the exploration of building socialism, laying the prerequisites and foundation for socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the reform and opening up, the CPC has combined the basic principles of Marxism with the reality of reform and opening up, successfully opening up a road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, forming a theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and opening up a new chapter of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The CPC has been adhering to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, actively responding to various risks and challenges, constantly improving the CPC's leadership and the systems of economy, politics, culture, society, ecological civilization, military, foreign affairs, etc., and strengthening and perfecting the governance of the country, and creatively founded theories, which have guided the continuous development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the 18th National Congress of CPC, the CPC has led the people into the great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, actively responded to adjustments in the international landscape and changes in the main contradictions of society, grasped the development trends of the new era, and formed Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for the New Era, which has been closely integrated with the great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and has promoted the new development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance.

2.3 Adhere to the people-centered approach

Why and by whom is the touchstone for testing the nature of a country's national system and governance system[11]. Always insisting that everything is for the people and everything relies on the people is the fundamental position of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance, , as well as its value and goal.[12]

Marxism emphasizes that the people are the creators of history. The supremacy of the people is the political position of Marxism, and putting the people in the highest position in our hearts and to reflect the fundamental interests of the broadest number of people in everything it is the most distinctive political characteristic of Marxism. In the process of construction and development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, we have to deeply realize that the people are the relying force of the socialist cause, and the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance have always been permeated with the concept of people-centered development. The CPC's institutional leadership system insists that the Party be established for the public and govern for the people; the political systems such as the system of people's congresses and the system of grass-roots self-governance insist on the status of the people as the main body of the country; the rule of law system of socialism with Chinese characteristics endeavors to enable the people to feel social justice in every judicial case. The economic system guarantees the people's rights and interests in development; the cultural system consolidates the people's ideological foundations; the system of livelihood protection promotes the people's well-being; and the ecological and civilizational system promotes harmony with nature; the civilization system promotes the harmonious coexistence of human beings and nature, and each of these systems responds to the needs of the people, safeguards the interests of the people, and upholds the main position of the people.

2012, the 18th CPC National Congress pointed out that Chinese main social contradiction has evolved to the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC proposed that we should grasp the opportunity to designate a system necessary to meet the people's new expectations for a better life, which is a fervent response to the people's aspirations for a better life. Only by formulating and improving the system necessary to meet the people's new expectations for a better life can the people's growing needs for a better life be met; only by focusing on the people can uphold and improve the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advance the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance.

3. Practical logic of the development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance

3.1 The combination of the basic principles of Marxism with Chinese concrete realities, and the unity of the universal laws of socialism and Chinese specific national conditions

The practical point of view is the primary and fundamental point of view of Marxism, and is embodied in all the ideological contents of Marxism.

Specific national conditions are the basis of consideration for the construction of a socialist system with Chinese characteristics.[13] The construction of a socialist system with Chinese characteristics must be "at all times and in all places subject to the prevailing social conditions". After the founding of New China, on the basis of the completion of the New Democratic Revolution, the CPC led the establishment of a socialist state system and governance system, and began to explore the construction of socialism. After the reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "combining the universal truths of Marxism with the concrete reality of our country, taking our own way, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics are the basic conclusions we have reached by summarizing our long-term historical experience." [14] In November 2012, the 18th

CPC National Congress summarized the achievements of system construction and made a clear summary of the "socialist system with Chinese characteristics" . In November 2013, the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee clearly set out the overall goal of comprehensively deepening the reform: to improve and develop the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics , and to advance the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance. Since entering the new era, the CPC, based on practice and guided by theory, has combined the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete reality of China in the new era, creating a new situation for the development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance.

3.2 Enrichment and improvement in the practice of constantly responding to the challenges of the times and solving real problems

Problems are often the heralds of the times, and only by seizing the challenges of the times and the problems of the reality and finding solutions to them can we turn problems into motivation and promote the progress of the times.[15]

