

The Spirit of the 19th National Congress of CPC

Scientific Understanding of the New Historical Position of China's Development

By Professor Huang Shouhong, People's Daily

Comrade Xi Jinping points out in the Report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC or the Party) that after a long period of efforts, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era., which is a new historical position for China to develop. Scientific understanding of China's new historical position of its development is of great theoretical and practical significance for the correct formulation of an overall, strategic and forward-looking program of action and for better adherence to and development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Taking Xi Jinping Thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era as the guidance to understand the new historical position of China's development

Historical position refers to the orientation and position of an objective matter in the progressing process of history. Ancient scholars said that distinguishing ones azimuth helps steer ones orientation. It is a fundamental issue to have a clear understanding of the historical position of development, but it is not easy to have clear understanding of it. Since the founding of new China, China has experienced periods of smooth progress and successful development, as well as periods of setbacks and

detours. One of the important reasons lies in whether the understanding of the historical position for development is correct or not.

Scientific understanding of new historical position of China's development is the key to ensure the development direction, development path, development measures and various tasks suited to the actual conditions and stages of development, and is also the cognitive basis and practice basis for adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. In order to achieve this point, there must be scientific theoretical guidance. Xi Jinping Thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era is the latest achievement of Marxism in China, is an important part of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, is scientific truth proved by practice, and also a crucial guideline to a correct understanding of the new historical position for China's development. Adhering to Xi Jinping Thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era as a guide, insisting on the methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and from history and reality, theory and practice, the domestic and international multi-dimensions, we should make in-depth analysis of the real situation, changing trend,

external conditions, etc. of China's social development, accurately grasp the new historical position of China's development, to ensure the thinking and action to be unified with spirit of the Party's 19th National Congress, and more consciously and actively carry out the work of the Party and State.

Understanding the new historical position of China's development from the perspective of the phase characteristics of China's social development

A historical position is determined by the development stage. Since the Party's 18 National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, with great political courage and strong sense of responsibility, has put forward a series of new ideas, new concepts and new strategies, has adopted a series of major policies, launched a series of major initiatives, promoted a series of major work, solved many problems having lingered for a long and awaited for solution, and succeeded in addressing some issues that were eagerly worked on but remained unsolved in the past, promoted the cause of the Party and State to record historic achievements and historical changes. The socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the development of our country presents many new stage characteristics.

The level of social productivity is obviously improved, and the comprehensive national strength has jumped to the forefront of the world. In the past 40 years, China's economy has been developing rapidly and sustainably, and has entered the ranks of medium- and upper medium-high income countries from low-income countries, and is moving towards a high-income country. The total economic volume ranks second from the eleventh in the world, and has become the world's largest manufacturing country, the largest exporter of goods and an important investment country globally. In the year 2016, China's GDP accounted for 14.8% of the world's total, which is 13 percentage points higher than that in the year 1978. In recent years, China's contribution to world economic growth is more than 30%.

The economic development has entered a

new normal situation, and the development pattern has changed greatly. After the record setting of the longest period of rapid economic growth of a country after World War II, China's economic development has entered a new normal. In the face of severe and complicated international environment and domestically economic downturn pressures, China adheres to deepening reform and expanding opening up, strengthening innovation-driven growth, its economy has stabilized for the better and achieved steady progress. From the years 2013 to 2016, the annual GDP growth was 7.2% year-on-year, and the growth rate was leading in the forefront of the world's major countries. Structural adjustments have achieved notable results. The added value of service industry has accounted for more than half of its GDP. Consumption has become the main driving force of economic growth, and the development gap between urban and rural areas and between different regions has narrowed. Development of comprehensive innovation with scientific and technological innovation at the core is advancing in-depth, the new kinetic energy for development has been accelerated. China's economic development pattern is shifting from main dependence on investment- and export-led to main reliance on the coordinated combination of consumption-, investment- and exports-led growth, from mainly depending on the second industry-led to mainly relying on the coordinated tertiary industries-led growth, and from main dependence on extension and expansion to main reliance on raising quality and efficiency of growth, and provides a solid support for the economy to maintain a medium-high growth for a long time, and industries to move towards the high-end level.

