

# 40 of Reform and Opening up and the Theoretical Confidence of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

Yanhua Li

Department of Marxist theory teaching and research, Xinhua College of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, 510520, China

**Abstract:** In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, the continuous emergence of the theoretical achievements of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the complete maturation of the theoretical system are the most remarkable signs of the self-confidence of the theory of socialism with Chinese. This paper investigates and compares the information of China's economic development, the cultivation of national quality and the construction of urban modernization in the past 40 years, analyzes the important achievements and deepening goals of the 40 years of reform and opening up, and analyzes the guiding significance of the theoretical confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of the theory of reform and opening up. This paper clarifies the contemporary value of socialist self-confidence with Chinese characteristics, and analyzes the direction of self-confidence construction of socialist theory with Chinese characteristics in order to better promote the further promotion of reform and opening up.

**Keywords:** Socialism with Chinese characteristics; Theoretical self-confidence; 40 anniversary of reform and opening up

## 1. Introduction

Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China's economic and cultural development has made remarkable achievements, and its comprehensive national strength and people's living standards have greatly improved, and China has stood in the middle of the world stage as never before. Over the past 40 years, from the great discussion of truth standards to the discussion of productivity standards, from the perspective of the primary stage of socialism to the theory of socialist essence, from the socialist Harmonious Society to the comprehensive construction of a well-off society, from the basic theory, basic line to the basic program, basic experience, basic strategy, from the new period of reform and opening up. Every creation in the practice of China's reform, opening up and socialist modernization, every breakthrough in theory, every progress in the cause, all with the liberation of thought as the premise, the concept of change as the guide, all reflect the light of the liberation of thought [1]. Contemporary China has made great strides into a new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era closely revolves around the historical status, forward direction, basic principles, general pattern, implementation focus and methodology of reform and opening up, and puts forward a series of important judgments and makes a series of strategic deployments. From

the combination of theory and practice, scientific answers to the new era why socialism with Chinese characteristics should deepen reform in an all-round way and deepen reform in an all-round way, providing scientific guidance for deepening reform in an all-round way, composing a grand chapter to promote a new wave of reform, and demonstrating the strong vitality of Marxism and the theoretical creativity of the Chinese Communists.

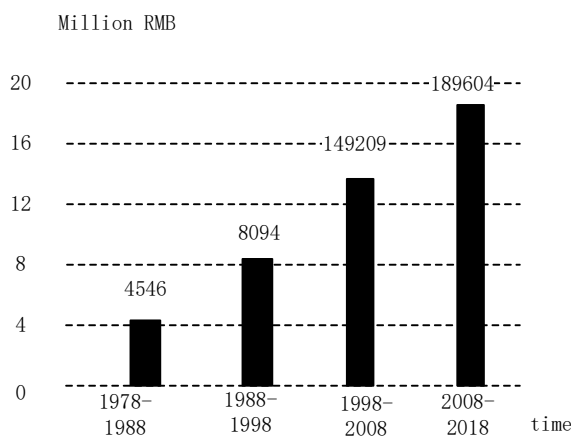
## 2. Analysis of Major Achievements in the 40 Years of Reform and Opening

In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, the emergence of the theoretical achievements of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the complete maturation of the theoretical system are the most remarkable signs of the self-confidence of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. With the entry of socialism with Chinese characteristics into a new era, the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics is becoming more and more confident and firmer [2]. China's rapid development over the past more than 30 years depends on reform and opening up, and China's future development must unswervingly rely on reform and opening up. Only reform and opening up can develop China, develop socialism and develop Marxism. It is of great theoretical and practical significance to deeply summarize the valuable experience and rich ideological achievements accumulated in the 40 years of reform and opening up, and to further

exalt the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, promote the reform and opening up of the new era, and promote the new achievements of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

**2.1. Economic development achievements**

From the point of view of economic development, the 40 years of reform and opening up have realized the transformation from closed economic weak to open global economic power. The total economic volume leapt to the second in the world, and the comprehensive national strength and international influence achieved a historic leap. Since the reform and opening up in 40, China's national economy has made great strides forward, the total economic volume has been connected to a new level of the 40, is a successful from low-income countries into the ranks of middle-income countries in the 40, but also a significant increase in overall national strength and international influence, to achieve a historic leap 40 [3]. After the implementation of the reform and opening policy, China's economy continues to grow rapidly, and economic growth is among the highest in the world. The total economic volume was connected to a new level, and the incremental scale expanded significantly. In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China's revenue increase is obvious, and its changing trend is shown in the following figure.

