

Opportunities and Challenges for China's New Development Pattern Based on Marx's World History Theory

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Abstract

Marx's theory of world history is an important part of Marx's historical materialism. It makes scientific judgments on the development trend of human society and history. Constructing a new domestic and international dual-cycle development pattern is an innovative development of the Sinicization of Marx's theory of world history. This will bring China's development a broad market space, new impetus for high-quality development, and accelerate the pace of my country's socialist modernization. At the same time, it will also expose our development to new challenges: more arduous reform tasks, increased pressure on innovation and development, and increased variables of opening up. To this end, it is necessary to intensify reforms to clear the blockages that affect the domestic cycle; focus on innovation and add endogenous power to the new pattern; open up at a high level to steadily promote the major international circulation; build a community with a shared future for mankind and build an open world economy. Exploring the opportunities and challenges facing China's new development pattern from the perspective of Marx's world history is not only has important theoretical value, but also has far-reaching practical impact.

Keywords

Marx's World History Theory; New Development Patterns; Opportunities and Challenges.

1. Introduction

Marx's theory of world history is a scientific theoretical system covering various aspects of world history, including the driving forces, inevitable trends and attributes. It provides a new way of thinking, i.e. when examining globalization and the development of Chinese society, strive to have a world perspective and height, and avoid falling into a narrow regional perspective. From the perspective of world historical, to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, it is necessary to organically combine the development of our people with the progress of world history, the interests of the nation and the common interests of mankind. The way that correctly understand the role played by the new development pattern and the challenges faced in the historical direction of China and the world from a Marxian world historical perspective is not only related to the rise and fall of China, but also affects the progress and development of the world.

2. The Basic Tenets of Marx's Theory of World History

Marx's theory of world history is gradually formed on the basis of criticism and absorption of the theories of his predecessors, combined with observation of the phenomena of the times and deeper investigation of the laws of the development of world history. From the initial exploration of the world in the *Notebooks of Kroznahe*, to the determination of the basic connotations of history in the *Notebooks of Paris*, to the revelation of the laws and dynamics of historical development in the *German Ideology*, to the vision of the future form of society in the

Communist Manifesto, and in his later years he also left behind the *Historiographical Notebooks* for the study of human social history. Marx eventually broke with Hegel's idealist view of history and established a scientific view of world history.

2.1. The universal development of productivity and interaction is a prerequisite and an intrinsic driving force in the formation of world history

For Marx, the expression world history should be counted from the beginning of capitalism. Previous developments were only the history of individual regions and peoples independently, whereas the completion of the transformation of national history into world history is a prerequisite for the formation of world history. The transformation of national history into world history is "not some purely abstract action of 'self-consciousness', of the cosmic spirit or of some metaphysical monstrous shadow"[1], but rather material activities that can be verified by historical experience, activities that every human being with material and spiritual needs can testify to. "The first premise of all human history is undoubtedly the existence of living individuals"[2], suggests that there must first be human existence, and human labour involved in it, in order for people's material and spiritual needs to be met and for history to exist. The transformation of national history into world history has to take place in the real world and through the practical activities of human beings.

Marx pointed out that productivity, division of labour and interaction contribute to the development of world history. "The level of development of the productive forces of a people is most clearly shown by the degree of development of the division of labour in that people."[3] The internal productivity of a nation depends on its ethnic structure, the meticulous division of labour, the more meticulous the division of labour, the more advanced its productivity, the division of labour causes changes in industry, changes in labour force, and the changes in labour force promote the development of productivity. The increase in productivity caused a further expansion and development of the division of labour. Before the emergence of the bourgeoisie, people mainly relied on inefficient human and animal labour for labour production, basically developing agriculture, and social productivity was low, so that the regions and peoples were in a closed and independent state from each other, and the historical development of each region was relatively independent. The development of pre-capitalistic society was therefore a territorial and narrowly national history, and after the industrial revolution of the 18th century, when the level of productive forces rose dramatically and socialised mass production gradually replaced manual production, as Marx put it: "These industries no longer process raw materials, not from local sources, but from extremely distant regions, and their products are not only available for consumption in their own countries, but also for consumption all over the world. consumption, but at the same time provide for consumption all over the world."[4]