The people's livelihood has been greatly improved, and the social undertakings' developments have been accelerated. Employment has increased steadily, and in recent 4 years, more than 13 million people are employed in cities and towns annually, and the unemployment rate is kept at a low level. The income level of urban and rural residents has increased constantly, especially in recent years, the growth rate of residents' income is faster than that of the economic growth, among which

the income of rural residents grows faster than that of urban residents, and the number of poverty-stricken people continues to decrease. A social security network covering more than 1.3 billion population across the country is set up. The people's life is moving towards a better level on the basis of the historic leap from poverty to enough food and clothing still to the comprehensive moderately prosperous society.

China's international status and influence have been greatly improved, and it is increasingly moving closer to the center of the world stage. Since the Party's 18th National Congress, China has played a more important role on the international stage. China advocates the construction of a community with a shared future for humankind, resolutely safeguards the international order centered on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, adheres to economic globalization and multilateralism, and actively advocates the concept of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, which has been widely recognized and supported by the international community. China has put forward the Belt and Road Initiative, launched new multilateral financial institutions such as Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and others, successfully hosted a series of major diplomatic events such as the G20 summit in Hangzhou and others, having highlighted the strength and ability to deeply participate in and lead the shaping of global governance. Today, China is no longer a spectator at the edge of the world system, nor a passive receiver of the international order, but an active participant, builder and guide, and is constantly contributing China's wisdom and China's program to solving humankind problems.

Understanding the new historical position of China's development from the transformation perspective of the main social contradiction

The main social contradiction determines the central task of the Party and the State. To correctly command the main social contradictions in different historical periods is the basis for understanding of the historical position of the development. After the socialist

transformation is basically completed, the Report to 8th National Congress of the CPC pointed out that the main contradiction in our country is the contradiction between the rapid growing economic and cultural needs of the people and the development of economy and culture unable to meet the needs of the people. But due to a variety of reasons, this formulation did not persist since then. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC after straightening out the mistakes, returned to the judgment made by its 8th National Congress regarding the principal social contradiction. The Resolution on the Party's historical issues since the founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee points out: the main contradiction China must solve is the contradiction between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and backwardness of social productivity. From the Party 12th National Congress to its 18th National Congress, the CPC has always adhered to this judgment and has always been committed to promoting the development of social productivity.

After nearly 40-year reform and opening-up, the nature and characteristics of China's major social contradictions have changed tremendously. Social productivity has achieved historic leap and reached the world's advanced level in many fields; has not only produced varied colorful commodities to basically meet people's material and cultural needs, but also seen export of large quantities of products and "made in China" enjoys a world-wide reputation. This shows that current improved social productivity cannot be matched by that in the past in China, "backward social productivity" statement is no longer in conformity with the reality. Meanwhile, as people livelihood reaches the overall level of moderate prosperity, they yearn for a better life even more strongly, which is not only limited to the general material and cultural needs, but also shows still higher and more extensive needs, presenting diversified, multi-level and multi-faceted characteristics. People look forward to a better education, more stable jobs, more decent income, more reliable

social security, higher levels of health care services, more comfortable living conditions and more beautiful environment, and more enriched spiritual and cultural life, but also the growing requirements for democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, safety and environment and others. In contrast, the problem of imbalanced and inadequate development in China is becoming more and more prominent. Some middle- and low-end products are in surplus while some medium- and high-end products are in short supply, there are many shortcomings in public service, there is still large gap between urban and rural development and income distribution, and the ecological environment problems are outstanding, etc. Based on comprehensive analysis of all aspects, the Report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC comes up to a major political judgment that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the major social contradiction has been transformed into the contradiction between the people's growing needs for better life and the unbalanced and inadequate development. This judgment has both great changes and continuity in comparison with the past statements, reflects the phased requirement of China's development and also reflects the key requirements of developing undertakings of the Party and the State.

The changes of China's major social contradiction are historical changes regarding the overall work and have raised many new demands on the work of the Party and the State. On the basis of continuously promoting development, we should work hard to solve the problems of uneven and inadequate development. In accordance with the "five in one" overall layout and the "four comprehensives" strategic layout, implement the new concept of development, correctly handle the major relationships of development, focus on promoting regional coordinated development between urban and rural areas, and promote coordinated economic and social development, push ahead new-type industrialization, informatization, urbanization, agricultural modernization development simultaneously, improve national hard power

while paying attention to promoting the national soft power, and continuously enhance the development balance. We should focus on economic development as the centre, further liberate and develop productive force, build a modern economic system, and take the supply-side structural reform as the main line so as to promote transformation of economic development quality, efficiency and driving power. We must constantly enhance the adequacy of development, better meet people's growing needs in economic, political, cultural, social and ecological aspects, etc. and further promote the all-round human development and the overall progress of society.