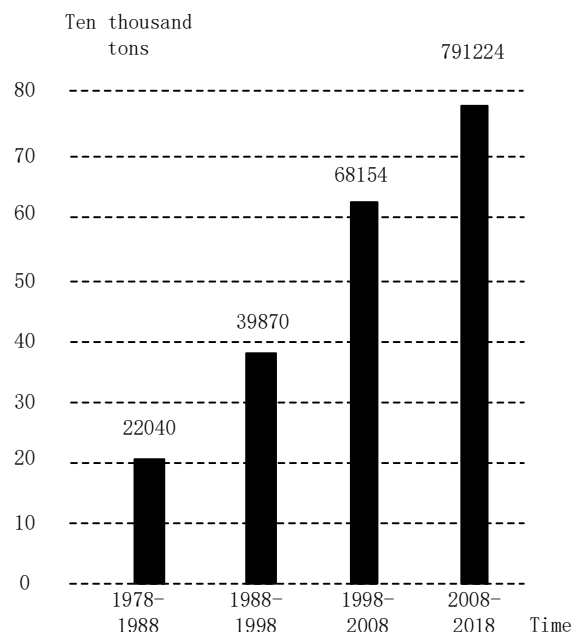


**Figure 1. Economic achievements in the 40 years of reform and opening up**

The above data are estimated, rounding values as a reference

In addition, under the policy of reform and opening up, China's rapid agricultural development, grain and other crop production increased significantly, engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry per capita disposable income also showed a significant increase trend [4]. Farmers have acquired the right to choose their own jobs and to do business in cities, the number and proportion of employment in non-agricultural industries have grown

rapidly, farmers in cities have steadily increased, and the relationship between supply and demand of rural labor and employment has shown a new pattern. The enhancement of strength in all aspects provides a solid financial guarantee for promoting economic development, safeguarding the improvement of people's livelihood, adjusting the economic structure and effectively preventing risks. Migrant workers are widely distributed in various industries of the national economy, in the processing and manufacturing industry, construction industry, extractive industries and sanitation, home economics, catering and other services have accounted for more than half of the employees, has become an important force to promote China's economic and social development. Economy has leapt to the second largest in the world, and its contribution to world economic growth has been increasing. The achievements of agricultural level in the 40 years of reform and opening up are shown in the figure



**Figure 2. Achievements in agricultural development in the 40 years of reform and opening up**

The above data are estimated, rounding values as a reference

With the deepening of reform and opening up, China's economic level is also constantly improving, industrial structure is constantly optimized and upgraded, import and export trade is booming, the gross domestic product continues to improve, the success of low-income countries into the ranks of middle-income countries[5]. GDP volatility in the 1978-2018 phase was smaller and showed a steady upward trend. In the following decade, China's GDP as a proportion of the world economy from 1978 to less than 2%, growth to about 15% in 2016, firm-

ly ranked second in the world, for the World economic development has made a great contribution. Today's China is a veritable global economic power, China's reform and opening up 40 years of GDP changes as shown in the figure below.