The expansion of the social division of labour accelerated the general development of interaction, which in turn drove the transformation of history into world history. The industrial revolution brought about a tremendous increase in the level of productivity and a more and more detailed division of labour, thus pushing the degree of socialized production to increase, and socialized production brought about a greater range of commodity exchange. The expanding exchange inevitably promoted the formation and development of the world market, and competition for international markets inevitably intensified, with interactions between peoples and countries becoming more frequent, accelerating the development process of world history. As Marx said, "The more the sphere of activity of the various interacting influences expands in this process of development, the more completely the primitive closedness of peoples is eliminated by the increasingly perfected mode of production, by intercourse, and by the division of labour between the different peoples which naturally results from that intercourse, the more world history becomes."[5]

2.2. The transformation of capitalism into communism is an inevitable trend in the development of world history

World history is essentially a process of achieving state-to-state communication through interpersonal communication, and finally achieving integration. In Marx's theory of world history, the essence of world history is the eventual movement of nations from a narrow national history to a world history of mutual integration, with capitalist social forms inevitably leading to socialist and communist societies. But capitalist society was not the form in which human society began, so the development of world history saw primitive, slave and feudal societies, and especially capitalism arising out of feudal society, as the eve of human history, with a vision of the world state of communist society based on the contradiction between capitalist productive forces and relations of production. In his view, communism was the ultimate goal of the development of world history.

The bourgeois revolution in Europe in the 17th century laid the foundations for the establishment of the capitalist system. Marx believed that the bourgeoisie, which controlled most of the world's capital and played a prominent role in the formation of the world market, was therefore in a dominant position in the formation of world history. The industrial revolution gave rise to two major classes: the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie exploited the surplus value of the workers to the maximum extent possible by various means, with the aim of extracting more profits and realizing the interests of their own class, rather than working for the well-being of humanity as a whole and ultimately achieving human liberation. It is evident that the creation of the world market and the formation of world history was achieved by undermining the interests of the proletariat, which inevitably provoked the resistance of the proletariat throughout the world.

In Marx's view, the era of capitalism was unable to achieve the emancipation of all mankind and the full and free development of each individual, and individual activity and the world market were gradually linked and to some extent influenced and conditioned by the world market due to the development of interaction and the establishment of the world market. In this context, people had to do more work in order to survive, a time when the division of labour was not yet based on their own will, but on external conditions, and therefore the full development of the human personality was not possible. The formation and development of world history has led to the breaking down of territorial boundaries and the increasing frequency and depth of contact and interaction between peoples, which to a certain extent has increased human knowledge, liberated human labour and laid the foundations for the full and free development of each individual. In the future, "the free development of every human being is the condition for the free development of all human beings,"[6] thus achieving the free development of the individual and ultimately the emancipation of all mankind. From this it can be seen that the capitalist era is a realistic foundation for the advent of communism, and the ultimate value of the development of world history is to realize communism and promote the comprehensive and free development of human beings.

2.3. The coexistence of opportunities and challenges is a dual attribute of world history

Marx was concerned that the transformation of history into world history has the dual property of being both an opportunity and a challenge, and that this dual property is concretely expressed in the contradictory movement of the productive forces and the relations of production, "This confrontation between modern industry and science on the one hand and modern poverty and decadence on the other, this confrontation between the productive forces and the social relations of our time, is an obvious, inevitable and undisputed fact." [7] With the deepening of the interactions among peoples, Marx gave an objective and rational evaluation of the dual attributes of the development of world history from a macroscopic perspective from

the active and passive states respectively. For the active countries, the deepening of world history provided resources and markets for the development of productive forces, but the increase in productive forces also destroyed the old relations of production and created many contradictions. For the passive countries, the interaction of world history was not a harmonious process, but an invasion of highly productive societies against less productive ones, bringing about a mismatch between low relations of production and high productivity, with the savagery and cruelty of the active countries and the low level of their own economic power, political culture and national spirit bringing about their downfall. But it must be acknowledged that this barbarism and aggression forced them to gradually open up and integrate into the world stage with an increasingly international character. The interplay of the pros and cons of world history has also fostered a deepening of the competition between active and passive states, and even between active and passive states as the division of international roles has become more intense and the international flow of resources has become more frequent.