Understanding the new historical position of China's development from the perspective of primary stage of socialism and its changing characteristics

The changes of China's major social contradiction have not changed our judgment on the historical stage of socialism in China. Scientific understanding of the new historical position of China's development must proceed from examining such a large historical span for the primary stage of socialism. We must firmly command the basic national conditions of the primary stage of socialism and firmly base on the profound reality of the primary stage of socialism, and grasp the changing characteristics of the primary stage of socialism in a more accurate way.

The primary stage of socialism is a historical stage that shall last for a hundred years. Since the reform and opening-up, China has made remarkable achievements in development in the world, but the basic characteristics and basic tasks of the primary stage of socialism have not changed. Now, China's total economy is more than \$11 trillion, but the per capita GDP is only about 80% of the world's average level; by the time the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects is completed, the per capita GDP level is only close to the average level of the world, and there is still a considerable gap with the developed countries in innovation capacity, industrial levels, public services and other aspects. To achieve the goal of building a

prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful socialist modern country, there is still a long way to go, and needs a hard and a long-term struggle.

The primary stage of socialism is a historical stage of continuous developments and changes. We emphasize the long-term nature of the primary stage of socialism, which by no way means that the primary stage of socialism is monolithic and unchangeable. With the improvement of social productive force and the accompanied profound transformation of production relations and superstructures, the primary stage of socialism is developing constantly with new progress, new upgration at high levels and new connotation in practice. At present, the foundation, level and stage characteristics of the primary stage of socialism are quite different from those at the beginning of reform and opening-up, and are also quite different from the beginning of this century when the goal of building a moderate prosperous society in an all-respects was proposed. We should, according to the changing and developing requirements and characteristics of the primary stage of socialism, take countermeasures in line with the times, promote leap developments from low level to high level, and from quantity to quality, finally cross over the primary stage, and entre into a higher stage development of socialism.

The basic line of the Party for the primary stage of socialism is the lifeline of the Party and the State and the happiness line of the people, and must be adhered to for a long time.

To plan our development and formulate policies, we must base on the basic national conditions and the profound realities of the primary stage of socialism, and must never be divorced from reality and surpass the stage. Meantime, we should accurately command the changing characteristics of the primary stage of socialism so as to better reflect the new development requirements and the new expectations of the people. In the light of the party's basic theory, basic line and basic strategy, while continuously promoting economic development, we shall solve better various problems emerging in our society, realize better all-round development of various undertakings, and develop better the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

Ninety-six years ago, Li Dazhao, the pioneer of the CPC, said, the golden age is not behind us, but is in front of us; is not in the past, but in the future. Today, we are closer to, more confident in and more capable to achieve the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than any other time in history. We must unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, scientifically study the new historical position of China's development, and strive to achieve the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation – the Chinese dream.

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A New Era Calls for a More Balanced and More Adequate Development

By Professor Xin Ming, Party School of the CPCCC

"Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era", the Report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC makes this major new statement, having clarified the new historical position of China's development. The new era, accompanied by the transformation of major social contradictions, has raised higher demands for development of economy and society. From building a moderately prosperous society in all-respects to basically realizing socialist modernization and still to building a modern socialist country, what kind of new development do we need to win? How to look at the "imbalanced and inadequate" development? What should we do to achieve the high quality development? How to meet the growing needs of the people for a better life and constantly promote the overall human development? These above-mentioned issues are key to understanding of China's future development and the path of development. This interview is a part of efforts to invite relevant experts to give their understanding on the reform and development and cheer for the new historical march. --Wu Qiuyu

The Report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC points out that "Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era", and China's major social contradiction has shifted to the one between the growing needs of the people for a better life and the imbalanced and inadequate development. So, how to understand the changes of the main contradiction in the current society? What are the connotations and concrete manifestations of the imbalanced and inadequate development? How to solve the main social contradiction and achieve a more balanced and more adequate development? With these questions we interviewed the Central Party School professor Xin Ming.

Marching into a new era

Why has the main social contradiction changed?

Wu Qiuyu: Why does the judgment of the main social contradiction change in the current historical period? What is the cause for transformation of the main social contradictions in the country?