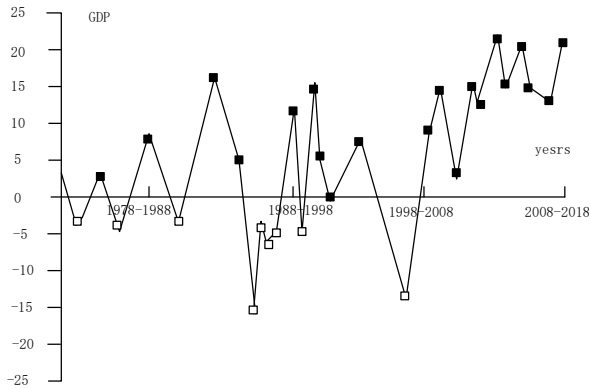


Figure 3. Changes in china's GDP in the 40 of reform and opening up

Through the above investigation, it is found that the realization of market-oriented economic system reform in reform and opening up will inevitably bring great challenges to the country's government management system, traditional management concept, social management ability and so on[6]. Therefore, the trend of adapting to the release of economic system reform, increasing social mobility, the rise of science and technology Internet technology and the vigorous development of multi-social organizations, in order to further promote the deepening of reform and opening up, we need to coordinate and promote the party's own construction, reshape central and local relations, adjust the structure of government organizations, Strengthening the reform of grass-roots political power in urban and rural areas has become the government logic and basic content of China's progressive reform and opening up. Clarifying the relationship between socialism and market economy, mobilizing the enthusiasm of producers in an all-round way, stimulating the vitality of market development, completing the transformation from planned economy to market economy, and jointly creating the Chinese miracle of economic development.

2.2. Achievements in the cultivation of national quality

Since the reform and opening up, with the rapid development of social economy and the increasing demand for all kinds of talents, the government's investment in education has increased greatly, and the overall level of education of the population has improved significantly. In 1978, the average number of years of schooling for the population aged 6 years and over in China was 5.2, equivalent to the level of six grade in primary school,

which increased to 8.0 in 2018, a full increase of 2.3 years over 1988, and has reached the third grade level of junior high School[7]. The gender gap in educational attainment has narrowed markedly. In the 1978, the number of years of schooling per person in China was 6.2 year, 4.2 years for women and 2 years for men than for women; In 2018, the length of schooling per person increased to 8.7 years, the number of women increased to 7.7 years, and the gender gap narrowed to 1 years (Table III).

Table 1. Average number of years of schooling for the population aged 6 years and over in 1978-2018: year

Year	Total	Man	Woman
1978	5.2	6.2	4.2
1988	6.4	7.1	5.3
1998	6.8	7.3	6.1
2008	7.6	8.0	7.0
2018	8.0	8.5	7.6

Since the reform and opening up, especially in recent years by the expansion of university enrollment and the rapid development of various adult education, China's tertiary and above education level of the population increased rapidly. At the end of 2018, the population of our total population with upper secondary education accounted for 12.6%, an increase of 6% over 6.6% in 1978, and the number of people with tertiary education and above was 6.2%, an increase of 0.6% percentage point from 5.6% in 1978 [8]. The proportion of highly educated people has increased rapidly. The increase in 1990-2015 from 2.4% to 7.6% and from 3.6% to 6.2% in 1990-2015 confirms that the proportion of our national education to the total population has been rising since the reform and opening up.

Table 2. Proportion of population with various levels of education in 1990-2015:%

	Primary school	Middle school	High school	Technical college and above
1990	38.3	40.9	8.6	2.4
1995	35.1	38.2	9.1	3.3
2000	34.5	27.4	12.2	4.8
2005	30.6	24.1	14.2	5.2
2020	28.1	26.5	19.2	6.7
2015	22.8	21.7	18.6	7.6

2.3. Achievements in modernization

Since the reform and opening up, according to the concept of "practice is the only criterion to test truth", we have gradually promoted the reform of rural land system, household registration system, township Enterprise Development, urban state-owned enterprises, foreign investment, financial services, science and technology management system, special economic zones and other related systems[9]. From the perspective of urban-rural structure, the transformation from backward rural society

to affluent urban-rural integration society has been realized. In the 1978, China is a typical agricultural country with a rural population of 80% of the total population. Since then, after adopting reform and innovation such as increasing the household registration system, land system, urban unit system, setting up special economic zones, adding open cities, freeing farmers from the original land bondage, a large number of rural labor force began to flow to large and medium-sized cities, the whole society showed a high degree of mobility, and Chinese society embarked on the road of modern urbanization, the city's vitality was further released. At the same time, the poor population of rural residents is gradually decreasing, and the poverty standard is increasing instead.