3. The new development pattern is the Chinese wisdom of Marx's theory of world history

Since May 2020, and especially since the National People's Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly stressed the need to accelerate the formation of a new development pattern with a major domestic cycle and a mutually reinforcing dual domestic and international cycle. On a macro level, this concept was formed precisely on the basis of Marx's theory of world history.

3.1. The new development pattern is in line with the essence of Marx's world history theory

Marx's theory of world history is based on the contradictory movements of the productive forces and relations of production, and on the ultimate realization of the "community of free men", the theory of communist social development, through the exchange and integration of all peoples and the breaking down of material and spiritual barriers between them. Although this is still a longer-term ideal in relation to the current state of our development, it is an indisputable fact that the destinies of the peoples of the world are closely linked. The new development pattern of the double cycle is a realistic reflection of the development of the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production in our country. At present, the main contradiction in our society has undergone a new change. The contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced and insufficient development determines that economic development must be based on the main body of the domestic economic cycle, with the realization of the people's well-being of the domestic people as the fundamental. This is not only an adaptation to the changes in our comparative advantages and major social contradictions, but also an adjustment to the urgent need to adapt to the complex changes in the international environment and to hedge against uncertain risk variables in the international arena. In fact, based on the domestic economic cycle, it is conducive to better promoting the international cycle, forming a double-cycle interaction, maximizing the overall interests of the world, and ultimately making all countries in the world the mainstay of the world's historical development. The new development pattern and the "association of free people" are different in time and space and at different stages, but both are essentially concepts that serve the good life of mankind. It can be said that the new development pattern is a strategic opportunity to seize the period of gradual transition from the primary stage of socialism to communism in China, with the aim of benefiting the people of the world. Without this spiritual identity, the practice of realizing the "community of free men" would not have been possible. Therefore, the new development pattern is the product of the combination

of Marxist world history theory and Chinese reality, and is an innovation and development of Marx's world history theory.

3.2. Building a new two-cycle development pattern brings significant opportunities for our development

Marx's theory of world history is a philosophical schema based on the materialistic view of history, which has the dual attributes of factual and value judgement to draw a blueprint for the development of human society. In the era of globalization, the construction of a new double-cycle development pattern is an innovation and development of Marx's world history theory in the light of the actual situation at home and abroad. At present, whether from the supply side or from the side of consumer demand, China's new development pattern of double cycle already has a solid material foundation. After so many years of development, China has the most complete and largest industrial supply system, and is the only country in the world that has all the industrial categories in the United Nations Industrial Classification, while at the same time, China has a large market size that no other country in the world has, and the success of the fight against the epidemic and the economic recovery after the epidemic have demonstrated to the world China's unique resilience to risks. These foundations and advantages have created important development opportunities for the implementation of our new two-cycle development pattern, focusing on three main opportunities.

3.2.1. "Building a new development pattern of double cycle" will bring China a broad market space

The starting point of the new double-cycle development pattern is to tap into latent demand and the strategic base is to expand domestic demand, which is not only necessary for the rebalancing of the Chinese and world economies, but also an inherent demand for China's economy to enter a stage of high-quality development. In fact, since the outbreak of the financial crisis in 2008, China's inward-looking development model has also been adjusting itself. The centre of economic gravity has gradually shifted from the coastal areas to the inland areas. In particular, China's inland provinces have experienced rapid development in the last decade. With the implementation and further promotion of the new development pattern strategy of the double cycle, a large amount of production capacity originally sent abroad will be shifted to the domestic market, and the development of the domestic consumer market will be further enhanced. Some of the provinces at the core nodes of China's east-west and north-south economic arteries are sitting on strong geographical advantages, with a large population, huge market space, huge consumption capacity and consumption volume, and unprecedented development opportunities.