Professor Xin Ming: The main social contradiction is the objective reflection of the development level of social productivity and social development stage, to identify the main social contradictions should pay attention to two points: One is the change of the main social contradiction is naturally a historical process, can not be chosen arbitrarily because of subjective likes or dislikes. Two is the judgment on the major social contradiction should be scientific, timely and rational, and can neither be advanced nor delayed. Inaccurate and unsuited understanding of the main social contradiction will greatly impede the development of social productivity and further damage the progress of social development. The previous judgment on the main social contradiction was based on the general backdrop of the backward social productive force then. This judgment of the main contradiction is scientific, accurate, and positive and results-oriented. Based on the corresponding stage of social development, this contradiction can be defined as the "pre-development" contradiction.

After more than 60-year development, especially since the recent 40-year reform and opening-up, the Chinese society has already bid farewell to poverty, crossed over the period of enough food and clothing, and is about to achieve a moderately prosperous society in all-respects. China's level of social productivity has also undergone fundamental changes, and the socialist system with Chinese characteristics has gradually matured and taken shape. All of these striking changes have indicated that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and China's major social contradiction will also certainly change accordingly. We can define the

new main social contradiction as the "post-development contradiction".

Grasping the essence from the perspective of phenomena, economic and social development in the end depends on development of productivity, so that the most fundamental reason leading transformation of the main social contradiction in China is that its social productive force has achieved a phased leap-frog, and the level of productivity has made a qualitative breakthrough. The transformation of the social main contradiction is a systematic social event, and is the result of a joint impact by a synergy of economic and social development, among which the most direct reason is that economic and social development has made significant progress, and the Chinese society has "developed".

Wu Qiuyu: In comparison with the "growing material and cultural needs", what are the additional connotations of the "ever-growing needs for a better life"?

Professor Xin Ming: The content of the "ever-growing needs for a better life" is broader, not only including the objective "hard demand" of the existing "ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people", and also including more subjective "soft demands" derived on this foundation, such as a sense of enjoyment, a sense of well-being and a sense of security and dignity, rights, and be master of the country, so on. The previous "hard demands" have not disappeared, showing a trend of upgradation, people look forward to a better education, more stable jobs, more decent income, more reliable social security, higher levels of health care services, more comfortable living conditions and more beautiful environment, and more enriched spiritual and cultural life.

The new "soft needs" show diversified, multi-level and multi-faceted characteristics, having raised corresponding requirements from the advanced culture to political life, from the reality of social status to the psychological expectation, value identity, still to fairness and justice as well as to common prosperity, even to human all-round development and all-round social progress.

Wu Qiuyu: After transformation of the major social contradiction, people's needs for a better life are more colorful. Why should we still emphasize economic construction as the core and stick to the four cardinal principles and reform

and opening-up?

Professor Xin Ming: Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, which does not mean that it has surpassed the primary stage of socialism. Regarding this point, we need to have enough strategic sober-mindedness and enough strategic resolve.

Do whatever is suited to the stage of development. Since the "basic conditions" and "overall reality" of Chinese society have not changed, since the stage of post-development is still in the primary stage of socialism, we must firmly stick to the party's basic line -- the life line of the Party and the State and the happiness line of the people. A developed China does not mean that it does not require development, but needs higher level, higher quality and higher efficiency development, and a more balanced and more adequate development.

Standing in the new era

How to look at the imbalanced and inadequate development?

Wu Qiuyu: In terms of the overall situation of economic and social development, what are the aspects and areas in which the imbalanced and inadequate development are fully reflected?

Professor Xin Ming: At present, the imbalance of China's development is mainly embodied in three major areas: the imbalance among different fields, the imbalance among different regions and the imbalance among different groups. The imbalanced fields refer to the leading development in the economic field with miracles frequently achieved, while development in the political and social fields is steadily promoted, but there is a certain gap compared with that in the economic field, as for the construction of ecological civilization the gap may be greater. Regional imbalance mainly refers to imbalance among the Eastern, Central and Western regions, imbalance between urban and rural areas, imbalance between developed regions and underdeveloped regions, and even imbalance inside urban areas and developed regions and even some villages in China. Imbalance among groups mainly refers to the gaps between different social groups in sharing development achievements, and a fair and rational distribution pattern of wealth based on the benign olive-type social structure needs to be established.

In addition, there are large imbalances in

some specific areas. For example, in the economic field, there is imbalance between development of real economy and financial and real estate development, the imbalanced development between the low-end industrial sectors and the high-end industrial sectors, the imbalanced development between large enterprises and small and micro-enterprises, etc.