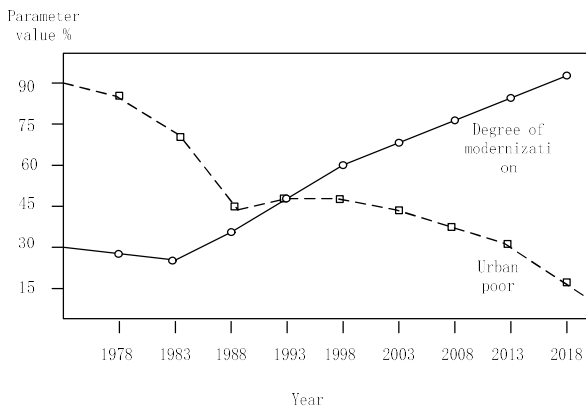


Figure 4. Achievements of China's modernization construction in the 40 reform and opening up

From the perspective of social people's livelihood, the realization of the overall transformation from food and clothing to well-off. Through the all-round reform of economy, politics, society and Ecology, it has opened up

new employment channels and development opportunities for the general public, continuously improved people's livelihood, continuously increased income, and allowed the broad masses of the people to live a better new life of affluence, happiness and civilization. The most typical is China's cause of poverty reduction, which has lifted more than 700 million people out of extreme poverty and made a great contribution to the cause of poverty reduction in the world. Since the reform and opening up, the development of small towns in China presents a new situation, the number of small towns is growing rapidly. 1978 There are only 2,173 formed towns in the country, and to the county Cheng guan town and industrial and mining towns mainly. At the end of 2017, there were 19,249 formed towns in the country, an increase of 17,076 over 1978. Most of the new formed towns have been developed from the original township establishment, is a widely distributed rural center, and is developing into a variety of agricultural services, trade tourism, industrial and mining development and other industries based on the unique new small towns. The development of small towns associated with the development of rural industrialization has broken the system of urban-rural segmentation and promoted the development of urbanization in China. The population of the country reached 593.79 million in 2017, and the urban population (the population living in urban areas for half a year or more) accounted for 44.9% of the total population, an increase of 27% over 17.9% in 1978. The proportion of the population in small towns increased from 20% in 1978 to more than 45%, in 2017, the construction area of the national formed town was 28,000 square kilometers, the population density was 5459 people/square kilometers, and the agglomeration effect of small towns gradually appeared.

Table 3. changes in urban scale in the 40 years of reform and opening up  
 unit: a

City	1978	12017	Increase number	Increase(times)
City total	193	655	462	2.39
More than 2 million of the population	10	48	26	2.60
100—200ten thousand	18	82	64	3.37
50—100ten thousand	36	119	83	2.37
20—50 ten thousand	81	152	71	0.89
200 thousand below	48	266	218	4.45

Insisting on the party's ideological line is the ideological line of the leading party of reform and opening up, which refers to the party's understanding line of determining its own guiding ideology and dominating its own actions, which determines the party's political line and various principles and policies. The continuous enrichment and development of the party's ideological line is the forerunner of promoting the continuous development of reform and opening up. At a major historical juncture in the end

of our country, Deng Xiaoping led the whole party to grasp the rectify of the ideological line and vigorously advocated emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts. The XI third plenary of the party has re-established the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and opened a new period of history of reform, opening up and socialist modernization. The establishment of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts has made people realize that Marxism must be combined with the

theme of the times and the stage characteristics of China's social development in time, and should be combined with the concrete reality of our country in space. Answer and solve new situations and problems in real life in practice. Since then, successive central leading collectives of our party have always adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and vigorously promoted the combination of the basic principles of Marxism and China's concrete reality. In particular, since the party's 18, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has adhered to emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, taking on great political courage and strong responsibility, constantly making new breakthroughs in the journey of comprehensively deepening reform, and promoting historic changes in the cause of the party and the state. The practice of the 40 has fully proved that it is the enrichment and development of the party's ideological line and the continuous liberation of ideas, bold exploration, pioneering and innovative, and reform and opening up can achieve brilliant achievements.

