

Original Paper

On the Adaptation of the Concept of Coordinated Development to the Changes in Major Contradictions in China

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Abstract

The concept of coordinated development and the change of the main contradiction of society in the new era is the scientific theoretical innovation that China combines the universal truth of Marxism with China's specific national conditions. It is of great significance to further strengthen the socialist modernization construction and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation under the background that China has entered a new era. The change in the principal contradiction in Chinese society in the new era is a prominent manifestation of the basic contradiction in society in the specific historical stage of the development of socialist society, and provides a new basis for China's concept of coordinated development. In addition, the changes in the principal contradictions of Chinese society in the new era are highly related to China's concept of coordinated development in terms of its intrinsic nature, principal position, value orientation and practice path, reflecting the profound dialectical relationship between the two. As China has entered a new era, China's development has also entered a new historical stage. China must correctly grasp the changes in the major problems facing society, adhere to the vision of coordinated economic and social development, adhere to the people-centered approach, and constantly improve the people's sense of gain and happiness, so as to achieve greater victories in the great cause of the new era.

Keywords

The principal contradiction of Chinese society, China's concept of coordinated development, The basic contradiction of socialism

1. Introduction

Contradiction is the driving force of development, and reality is the basis of theory. As the essence and core of materialist dialectics, the law of unity of opposites answers the question of why everything in the world develops. Looking at the specific realities of China's current development, adhering to the

Marxist concept of contradiction is to correctly analyze the actual changes that have taken place in the major social contradictions in the context of the new era, so as to adopt policies and concepts that can effectively solve the prominent problems of China's current development, and better promote the continuous development of China's cause.

2. Changes in the Principal Contradictions in Society have Provided a New Basis for China's Concept of Coordinated Development

Guided by the scientific concept of contradiction, the correct analysis of social contradictions in different stages of social and historical development, so as to grasp their realistic characteristics, is the key to correctly solve the development contradictions and achieve high-quality development. The change in the principal contradiction in Chinese society is not only a significant sign that China has entered a new era, but also an important basis for the new development concept adopted by China in the new historical stage.

2.1 The Principal Contradiction and Basic Contradiction in Society

Social principal contradiction and social basic contradiction are the relationship between universal root and special manifestation. From the perspective of Marxism, contradiction is the unity of opposites, which is the fundamental cause of the movement, change and development of things. In the field of social history, contradictions promote the change and development of things, and the basic social contradictions with the contradictions of productive forces and production relations, economic foundation and superstructure as the content push social history forward. The basic social contradiction is the fundamental driving force of the development of social history, which promotes the process of social history as a process of successive replacement of different social forms on the whole, but in different stages of specific social historical forms, the basic social contradiction as a universal factor is manifested as a social principal contradiction containing special factors.

China's understanding of the basic contradiction and the principal contradiction in society has undergone a process of deepening development. The first is to combine the scientific principles of Marxism with the concrete reality of China, which not only solves the problem that China has faced since the establishment of the socialist system, "Is there still contradiction in socialist society?" "Do class contradictions still exist in socialist society?" And other key issues, more creatively adhere to and develop the contradictory theory of Marxism. In China's discussion on the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People, it is pointed out that "the basic contradiction is still the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." While affirming the scientific judgment of Marxism on the driving force of social and historical development, it also correctly answers the basic social contradictions of socialist society. Moreover, since socialist society is different from the previous social nature and is a new society without exploitation and oppression, the basic contradictions of socialist society also have a new feature different from the basic contradictions of the past exploitation society,

that is, the non-confrontational nature and characteristics of the contradictions of socialist society. Later, China further raised these basic contradictions on the basis of the previous scientific understanding, which did not completely solve the problem, but also required in-depth and specific research on this issue. On the one hand, on the basis of the correct grasp of the basic contradictions of society, the in-depth analysis of the changes in the main contradictions of society in different stages of development of socialist society and social development is necessary. In the 1950s, with the basic completion of China's three major transformations and the gradual establishment of the socialist system in China, the principal contradiction in Chinese society was no longer a "class contradiction" but "a contradiction between the people's demand for the establishment of an advanced industrial country and the reality of a backward agricultural country." It is a contradiction between the people's need for rapid economic and cultural development and the current situation in which the economy and culture cannot meet the people's needs." After reform and opening up, he also pointed out that after the basic completion of socialist transformation, the principal contradiction that China will have to resolve is the contradiction between the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people and backward social production."

2.2 Changes in the Principal Contradictions in Society Provide a Basis for China's Concept of Coordinated Development

After more than 40 years of reform and opening up, China's economic strength and comprehensive national strength have been greatly improved, and the reality of China's "backward social production" has also undergone great changes. In light of the reality of contemporary China's development, China has made an updated statement on its social principal contradiction: The principal contradiction in Chinese society has been transformed into the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's growing needs for a better life.