The inadequate development means that the total development of the whole society is not abundant, the degree of development is not high enough and the development posture momentum is still not cemented enough. This inadequate development is reflected in all aspects of development. The part at the low-end of the development certainly belongs to inadequate development, while the part of unbalanced development at the high-end also see inadequate development.

I have been to a fairly developed big city in China, but in about 1-hour driving out of the city, I feel like entering another world, seemingly come to a situation over 20 years ago or even earlier, so the imbalance between urban and rural development is still huge. And right in this city, during a rainy day, underground drainage facilities refuse to work properly, but look up to see modern skyscrapers while looking around to find line of cars out of the fire soaked in the rainy water, fully reflecting the unbalanced and inadequate development. Looking at the spiritual and cultural life of the city, though the city managers from awareness of funding have made great efforts to work for culture building, facing the cultural needs of millions of people, the basic cultural facilities still have a large gap, thus, the unbalanced and inadequate development should not be belittled.

To evaluate the development level and development situation of socialism with Chinese characteristics in a new era, we need to say two sentences: One is that the level of development is no longer low, and that there is considerable development accumulation. The other is development level is not very high, and the total amount of development is not absolutely abundant. The two sentences should go together at any time, we cannot afford to miss neither of them.

Wu Qiuyu: What are the reasons for us to still emphasize the problem of inadequate development? What are the specific

manifestations of inadequate development?

Professor Xin Ming: We say that the level of productivity has been greatly raised, which is mainly the vertical comparison with ourselves. However, compared with other countries in the world, the productivity level of China is still below the average level, which determines that the inadequate development of China has neither fundamentally changed, nor completely disappeared. The current "inadequate" performance is multifaceted, but which, in essence, can be understood from these following aspects.

The development mode needs to be adequately changed. The supply-side structural reform has achieved tangible results. Our national economic growth is changing from the traditional reliance on competing land, resources and labor force to competing science and technology, quality and efficiency. But this change is still in the initial stage, the new energy in a short period is difficult to pillar up the economic development, the service industry accounting for "half of the national economy" needs to step toward high-end products, excessive consumption of resources and energy have not been fundamentally solved, which determines that our changing the development mode should experience a considerable long period of an inadequate development stage.

The rule of law needs to be adequately promoted. Rule by law is the last line of defense for social fairness and justice. Currently, great progress has been made in governing the country by law. The socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics has been formulated, and the reform of the judicial system has been deepened. But we should recognize that to solve the problem of "no law to abide by", then, the problem of "bypassing law" is more prominent, in order to ensure the people feel fair and just in every legal case, the rule of law also needs to work harder.

The spiritual civilization needs to be adequately promoted. The rapid development of material civilization needs more rapid development of spiritual civilization complementary with the former, but it is undeniable that material civilization and spiritual civilization in many places find a fast and a slow development respectively and "one leg long while the other leg short", unable to meet the people's

pursuit of higher spiritual world realm, the inadequate development of spiritual civilization, in turn, will seriously restrict the adequate development of material civilization.

Social undertakings need to be adequately developed. It is difficult to get enrolled into a school, difficult for a patient to see a doctor, and difficult to provide services for those seniors. These people-raised obvious problems have not yet been fundamentally solved. With the increasing demand for fairness and justice, how to make the cake bigger and divide it well is a severe test facing us in the new era.

The ecological environment needs to be adequately improved. In recent years, with the enhancement of environmental awareness and the adopted related measures, positive progress has been made in the construction of ecological civilization in China, but the overall level of construction is still lagging behind the economic and social development. The deterioration of the ecological environment has not yet been fundamentally reversed. "Be beautiful" has become an important compulsory index for our construction of a modernized country, reflects people's new expectation for a beautiful environment in the new era. We need to further accelerate the pace of building a beautiful China.

The institutional mechanisms need to be adequately reformed. In recent years, a comprehensive deepening reform has brought a sense of gain to the masses, but the reform still faces many arduous tasks, such as the socialist market economy system needs to be improved, the fiscal and taxation reform needs to be further promoted, and the financial institutions system needs to be improved. With the reform continuously advancing into the deepwater areas, to make new achievements through comprehensively deepening reform will only become more and more difficult, and more and more formidable, is not an easy job to achieve, but to make more strenuous efforts.

Wu Qiuyu: Can we equate the "imbalance and inadequacy" with "structural problems"? What is the relationship between the "imbalanced" development and "inadequate" development?