### **3. Theoretical Confidence of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics**

The theoretical confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics is dominant in the "three self-confidence", not only the core, but also the soul. At the same time, it contains a wealth of scientific connotations, mainly should include three aspects, that is, firmly the guiding position of Marxism, firmly believe in the guiding role of the theory of Chinese scientific socialism, adhere to the development and innovation of scientific socialism theory. Since the 40 of the Party's XI third plenary, from the countryside to the cities, from the pilot to the promotion, from the economic system reform to the comprehensive deepening of reform, the magnificent practice of reform and opening up is the logical starting point and powerful motive force for the formation and development of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which provides source and fundamental basis for the theoretical self-confidence of The 18 major parties put forward the political requirements for the whole party to strengthen the road confidence, theoretical self-confidence and system self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Comrade Xi Jinping pointed out: "Reform and opening up is a new great revolution led by the party under the new historical conditions and a key choice to determine the fate of contemporary China." The reason why socialism with Chinese characteristics has vigorous vitality lies in the socialism which implements reform and opening up.

#### **3.1. Self-confidence guidance of socialist theory with chinese characteristics**

Strengthen the guiding position of Marxism-Leninism. First of all, Marxism-Leninism is the correct revolutionary theory. Mao Zedong pointed out: "Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin's theory, is the 'universal' theory." Marxism was founded by Marx and Engels, including the scientific world Outlook, the theory of social and historical development, the theory of proletarian revolution and the scientific theory system, including the theory of socialist and communist construction. Leninism is the development of Marxism, is the Marxism to adapt to the changes of the Times and historical development of the requirements and Russian concrete practice combined with the results. Marxism-Leninism, by its very nature, is a scientific ideology in which science, revolution and nobility are integrated, and a theoretical guide for the working class and the people to strive for their own liberation. Secondly, Marxism-Leninism is the guiding ideology of proletarian political parties. Mao Zedong pointed out: "The core force leading our cause is the Communist Party of China, and the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." From the day of its birth, Marxism is the ideological weapon and guide of action for the working class and its political parties to understand the world and transform the world, and to strive for the freedom, liberation and development of all mankind. As an ideological Marxism, it has a distinct ideological color, and it has always been the guiding ideology and theoretical basis of the party. At the beginning of the founding of the Communist Party of China, it was the key to determine Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology and to be ideologically guiding position, which was our party's transformation from the Revolutionary Party to the ruling party. Firmly believe in the guiding role of the theory of Chinese scientific socialism. Marxism-Leninism is the doctrine of development. In the course of more than 90 years of development, our party unswervingly adhered to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, unswervingly adhered to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the theory of scientific socialism, and closely combined it with the concrete practice of our country according to local conditions, and created Mao Zedong Thought and the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Practice has proved that these two theories of Chinese scientific socialism are both in the same and with Marxism-Leninism. Only by insisting on arming the mind with the theory of Chinese scientific socialism can we establish the ideal belief in the rational identification of scientific theory, and formulate the correct line, policy and policies, so as to lead the people of the whole country to continue from victory to victory. Theoretical self-confidence originates from the maturity of theory, and the theoretical self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics is accumulated gradually in the process of the continuous enrichment of the theoretical achieve-

ments of Marxism Sinicization. In contemporary China, adhering to the theoretical guidance of Chinese scientific socialism is to truly adhere to Marxism-Leninism.

### **3.2. The contemporary value of socialist self-confidence with Chinese characteristics**

Marxism has been tied together with the interests of the vast number of working people since its birth, and it is for this reason that it has a special charm and is the ideological weapon for the liberation of the proletariat all over the world. The reason why the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics can guide the developing China is precisely because it is formed in the practice of summing up experience, unremitting exploration and repeated argumentation in different stages of development in our country. The development of practice does not stagnate, the realization of truth will not stagnate, then theoretical innovation will not stagnate. The practice of the party and the people is constantly moving forward, and the theory guiding this practice should continue to develop. Developing socialism with Chinese characteristics is a long-term historical task, we must take the practical problems of reform, opening up and modernization as the key consideration, make Marxism better used in new practice and new development, and ensure that the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is always in the state of advancing with the times, so that the theory can always retain its vitality. At the same time, the strong guiding role of theory requires that the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics must make the broad masses of the people feel and realize from practice that this is a scientific theory that can create a happy life for them, and therefore firmly believe that the theory of their faith is scientific and correct, and that the theory of strengthening their beliefs is valuable and instructive. The belief that the theory of one's faith is rich in nationality and people, and that the theory of sticking to one's beliefs is the theory of continuous innovation in openness. The theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics represents the aspirations of the broad masses of the people, and once the people master it, it will be transformed into a huge material force, and then promote the dawn of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and promote the goal of fully building a well-off society and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation at an early date. The construction of ideological theory occupies an important position in the construction of the party. The advanced nature of the proletarian party is closely related to the advanced nature of its guiding ideology, that is to say, the construction of the party's ideological theory plays a unique role in the whole party building. The party's ideological construction is closely linked to the party's organizational construction, style construction, anti-corruption construction and system construction, and