The root of the change of the principal contradiction in society lies in the basic contradiction in society, which provides the most fundamental theoretical basis for China's concept of coordinated development. The essence of the principal contradiction in the new era is the contradiction between "need" and "development". Compared with the previous principal contradiction, the difference is mainly manifested in: the former is the contradiction between the development of productive forces and the need, and the latter is the contradiction between the development of all aspects of society and the need. This shows that with the substantial improvement of China's productivity since the reform and opening up, the problem of "backward social production" has been basically solved, but there are still many problems in production relations and superstructure, resulting in China's development showing the characteristics of "unbalanced and inadequate". "In response, we need to address the following fundamental requirements: first, we need to address the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development; second, we need to better meet the people's ever-growing needs for a better life; and third, we need to better promote all-round human development and social progress" (Research on shared development under the new requirements of changes in the principal contradictions of society, 2021). China's concept of coordinated development emphasizes that we should strive to solve problems and

make up for weaknesses, and at the same time, we should consider consolidating and building on the original advantages. This is a targeted answer to this problem. Specifically, on the one hand, we must continue to emancipate and develop productive forces to consolidate the existing advantages of development; on the other hand, we must comprehensively deepen reform, reform the parts of production relations that do not adapt to productive forces and reform the parts of the superstructure that do not adapt to the economic base, so as to solve the difficulties encountered in China's development process and make up for the shortcomings that currently limit China's further development.

The prominent characteristics of the changes in the principal contradictions in society have pointed out the practical basis for China's concept of coordinated development. Compared with the previous scientific judgment on the principal contradiction of Chinese society, it can be seen that the most prominent feature of the change of the principal contradiction of Chinese society in the new era is the improvement of the two levels of people's needs and national development, that is, the level of people's needs has been upgraded from "material and cultural needs" to "needs for a better life". The level of national development has been upgraded from "backward social production" to "unbalanced and inadequate development", which points out the practical basis for China to put forward the new development concept with innovation, coordination, green, open and sharing as the scientific connotation.

"People's ever-growing needs for a better life" reflects that with the continuous development of the cause centered on economic construction since China's reform and opening up, people's living standards have significantly improved, and the needs of the people are changing from the basic needs of survival to the needs of development and enjoyment. Specifically speaking, people's needs for life are no longer limited to the basic level of simple material and cultural needs, and there are new requirements in more aspects of democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, and even at the level of material needs, people's expectations for life are not only "enough to eat, warm clothes, and have land to live in", but "eat well, dress well, and live well". In the face of various disorders, disorder and imbalances in the process of China's high-quality development, the concept of coordinated development, as a new means of development and development goals, will inevitably play its leading role in construction, constantly achieve the quality and efficiency upgrade of the supply side in various fields, resolve the problem of imbalance and insufficiency in various dimensions, and better meet the people's growing development needs.

"Unbalanced and inadequate development" is not only a confident affirmation of China's great practice since reform and opening up, but also a scientific reflection. First of all, it is mainly reflected in the confidence and affirmation of the great achievements China has made in its development, that is, China in the new era is no longer the China that was wantonly humiliated by the foreign powers in the 19th century, nor is it a poor China in the early days of the founding of the People's Republic. Instead, on the basis of a substantial increase in economic strength and comprehensive national strength through

reform and opening up, China has achieved a high-quality well-off society in all respects. China is marching toward the bright prospect of great rejuvenation. On the other hand, although China has made remarkable achievements in its construction, we should also rationally realize that China's development has entered a transition stage from high-speed development to high-quality development, and problems in economic, political, cultural, social and ecological aspects are still prominent. It does not require an egalitarian path, but a coordinated development concept that pays more attention to development opportunities and fair development, and pays more attention to balanced and efficient resource allocation. It is a scientific concept based on the holistic perspective of China's development, facing the imbalance and insufficiency in all aspects of China's development transition stage, and promoting the stability and long-term development of China's economy and society from the root.

3. Fully Grasp the Dialectical Relationship between the Major Contradictions in Society and China's Concept of Coordinated Development

The theory of the principal contradiction in society and the concept of coordinated development are both scientific theoretical innovations that combine the universal truth of Marxism with China's specific national conditions. A correct grasp of the dialectical relationship between the two is of great guiding significance for solving the practical problems facing China's current development.