3.2.2. "Building a new double-cycle development pattern" will bring new impetus to China's high-quality development

The construction of a new development pattern of double cycle will further play an important role in China's Internet economy and further accelerate the promotion of China's ascension in the global value chain. The proportion of labour-intensive products will decline, while the proportion of technology-intensive products will further increase, which will provide a large number of employment opportunities for the Internet industry and related industries. Online education, online offices and web conferencing will gradually become the norm, while industries with key technologies and key raw materials, such as semiconductors and chips, will become hot, opening up a lot of employment space for high-tech talent. For ordinary people starting their own businesses, new industries with low start-up costs and high returns, such as short video, social retail and self-media, are on the cusp, and there will be plenty of employment opportunities using the east wind of the 5G industry. For example, in recent years, Henan has taken the construction of a national comprehensive pilot zone for big data as an opportunity to vigorously promote the construction of industrial clusters such as big data, artificial intelligence,

5G, intelligent terminals and new displays. "In 2018, the size of the digital economy exceeded trillion yuan, becoming a new driving force for Henan's high-quality economic development." [8] With the implementation of 5G+ demonstration projects in basic networks, intelligent transportation, smart manufacturing, smart healthcare and other fields initiated by various provinces, building a new development pattern of double-circulation will open up more employment space, create more jobs, gather more talents and cultivate new momentum for high-quality economic development.

3.2.3. "Building a new double-cycle development pattern" will accelerate the pace of socialist modernization in China

In the long run, by promoting the building of a new development pattern of a double cycle, not only will China's status as the world's factory not change, but our position as a global innovation centre will be further strengthened in the future, and we will continue to explore new markets and accelerate our rise in the coming years. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out that China has already achieved the ambitious goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and is about to start a new journey of building a comprehensive socialist modernization. Building a new development pattern of double-circulation can, on the one hand, promote the gathering of domestic resources and talents, develop new industries and promote economic revitalization. Taking Henan as an example, as the province with the largest development volume among the six central provinces, it has relied on a dense transportation network and a developed logistics system over the years to further strengthen the role of the Central Plains as a hub, further injecting new momentum for high-quality development and entering the fast lane of Henan's revitalization of the rise of the Central Plains. On the other hand, it can absorb and make use of advanced foreign technology and management experience, forming an advantageous and complementary effect on domestic economic development. The 19th Party Congress has opened a new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics nationwide, and China has accelerated the new pace of socialist modernization. The construction of a new development pattern of double cycle will further accelerate this process.

4. Building a New Double-cycle Development Pattern Makes Our Development Face New Challenges

To build a new development pattern mainly by unblocking the national economic cycle, and to accelerate the formation of a new development pattern with the domestic circulation as the mainstay and the domestic and international circulation promoting each other as a strategic choice to reshape China's new advantages in international cooperation and competition, is a systemic and profound change that affects the whole situation, both domestically and internationally there are variables that are difficult to accurately predict and control at present, bringing unprecedented potential pressure and Specifically, there are three major challenges as follows.

4.1. The task of reform in China has become even more arduous

Building a new development pattern of double circulation is not simply a matter of economic circulation and the formation of a domestic-oriented development model, but also involves a new pattern and model of future development, which also means that the pace of a unified domestic market must be accelerated, the momentum to kick-start domestic demand must be increased, the development of the digital economy must be enhanced, the speed of industrial restructuring must be accelerated, and the coordinated regional development must be increased. These pose new challenges and high demands on the government's governance capacity, requiring it to adapt to the new situation and explore self-adjustment and change; they

require the government to establish and improve the coordination mechanism for medium- and long-term economic and social development, adhere to the strategic direction of structural adjustment, will rely more on scientific and technological innovation, improve the design and regulation of cross-cycle macroeconomic regulation and control, and achieve a long-term balance of stable growth and risk prevention.