provides the foundation, premise and guarantee for the construction of the other four aspects. In the history of the party, Mao Zedong Thought is the iconic achievement of the party's theoretical construction. The party's ideological and theoretical construction has done a good job, our party has the correct scientific theoretical guidance, the common ideological basis and firm ideals and beliefs, the concept of party spirit, so as to greatly promote the construction of the parties in all aspects, maintain and develop the advanced nature of the party, and comprehensively improve the party's ruling ability and ruling level. The construction of the party's ideological theory is an urgent need for the party to strengthen its theoretical self-confidence. Our party has now embarked on a new journey of comprehensive reform, opening up and modernization, but it still faces many complicated problems. Therefore, our party should constantly explore and answer the major hot and difficult issues that people pay attention to in theory, give people a strong spiritual pillar based on correct theoretical guidance and theory, and strengthen people's confidence in socialism with Chinese characteristics and confidence in communism. Only in this way can the party be more mature in theory and politics, and it can constantly enhance the theory from ...

### **3.3. The theory of self-confidence in socialism with Chinese characteristics**

In order to further promote the process of reform and opening up, it is necessary to perfect the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is the confidence and determination to firmly follow the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, embodied in a profound reflection on the course of road development, a clear understanding of the current situation of road development and a firm belief in the prospects for road development. The Chinese Communist Party has painted a blueprint for China's roads and, in practice, has achieved this blueprint, a great party that "speaks for itself, what we say" and is the backbone that leads China in its efforts to move forward. Road confidence carries the future national self-confidence, shows the vision of the country's development prospects, but also China experienced the "Phoenix Nirvana" after the great changes in the country's self-confidence manifestation. This national self-confidence, expressing the appeal of national rejuvenation, is the basis for enhancing national cohesion and realizing national rejuvenation. The Chinese nation has a long and splendid culture, nourishing national self-confidence. China is a large developing country, after unremitting efforts, learn from and absorb the strengths of Western civilization, give full play to the advantages of the country, so that society continues to progress. With General Secretary Xi Jinping as the core, the CPC Central Committee, in the mighty of the new era, is firmly marching on the socialist

Road and unwaveringly promotes reform and opening up. In recent years, General Secretary Xi Jinping has made many stresses about the construction of "cultural self-confidence" in a series of important speeches. At present, scholars have made an enlightening explanation of the problem of "cultural self-confidence" from different dimensions, but because of the differences in the field of study, various differences are agitated. Therefore, we should correctly understand and grasp the basic connotation of "cultural self-confidence". First of all, from the relationship between cultural self-confidence and theoretical self-confidence, cultural self-confidence is a solid foundation of theoretical self-confidence. Generally speaking, theory is a generalization and summary of practice, belongs to the cultural scope, is a profound and abstract part of the cultural system. Theoretical self-confidence must be based on cultural self-confidence, at the same time, cultural self-confidence to provide it with spiritual conservation and heritage. Since the choice of Marxism, the CPC has led the people to promote China's revolution, construction, reform and other undertakings with a high degree of cultural self-confidence, and has created a series of Chinese Marxist theories. Secondly, from the relationship between cultural self-confidence and road confidence, cultural self-confidence is the ideological basis of road confidence. The practice of history and reality has repeatedly proved that this truth, that is, the successful opening of the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the first prerequisite lies in the Chinese people's high self-confidence in the guiding ideology of Socialist advanced culture-Marxism, The combination of Chinese excellent traditional culture and Marxism in contemporary Chinese socialist practice has continuously promoted the development of contemporary Chinese economic and social undertakings. Obviously, without the support of cultural self-confidence, there will be no Chinese road, there will be no "road confidence." Thus, the self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics has very important value in modern times, and can even be said to be the important ideological support on the road of our future development.