Since the reform and opening up, Chinese economy, politics, culture, society, ecology and many other fields have undergone tremendous development and changes. On the one hand, the socialist system and governance system with Chinese characteristics have been gradually improved and upgraded and many achievements have been made. But on the other hand, the transformation of the mode of economic development is lagging behind, the reform of the political system needs to be deepened urgently, the culture has lost its roots, the society has been out of shape, the ecology has been disordered, and other problems. It is in urgent need of coming up with a grand and systematic reform strategy,[16] which shows that there are still many urgent improvements to be made, posing a serious challenge to the established China's system and capacity for governance. At present, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, Chinese development is in a new historical position, facing two big picture that is the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation's strategic overall situation and the world's century-old changes. The international situation is complicated, the reform, development and stability, internal and external diplomacy and national defense, the Party, the country and the military in all aspects of the task of the combination of unprecedented. The risks and challenges we are faced with the severity of the unprecedented,[17] the main contradiction in Chinese society has evolved., the country is faced with many new challenges. The main contradiction in Chinese society has changed, and national governance is facing many new tasks and requirements. Problems need to be looked at directly and challenges need to be faced, Xi Jinping emphasized: "The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is distinctive and fruitful, but it is not yet perfect and mature. As the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics continues to develop, the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics also needs to be continuously improved." [18] The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee proposed to urgently formulate a system that is urgently needed for the modernization of the country's governance system and governance capacity, which is precisely a response to the challenges of the times, a reflection on the actual problems and a response to the changes in Chinese current major social contradictions. Adhering to a problem-oriented approach, basing itself on the actual needs, and responding to the challenges and requirements of the times and the real problems and contradictions of the economic and social development, so as to develop the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance, , thus promoting the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

3.3 Rooted in China, serving the Chinese people

Since its founding, the CPC has been committed to building a new society in which the people are the masters of their own affairs, leading the people in their struggle, and constantly absorbing the practical experience of the people to enrich and improve the social system and promote social development. In 1940, Mao Zedong used the "ideological system of communism and socialism" as

a banner to clarify the question of Chinese statehood and system of government in his "Theory of New Democracy". He proposed that "China can now adopt a system of national people's congresses, provincial people's congresses, county people's congresses, and district people's congresses up to the county people's congresses, with the congresses at all levels electing the government." [19] After the founding of New China, this idea was put into practice and became a reality, solving the problem of what kind of political system to establish that China faced after modern times. With regard to the political system, China has adopted the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, the system of people's congresses, the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, the system of regional national autonomy, and the system of grass-roots self-government, and a whole set of institutional arrangements, in particular the fundamental political system — the system of people's congresses. Such a set of institutional arrangements, especially the fundamental political system, the system of people's congresses, not only embodies the essence and core of socialist democracy, which Marxism emphasizes as the people's right to be masters of their own house, but is also originate from the land of China and moreover serving the Chinese people. The household contract responsibility system, for example, is a great creation of the Chinese peasants, a product of the CPC's absorption of the people's practical experience and the reform of the rural economic system. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee pointed out that the CPC should maintain the flesh-and-blood connection between the Party and the people, put respect for public opinion, pooling of public wisdom, cohesion of public power, and improvement of people's livelihoods throughout the Party's work of governing the country. It is necessary to consolidate the class base of the CPC's rule, thickly cultivate the mass base of the Party's rule, ensure the people's leading role in the governance of the country by perfecting the system and make efforts to guard against the dangers of detachment from the masses. This is a vivid portrayal of the CPC's efforts to maintain close contact with the people, pay attention to their voices and respond to their needs.

4. Historical logic of the development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance

4.1 Rooted in 5,000 years of Chinese cultural tradition

Culture is the soul of the system, and fine traditional Chinese culture has shaped the national identity of Chinese national system and governance system,[20] its deep cultural soil and historical roots.

In the course of thousands of years of historical evolution and development, the Chinese nation has developed a rich body of thought and many systems regarding the state system and national governance, which have become the cultural source and ideological cornerstone of the socialist system and national governance system with Chinese characteristics. These thoughts and systems provide useful inspiration for the Chinese people to understand and transform the world, for the governance of the country and the development of society, and for the Party to lead the people in building socialism. When talking about the construction of socialist consultative democracy, Xi Jinping pointed out that consultative democracy is a unique, exclusive and original form of democracy in Chinese socialist democracy,[21] which contains the Chinese nation's excellent political culture of the world for the common good, compatibility and inclusiveness, and seeking common ground while reserving differences, and originates from the realistic process of Chinese political development after modern times, and has a profound cultural foundation. The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance are deeply rooted in the excellent traditional culture and system of the Chinese nation, embodying the distinctive characteristics and way of thinking of the Chinese nation, and reflecting the excellent traditions and historical heritage of Chinese culture.

