

Uncover Chinese Economic Miracle

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Abstract: Both pure socialism and pure capitalist mode of production have fatal weaknesses. Walking on two legs is the best choice. This is the key to the success of Chinese socialism. The socialism practiced in China today can be called national socialism, which has the following three main characteristics. First, the government manages production. It includes the management of state-owned enterprises and the management of markets and social production by administrative and legal means. Second, spend more money by big government with small society. Third, collect more money and exploit the people. There are four ways to exploit the people: (1) heavy taxes; (2) monopoly profits of state-owned enterprises; (3) nationalization of resources such as land and minerals; (4) printing of banknotes. Chinese government competes with the people and it sounds bad, but in the end it is good for society.

1. Introduction

Forty years of development has allowed China's GDP to jump from less than one-tenth of the United States to almost the same. The level of Chinese government officials in managing the economy is definitely much worse than that in the United States, but the effect of management is better. This is mainly because the system is superior, as if anyone can take clear and bright photos with a point-and-shoot camera. Western economists have always been unable to deal with the economic difficulties of the West, and always been wildered with China's economic miracle. This paper attempts to uncover China's economic miracle by analyzing the role of public ownership in China's economy.

2. Main Characteristics of National Socialism

In 2008, Ronald Harry Coase, the U.S. Nobel Laureate in Economics, hosted an international seminar at the University of Chicago with his own money on the 30th anniversary of China's reform and opening up, attended by four Nobel Laureates in Economics. Coase said, "What happened in China was a complete surprise to me, its scale, its character and speed -- which means that I did not understand what was going on." [1]

In fact, it is easy to explain if they just jump out of the western economics and accept socialist ideas. But socialist economic theories have been cast aside by them, so they can only exclaim that China's economic miracle cannot be explained. Of course, the current socialist economics also has serious shortcomings. The final answer is not to let socialist economics replace western economics, but to achieve the integration of the two. The key question is how to integrate the two. This integration requires a complete reinvention of them. It is a revolution in economics and requires some important conceptual changes.

The socialism practiced in China today can be called national socialism, or bureaucratic socialism, or official ownership, which is very different from the socialism envisaged by Marx. Chinese socialism has the following three main characteristics.

First, the government manages production. It includes the management of state-owned enterprises and the management of markets and social production by administrative and legal means.

Second, spend more money by big government with small society. The government's socialist functions include local administration, social welfare, science and technology, education, culture

and other functions. Any government will maximize the control of central power, the socialist government also directly control local administrations at all levels.

Third, collect more money and exploit the people. There are four ways to exploit the people: (1) heavy taxes; (2) monopoly profits of state-owned enterprises; (3) nationalization of resources such as land and minerals; (4) printing of banknotes. The last three methods are actually taxing in disguise.

The socialism envisaged by Marx and Lenin was the deprivation of the bourgeoisie by the state after the monopoly bourgeoisie has completely deprived the proletariat. But Chinese bourgeoisie did not develop into a monopoly stage and did not complete its mission of depriving the proletariat. So only the state could act this mission.

National socialism is an economic system with high taxes and big governments. The huge government expenditure in the United States is a large socialist government function. The United States could not have become a superpower if it had pursued pure capitalism, the socialist nature of the United States played a great role. However, the U.S. government does not exploit the people. It engages in socialism when it spend money, but it doesn't engage in socialism when it collect money. So there has been a huge fiscal deficit and debt, which will make the America collapse completely. There was only one way out for the United States, which is to practise thorough socialist, both when spending and collecting money. Only then can the budget be balanced.

China's military expenditure is much smaller than that of the United States, but China's government functions are much larger than those of the United States. The socialist economic system with Chinese characteristics is not a socialist market economy, but a planned economy as the main body and supplemented by market economy. The central and local governments use administrative methods to control the economy, of which local governments have a greater role. Local governments are not only referees in market competition, but also athletes, which have largely become big state-owned enterprises.

Economist Li Yining(厉以宁) had a famous assertion that China's economic system reform may fail due to the failure of price reforms, but the success of reform must depend on the success of ownership reform. But in fact, the ownership of China's state-owned enterprises rarely changed, the traditional ownership was the key to the success of reform.