4.2. Increased pressure on our innovation development

An important aspect of building a large domestic economic cycle is to enable the domestic economic cycle to identify the bottlenecks it faces in the process of upgrading its industrial and technological level, to break through these bottlenecks comprehensively, to improve the security of the domestic cycle in the industrial chain and supply chain, and to stabilize the domestic economic cycle. The developed countries in the West have long controlled the export of high-tech products to China, and the United States has also suppressed Chinese high-tech enterprises on the grounds of "national security", and although China's future development has a good economic foundation and huge market space, there are still many enterprises but not strong, although "There are already 120 Chinese companies among the top 500 companies in the world in 2018,"[9] but high-tech enterprises are not strong enough, and China's insufficient investment in scientific and technological research and development, limited leading role in important international scientific and technological organizations, and less opportunity to participate in leading the development of international standards. These are serious constraints on China's high-tech enterprises to develop foreign markets and participate in international competition. Innovation-driven development faces many difficulties and needs to be taken seriously.

4.3. Increased variability in China's opening to the outside world

Since the US-China trade friction in 2018, the international environment and situation has changed. After the 2008 world financial crisis, the global economy has entered a new period and phase, with the long-term sluggishness of economic growth leading to some of the costs and benefits of globalization becoming apparent across the board. This has led to the emergence of various protectionist phenomena. As the global spread of the new epidemic intensifies, some industrial chains and supply chains come to a halt, global unemployment rises, reduced incomes lead to shrinking demand, and the economic crisis spreads from the supply side to the demand side. The simultaneous contraction of supply and demand will further impact the global economy, potentially plunging it into a prolonged recession. This will further expose pre-existing differences and suspicions between countries, exacerbating confrontations and tearing them apart. The "decentralization" forces, "unilateralism" and "trade protectionism" in the Western world will become more prominent, and the pressure on China to move out of the industrial chain will further increase. These will seriously reduce the space for China's comprehensive opening and development and further affect the pace of China's opening up to the outside world, which will be a long-term process and may even accompany the whole process of China's socialist modernization.

5. Main Measures to Accelerate the Formation of a Response to the Challenges Facing the New Development Pattern of the Double Cycle

Despite the tremendous pressure we are facing in building a new double-cycle development pattern, we must be soberly aware that accelerating the "building of a new double-cycle development pattern" is related to the long-term development of our economy, and is conducive to achieving higher quality, more efficient, fairer, more sustainable and safer development of our economy, as well as promoting the recovery and growth of the world economy. It is also conducive to promoting the recovery and growth of the world economy and

the steady integration of our country into the historical development of the world. To this end, we must focus on the following measures to resolve as soon as possible the obstacles affecting the new development pattern of our dual cycle.

5.1. Increase reform efforts to unblock the blockages affecting the general domestic circulation

Expanding domestic demand is the strategic base of the new development pattern, and the domestic demand system is composed of "residents' consumption demand, enterprises' investment demand and government demand"[10] composed of three parts. To establish a perfect domestic demand system, we must enhance the willingness of residents to consume, which requires substantially increasing labor income, regulating income distribution to make it more just and reasonable, and enhancing the basic role of consumption in economic development; in terms of enhancing enterprise investment demand, we must stabilize market expectations through active fiscal policy, improve the investment enthusiasm of market players, and increase the overall demand of society; for government demand, it means increasing government fiscal expenditure, give full play to the government's leading investment function, and clarify the efficiency boundary of enterprises' economic behavior. At present, China has reached a critical period for deepening supply-side structural reform, while internal and external demand is showing a slowing trend. The importance of the new development pattern lies in adhering to the strategic base point of expanding domestic demand, organically combining the implementation of the strategy of expanding domestic demand with deepening supply-side structural reform, and achieving a virtuous cycle and dynamic balance between supply and demand. Deepening the structural reform on the supply side and unblocking the domestic circulation requires promoting the reform of the market for factors, breaking down barriers and obstacles to the free flow of factors, reducing transaction costs, improving the efficiency of factor allocation, accelerating the construction of a high-standard market economy system, opening up the various links of production, distribution, circulation and consumption, unblocking the transmission mechanism between supply and demand, finance and the real economy, forming a positive interaction between the main body of production and the domestic market, and improving the efficiency of the domestic economy.