4.2 Thickly rooted in the historical experience and social exploration of Chinese development since modern times

The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the system of national governance not only inherit the achievements of the systematic mechanism of institutional innovation precipitated by the seventy years of exploration of the great social revolution in New China,[22] but also are the fruits of the historical experience of Chinese trials and tribulations and arduous explorations in the modern era, and condense the heart and blood of countless human beings and aspirants in exploring the independence of the Chinese nation and the wealth and strength of the country.[23]

Since modern times, China has gradually degenerated into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, and the Chinese nation has been plunged into a situation of life and death. Countless humane people have devoted themselves to the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Uprising, the Foreign Affairs Movement, the Restoration of the New Method, and the 1911 Revolution, and carried out various experiments of social transformation but all of them have ended in failure. The October Revolution sent Marxism-Leninism to China. And from then on, the progressive Chinese intellectuals wrote socialism and communism distinctly on their banner. During the New Democratic Revolution, the CPC united and led the people to establish people's power in the base areas, and explored such systems as the congresses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the "three-three system" of democratic elections.[24] After the founding of New China, the CPC united and led the people to formulate the Common Program and the 1954 Constitution, established the organizational system of state power, carried out socialist reforms, and set up the basic socialist system, realizing the most profound social change in Chinese history, accumulating valuable experience in the construction of socialism, and at the same time initially establishing the main parts of the socialist system. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC launched the great historical process of reform and opening up, as well as a new period of construction of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernization of China's system for governance. In 1980, Deng Xiaoping distinctly pointed out that "reform and opening up is the self-improvement of the socialist system", creating a new road for the construction of socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Deng Xiaoping emphasized that "a good system can prevent the bad people from acting arbitrarily, while a bad system can prevent the good people from doing good deeds, and even go to the opposite direction even go to the opposite direction." [25] In 1992, Deng Xiaoping said in the Southern Dialogue, "I am afraid that it will take another 30 years for us to form a set of more mature and finalized systems in all aspects." [26] The CPC's Central Committee represented by Jiang Zemin deepened the reform from the institutional level to the level of the basic system, and the CPC's Central Committee represented by Hu Jintao expanded the reform and opening up to all areas of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics, enriching and developing the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In 2012, the 18th Party Congress summarized the achievements of the construction of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and made a clear outline of them. In November 2013, the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee put forward the goal of "perfecting and developing the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics , and advancing the modernization of t China's system and capacity for governance" and started a new journey of comprehensively deepening the reform. And the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has put the construction of the national system and t China's system for governance in a more prominent position, and has led the people to promote the overall layout of the "Five-in-One" and the strategic layout of the "Four Comprehensives," creating the "Two Great Wonders," and continuously improving the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernizing China's system for governance. This process is precisely the historical self-consciousness of the CPC in leading the Chinese people in tireless exploration and summarizing their experiences, and it is also the historical legacy of our development of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance.

4.3 The Chinese path to modernization to comprehensively promote the construction of a strong country and the great cause of national rejuvenation

The Chinese path to modernization to comprehensively promote the construction of a strong country and the great cause of national rejuvenation is the historic mission of the Communist Party of China, the dream of all Chinese people and the direction and ultimate goal of the development of the socialist system of Chinese characteristics and China's system for governance.

Since the 18th National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has united and led the whole Party and the people of all ethnic groups, unswervingly adhered to and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, and pushed the cause of the Party and the country to make historic achievements and historic changes, and socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered the new era. The report of the 19th CPC National Congress proposes that a systematic, complete, scientific, standardized and effective system is needed to realize two centenary goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. By the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, we will have achieved significant results in making the system in all aspects more mature and more established, laying a solid foundation for realizing two centenary goals. By 2035, the system in all aspects will be more complete, and the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance will have been basically realized, thus laying a solid foundation for realizing two centenary goals. By the time the new China is founded in a hundred years, the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance will be comprehensively realized, so that the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics will be more consolidated, and the superiority of the system will be fully demonstrated. The report of the 20th CPC National Congress proposed to take the Chinese path to modernization and comprehensively promote the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This is the mission goal of upholding and improving the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advancing the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance. The 20th CPC Central Committee pointed out that The present and the near future constitute a critical period for our endeavor to build a great country and move toward national rejuvenation on all fronts through Chinese modernization. The Overall objectives of is to continue to improve and develop the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernize China's system and capacity for governance. By 2035, we will further improved the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, generally modernized our system and capacity for governance, and basically realized socialist modernization. All of this will lay a solid foundation for building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects by the middle of this century.

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