3.1 Look at the Consistency of the Two from the Intrinsic Dimension

Materialist dialectics holds that things are universally connected, and the whole material world is an organic whole in universal connection. The theoretical logic of the change of the principal contradiction in society is based on "unbalanced and inadequate development" and "people's ever-growing needs for a better life" to point out the objective connection that the current national development cannot meet the needs of the people, which is essentially an imbalance between development and needs, and is prominently reflected in the imbalance of the development side, that is, imbalance and insufficiency. Coordinated development, as opposed to unbalanced development, means that on the basis of fully grasping the relationship between things in general, proceeding from the prominent problems of unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable development in China's current development, it strives to promote the coordinated development of regions, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, the coordinated development of material and spiritual civilization, and the integrated development of economic construction and national defense construction. Its essence is to seek balanced and coordinated development by resolving unbalanced development. It can be seen that there is a high degree of internal consistency between the changes in the principal contradictions of society and China's concept of coordinated development, which is embodied in the inheritance and application of the spirit of Marxist dialectics, the correct disclosure of the reality of China's development imbalance, and the scientific indication of the goal of China's development coordination.

3.2 The Commonality of the Two from the Perspective of the Main Body

Marxism is a theoretical theory for the liberation of mankind, and it has always insisted that the people are the main body of social history, the creators of social material and spiritual wealth, and the decisive force for social change. The change in the principal contradiction facing Chinese society in the new era is the principal position of the people in seeking development and enabling them to enjoy it, and an objective analysis of China's actual development and the actual needs of the people reflects the distinctive characteristics of Marxism. What China's concept of coordinated development has in common with the changes in the main contradiction of Chinese society in the new era is the insistence on the people's historical principal position. In the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China's concept of coordinated development has always emphasized integrity, emphasizing that development needs to develop both urban and rural areas, and material and spiritual progress. It shows that the development that the concept of coordinated development aims to achieve is development that benefits all the people. It includes economic, political and cultural development that affects all aspects of people's production and life.

3.3 The Commonality of the Two from the Value Orientation Dimension

"Whatever the circumstances, the conditions of equality and inequality in society are always related to the behavior of people, and people have the ability or possibility to change these conditions of equality and inequality" (Constitutional rights in the view of public service, 2012). Equality is not only the common value pursuit of mankind, but also the requirement of the essence of socialism. In the new era, equality is also the common point of value orientation between the theory of the principal contradiction of Chinese society and the concept of coordinated development in China.

In terms of the theory of the principal contradiction of Chinese society in the new era, equality is on the one hand an important part of the "people's ever-growing needs for a better life", and on the other hand, it is also one of the goals to be pursued to solve the "unbalanced and inadequate development". From the perspective of the relationship between these two aspects, the prominence of the demand for equality has become an important dimension of the people's needs for a better life in the new era, and the fundamental reason is that various inequities have emerged in the process of unbalanced and inadequate economic and social development in China. In order to solve the problem of inequality, which is the main contradiction of Chinese society in the new era, we must adhere to the concept of coordinated development, start with vigorously developing rural revitalization, implementing the strategy of coordinated regional development, implementing the strategy of innovation-driven, and other aspects, and strive to eliminate inequalities between urban and rural China, between industries, and between regions, so as to achieve comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

3.4 The Unity of the Two from the Perspective of Practical Path

"Supply-side structural reform is aimed at resolving the two major contradictions between the supply side and the structure" (Cracking the Top Ten Difficulties in China's Economy, 2017). Solving the major social contradictions in the new era and implementing the concept of coordinated development

require China to firmly grasp the work center of economic construction and adhere to development is the absolute truth, which makes the choice of practical paths of the two unified in the supply side structural reform.

The effective resolution of the major contradictions in Chinese society in the new era cannot be achieved without the deepening of supply-side structural reform. The changes in the principal contradiction facing Chinese society in the new era require that on the basis of continued development, on the basis of continuing to promote development, to address the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development in order to better meet the people's needs for a better life. Specifically, it is necessary to adhere to supply-side structural reform. On the one hand, it is necessary to change the unilateral economic development model that only attaches importance to the demand side in the past, and foster new drivers of economic development. Form new advantages of economic development and realize sustainable economic development; On the other hand, we should improve the supply capacity, optimize the supply structure, and meet the growing and diversified needs of the people with a high level of supply.

Supply-side structural reform is also a direct reflection of China's concept of coordinated development in promoting socialist economic construction with Chinese characteristics and achieving high-quality economic development. The key to understanding supply-side structural reform is to understand "structural". The major problems and problems facing the Chinese economy, although due to cyclical and aggregate factors, are rooted in major structural imbalances, resulting in poor economic circulation. We must work on the supply side and structural reform to achieve a new dynamic equilibrium between supply and demand. This fully embodies the vivid application of the philosophical connotation of China's concept of coordinated development, which insists on the unity of the local and the whole, and insists on the unity of the two-point theory and the key point theory.

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