China's reform is successful because there were no large changes, only small changes. The main body of the Chinese economy is still the state-owned enterprises and the government's administrative economy as in the past. This state-owned economy has not been greatly affected, and the reform has been carried out only on the periphery. The Communist Party of China reformed by itself, not under external force, so it is very lazy. If a radical reform was really carried out, then there would be little hope of success. Russia's reform did not succeed under the guidance of the master economists in the west. China have no decent economists, no guidance of reform theories. China could only crossed the river completely by feeling stones, it was like a blind fly. How could it be successful? China did not make major changes, so it avoided failure. However, there are some small changes that have brought vitality to the socialist economy. This type of reform is the best solution. No one imagined that success could come so easy. At the beginning of the Soviet Union, Lenin implemented a new economy policy, which was also a small change in policy and achieved great success.

3. Combination of Public and Private Ownership

Lenin considered capitalism to be a decaying and dying social system a hundred years ago, but not only did capitalism not die, but it also developed rapidly and became more and more vital. When the Soviet Union and Eastern European socialism discolored, western countries considered international communist movement had ended. However, more than three decades later, socialist China rose to prominence, and socialism in Vietnam and Cuba has begun to flourish. This is called the rule of developing in opposite direction, and any attempt of capitalism and socialism to

eliminate each other cannot be achieved. The ideal social system should be the combination of socialist public ownership and capitalist private ownership, the opposite unity of the two.

China's reform and opening up has successfully combined capitalist private ownership with socialist public ownership. This combination is an active retreat from pure socialism after socialism has experienced setbacks. Western capitalist countries have also tried to combine socialism with capitalism. As a result, the Nordic countries have succeeded, and Britain, France, Italy and other countries experienced setbacks. The success of nationalization requires a great price. When Britain, France, Italy and other countries implemented nationalization, the vitality of capitalism was still strong. They didn't feel the need to bear the cost of nationalization, so they stopped before practice further.

Western economists and many Chinese economists insist that free capitalism can maximize human creativity and they stubbornly reject public ownership. But western economics has caused a long-term downturn in the western economy. Russian economy has almost collapsed after Russia's privatization and in 27 years the Russian currency has devaluated to 1/110,000 of its original value. Now Russia's GDP is only one eighth of China's. Russia largely depend on the sale of oil and raw materials, its industrial production has shrunk heavily. Only socialism can save Russia.

4. Government and People Fighting for Profits

Western countries advocate giving benefits to the people and hiding wealth by the people. This policy seems to be very brilliant but actually hypocrisy. On the contrary, Chinese government competes with the people and it sounds bad, but in the end it is good for society. A strong government has promoted social economy high-speed development and political stability. Western economists generally think that tax increase is a beast, which will reduce the vitality of enterprises and cause capital outflows, but they do not know the benefits of tax increases. The government cannot be strong without competing with the people for profit, and impossible to regulate the economy effectively. Keynes believes that the visible hand of the government is needed, but Keynes's hand is not long enough and strong enough. The government must have strong economic strength and cannot rely solely on borrowing money.

The characteristics of socialism are not only high welfare and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, but more importantly, large governments have sufficient strength to lead social and economic development and resist various crises. While guaranteeing government taxation, the high tax and high welfare system has brought serious problems, that is, it does not encourage competition, social economic efficiency is reduced, and lazy people are raised. Therefore, the method of competing with the people cannot rely solely on high taxes. China is relatively good solving this problem, China's socialism not only relies on high taxes, but also competes with the people in three other important ways, which can enrich the state's finances without affecting economic efficiency.

First, for a long time, Chinese registration system excluded farmers who account for the majority of the population from the national welfare system, and the benefits enjoyed by farmers in housing, pensions, medical care, education, employment and relief were far lower than those of urban residents. Rural land is owned by villages in principle, but the state does not allow farmers to sell houses. Therefore, housing prices remained high after the 1990s, and the huge benefits of land development were completely taken away by governments at and above the county level. Most local governments in China rely on land finances, otherwise most local governments will go bankrupt.

Second, state-owned enterprises monopolize important industries and obtain monopoly profits. The government relies on manipulating the stock market to cut leaks to collect money for state-owned enterprises. High taxes from state-owned enterprises are the main source of revenue for the central government. Therefore, China's promise of market access when it joined WTO has never been fulfilled. If China complies with the pressure of the United States in the Sino-U.S. trade war to fulfill its promises, it will seriously threaten the Chinese government's fiscal revenue and ability to regulate the economy.