5.2. Emphasis on innovation-driven, adding endogenous momentum to the new development pattern

The international competition in the field of science and technology has become increasingly fierce in the post-epidemic era, and it is urgent to speed up the promotion of innovation-driven development and enhance the competitiveness of science and technology. At present, China's underlying key infrastructure is still dependent on and constrained by foreign countries, so one should "give full play to the remarkable advantage of China's socialist system in being able to concentrate on doing great things, and fight the battle for key core technologies,"[11] to increase investment in research and development to enhance China's original innovation capacity; secondly, to solve the problem of "stuck neck" in key areas, build a common key technology innovation and transformation platform, cultivate and grow new industries, and cultivate new industrial chains; thirdly, to gather innovative resources to stimulate vitality, with new technologies, new industries and new models to continuously generate new growth. Thirdly, we should gather innovative resources to stimulate vitality, give rise to new growth points with new technologies, new industries and new models, make the real economy better and stronger, build a solid foundation for high-quality economic development, and provide inexhaustible power for sustainable and healthy economic and social development.

5.3. High level of openness and steady advancement of international circulation

Under the conditions of an open economy, the formation of a major domestic cycle also relies on the smooth flow of a major international cycle. "Taking the domestic circulation as the main body is by no means a closed operation behind closed doors,"[12] Rather, it is about giving full play to the potential of domestic demand, promoting the international cycle with the domestic cycle, linking domestic and international markets, and making better use of international and domestic markets and resources to achieve stronger and more sustainable development. As the world economic situation becomes gradually tense, the introduction of foreign investment becomes more difficult and project investment is expected to weaken, in order to meet the needs of modern development in the new era, the next step of open development will be guided through policies to achieve the transformation and upgrading of the open development model, mainly through planning and implementing the four internationalization strategies of cities, industries, enterprises and talents, so that the open development will shift from the previous single foreign export-oriented model to a two-way domestic demand-based The open development mode. Under the new situation, we should accelerate the construction of pilot free trade zones and free trade ports to comprehensively expand China's open space and accelerate the formation of a new pattern of higher level of opening up. At the same time, we should break down the various barriers to the flow of factors in the market, provide international investors with market services that combine depth, width, security and liquidity, promote institutional openness characteristic by rules, regulations, management and standards, and cultivate new advantages in international competition.

5.4. Building a community of human destiny and an open world economy

Building a community of human destiny and an open world economy is a major strategic decision for China to implement a double-cycle pattern and participate in global governance. In the long run, globalization is still the trend, which requires an alternative approach to promote changes in the global governance system. In the process of building a new double-cycle development pattern, China should focus on promoting regional economic integration, based on the foundation of a large domestic economic cycle. With the development of science and technology, the global economy is bound to be deeply integrated in the future. The process of globalization is also an upward spiral of facing problems and solving them head-on. China's new development pattern, with the domestic cycle as the mainstay and the domestic and international cycles promoting each other, will certainly lead a new round of globalization in the process of promoting the construction of a higher level of open economic system in China. This will require the study of new global governance rules adapted to the "Belt and Road" initiative and to the trend of economic globalization and integration, providing Chinese solutions for the global governance system, optimizing the international governance system and building an open world economy. This will enable globalization to benefit the global public, lead the way to a new globalization, promote the building of a community of human destiny, and achieve common development and prosperity for all mankind.

6. Conclusion

"Time is the mother of thought, and practice is the source of theory."[13] Marx's world history theory is the intellectual essence of the great industrial era of capitalism, which reveals the development of history's transformation into world history, exposes the narrowness of capitalist world history and explores the universality and particularity of human social development. The new development pattern is a practical application and innovative development of Marx's world history theory in China. While following the internal logic of world historical development, it breaks through the framework of modern Western capital

logic and creates a new model of high-quality development based on the principles of socialism, reflecting the philosophical value orientation of Marx's world history theory. The construction of a new double-cycle development pattern is an inevitable choice for the comprehensive construction of a socialist modern state and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and it also provides a Chinese solution for the modernization and development of other countries in the world, the adjustment of the global economic landscape and the future direction of human development.

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