#### 4. Concluding Remarks

40 years is an important node, the CPC and the Chinese people entering a new era are faced with the epoch proposition of how to adhere to and develop the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and continue to follow the road of reform and opening up is our firm choice, so the study of the subject of reform and opening up should be further deepened with the advancement of reform and opening up. The continuous advancement of the cause of reform and opening up must strengthen the central role of the party's leadership, muster the consensus and strength of reform, and systematically plan the layout of reform, so as to constantly consolidate the mo-

mentum of reform and lead the reform and opening up. The theoretical self-confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics shows that the CPC leads the people of all ethnic groups in the country to hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and also embodies China's firm belief that the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on the socialist road is highly theoretical and conscious, which is one of the most distinctive features of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The party unwaveringly took the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, made great achievements in socialist construction, and allowed the Chinese nation to realize the transformation from poverty to affluence. With the deepening of reform and opening up and the firm self-confidence in socialism with Chinese characteristics, China will certainly go the better on the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

#### References

- [1] He Wei. Political Economics and Chinese Experience of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era - Summary of the Symposium Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of Reform and Opening - up and the 40th Anniversary of the Resumption of Economic Dynamics . *Economic Dynamics*. 2018, 23 ( 1 ), 156 - 158.
- [2] Feng Jinju. Committed to theoretical innovation and leading society forward - speech at the opening ceremony of the seminar " commemorating the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up and the 40th anniversary of the resumption of the journal" economic dynamics " by the institute of economics of the Chinese academy of social sciences . *economic dynamics*. 2018, 57( 1 ), 11 - 13.
- [3] Yang Yuli, Huang Xiaoye. Scientific Socialist Economic Development Path: Marxist Theoretical Innovation and Practical Exploration of China's Reform and Opening - up - Commemorating the 170th Anniversary of the Communist Party Declaration and the 40th Anniversary of China's Reform and Opening - up . *Shanghai Economic Research*, 2018, 53( 2 ), 5 - 15.
- [4] He Zili. Innovation of Socialist Political Economy with Chinese Characteristics and Structural Reform on the Supply Side - Promoting Structural Reform on the Supply Side Must Strengthen Macroeconomic Control on the Supply Side . *Political Economy Review*. 2016, 17 ( 2 ), 200 - 203.
- [5] Chen Baosheng. Do a Good Job in Socialist Education with Chinese Characteristics in greeting the successfully convening of the 19th National Congress of the CPC with excellent achievements - Report on the Work of the 2017 National Education Conference ( January 13, 2017 ). *People's Education*. 2017, 43 ( 3 ), 12 - 26.
- [6] Jin H., Wu M. History and Achievements of Chinese Oil Companies' Foreign Cooperation. *China Oil & Gas*. 2017(3), 58-63.
- [7] Tian Xinming. Scientific theoretical guidance and action guide for building socialism with Chinese characteristics in an all-round way - learning the new ideas and strategies of the CPC Central Committee in governing the country. *Journal of Ideological and Theoretical Education*. 2016, 35( 3 ), 23 - 29.
- [8] Ye Nanke, Xiao Weihua. On Chinese Traditional Culture's Solution to the Realistic Dilemma of Socialist Core Values Education - Based on Wang Yangming's Thought of Moral

- 
- Education Methodology in " Reaching Conscience". Ideological Education Research. 2016, 24 ( 4 ), 43 - 47.
- [9] Huang Qunhui. Struggle for 40 Years - Speech at " Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Institute of Industrial Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Academic Seminar for 40 Years of Reform and Opening - up". Chinese Industrial Economy. 2018, 35 ( 4 ), 11 -14.
- [10] Xie Fuzhan. Mission of China's Economic Research Workers in the New Era - Speech at " Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Institute of Industrial Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Academic Seminar for 40 Years of Reform and Opening - up". China's Industrial Economy. 2018 ( 4 ), 32 -44.