Professor Xin Ming: The "imbalanced" development and "inadequate" development are mainly manifested in structural problems. This structural imbalance is no longer the "buckets

more than covers" under the background of absolute shortage, but the development deviation and development shortsightedness under the background of relative shortage. For example, on the one hand, there is a serious surplus of low-end capacity. On the other hand, the high-end supply is in shortage or even is in nonexistence. On the one hand, it is difficult to obtain employment, on the other hand, there is a skilled labor shortage. But it can not be completely attributed to structural problems, since the fundamental reason is that it is caused by low level of productivity, I am not saying that many city managers only care for "face-saving", because the development level of productive force can only allow them to do that, so in the end efforts should be made to upgrade the productivity level.

The "inadequacy" is the objective basis of the "imbalance". The objective reality of China is that the economy and society have already developing fast, but the development is inadequate. Driven by unscientific development concept and unreasonable systematic mechanisms, there will emerge imbalanced development and intensify development inadequacy. For example, the bi-element structure problem of urban and rural areas is based on the fact that the development of rural productivity level is inadequate. Under the institutional arrangement of the excessive social resources inclining to cities, the urban and rural development imbalance is triggered and enlarged.

The "imbalances" will in turn exacerbate "inadequacy". Because of the imbalanced development, the social subjects at the strong end of development will consume too much of the development resources, thus exacerbating the phenomenon that the social subjects are inadequate or even scarce at the weak end of the development. For example, the "botany enterprises" take up the scarce factors of production, and certainly other businesses are more likely to feel the difficult development environment. The educational and medical resources are tilting to the urban areas, and the weak rural areas will face more difficult situation.

Embracing the new era

How to get development more balanced and more adequate?

Wu Qiuyu: How to better carry out the

ideas of the people- centered development and make the development in the new era more balanced and more adequate?

Professor Xin Ming: To solve the imbalanced development, the most direct approach is to establish a new concept of development from the overall height, give more emphasis on development thinking and development planning, pay more attention to the coordination between the urban and rural areas, the coordination between regions, the coordination between social groups and the coordination between the economy and other aspects of society.

To solve the problem of inadequate development, we must vigorously develop the social productive force, eliminate all obstacles that restrict the development of productive force, release all social vitality and creativity, and constantly improve the level of development, development capacity and development performance. Development is still the key to solve all the problems in China, and to solve the main contradiction in the current society, we must firmly grasp the "first priority" of development.

To achieve a more balanced and adequate development, the institutional guarantee is to deepen the reform comprehensively. The reasons behind the imbalance and inadequate phenomenon in development are the unsound and unscientific systematic mechanisms. Through the comprehensive deepening reform, take institutional innovation to correct development concept, and the institutional mechanisms to protect the rights of the subject development, to stimulate social vitality, and promote social creativity; and promote the development toward balance and achieve adequate development through creating a good institutional environment.

To achieve a more balanced and adequate development, the most direct approach is to transform the development mode, optimize the economic structure and transform growth momentum and build a modern economic system. Different stages of development should have corresponding economic systems, and different economic systems have great differences in promoting balanced development and promoting adequate development. Only by building a

modern economic system can we have a solid foundation for the development balance and the development adequacy.

To achieve a more balanced and adequate development, the focus is on the supply-side structural reform. Take the supply-side structural reform as the main line to accelerate the construction of industrial system for coordinate development among the real economy, technological innovation, modern financing, human resource, etc. Efforts should be made to build an economic system that has effective market mechanism, microcosmic dynamic, appropriate macro regulation and control, continuously enhance the innovation capacity and competitiveness of China's economy.

Wu Qiuyu: Could you look forward to the level of our social productivity and people's life after the solution of the current major social contradiction?

Professor Xin Ming: I think, by the time to get the main social contradiction solved, the development level of social productivity in China will reach or even surpass the level of developed countries, the intelligent transformation of production tools, and big increase of labor productivity will lay a solid foundation for income growth and wealth increase of the people.

More importantly, with a comprehensive upgrade of China's material, political, spiritual, social and ecological civilization, the significance of social wealth will change fundamentally, which is no longer the criteria or no longer the main criteria for success, but has become "general public goods" to ensure the survival and development of life, and are not in shortage. People's yearning for a better life is no longer a need for survival, or even a need for general development. Instead, they begin to strive for the all-round human development and to require social progress in an all-round way. By that time, the major social contradiction may probably undergo significant transformation, which may be more complicated than the present one. However, human society is moving towards progress and better life in the historical process of constantly resolving old contradictions and constantly confronting new contradictions.

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