Third, printing banknotes. This can enrich the government's financial resources at any time. This is the most important means for the Chinese government to combat COVID-19 in 2020, financial crisis in 2008, and other previous financial crisis and economic difficulties. Printing banknotes is a method of taxation in disguise, which will cause inflation and currency depreciation. Therefore, the Chinese government has always refused to allow the Renminbi to become a freely convertible currency. The main purpose is to ensure that the central government can always have strong financial resources. The government printing money inevitably leads to higher prices. Ordinary people just pay attention to their daily affairs. The rising prices of food and daily goods immediately lead to angry feelings among the people. So the price reform in 1988 failed. But with housing prices skyrocketing, ordinary people don't have much of a problem. So the government kept a tight rein on the prices of everyday consumer goods, and at the same time let go of housing prices and worked with property developers to make money. High price of houses benefit the government in three ways: revenue from land sales, profits from state-owned real estate companies and money printing.

It is difficult for ordinary people and economists to understand the government competing with people, which will be opposed by almost everyone. It will inevitably become the target of criticism in a democratic system. So the government can only operate it in the dark. Only under the political tutelage system, it can be implemented firmly for a long time. Only after long-term practice can ordinary people realize that these seemingly cruel means will ultimately benefit the long-term interests of the country and entire people.

The people were willing to dedicate during the Mao Zedong era, so a complete industrial system was quickly established. Later, the Cultural Revolution stagnated China's economic development. This reflected the disadvantages of political tutelage system, prone to political turbulence, which would ruin economic results. Since the Cultural Revolution, fewer people are willing to dedicate, so the government can only enrich the finances through the above three hidden methods. Since personal interests have become the biggest driving force for ordinary people, the theory of free market economy has become popular, individual economies, township enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises and private enterprises have developed rapidly. However, because the CPC has not been overwhelmed by this trend of liberalization and has not given up the ideal of socialism, so the state-owned economy has also developed rapidly after going through twists and turns. Now the total output of China's state-owned enterprises and private enterprises are basically the same. This proportion ensure both the vitality of the private economy and the long-term stability of the national economy.

Western countries always think that tax cuts can stimulate the economy, and they always hope that financial cliques can increase investment after the tax cuts. They do not know that financial cliques can't be trusted at all, they are already decaying. The state system based on these decaying financial cliques is bound to extinction. Lenin judged monopoly capitalism as dying capitalism. Although capitalism has been dying for a hundred years but hasn't die yet, when the superiority of socialism is carried forward by China, the decaying nature of capitalism is fully exposed.

5. The Power of Big Governments

China's socialist economic system and political tutelage system ensure that the country has a strong government, which has the advantages of a game of chess across the country, a blueprint is drawn to the end, focusing forces on doing big things. Without such execution, there would be no family planning, south-to-north water transmission, technology parks, highways, high-speed railways, west-to-east power transmission, west-to-east gas transmission, and old city reconstruction, also do not have a strong ability to cope with international financial turmoil. Under the market economy, various interest groups have to fight each other, the state of Texas of the United States voted for 20 years to build a light rail.

Many traditional industries in China had ever been blindly expanding, vicious competition, and serious pollution. This is a common problem in many developing countries, but the Chinese government can adopt strong measures to systematically reduce production capacity. While shutting

down a large number of enterprises, it guarantees that there is no large amount of unemployment. The method is to dissolve the production capacity one by one. Steel companies were dissolved first, after the unemployed people in these companies are absorbed by the society, it came to chemical and coal enterprises. China's powerful government can guarantee the country as a game of chess, an orderly performance of a big play. This is the superiority of the planned economy, which is absolutely impossible for the market economy.

6. Overcome Shortages of Consumption

One of the greatest advantages of socialism is that it can solve market problems. The production of capitalist free market economy is the type of consumption shortage. In order to rely on consumption to stimulate economic development, you need to encourage consumption first, so companies can make money, and then companies can use these money to invest. If the consumption is small, or the companies are unwilling to invest after making money, the economy will not develop.

National consumption includes consumption by the proletariat, middle class, and big bourgeoisie. As the gap between the rich and the poor in western countries is getting wider, the big bourgeoisie has become the leader actor of consumption. The main beneficiary of tax cuts is big bourgeoisie, but they need nothing, so the increased consumption after tax cuts is very small. So the economy can not rely on them. The proletariat and the middle class always consume excessively, but will not help.

The investment of the big bourgeoisie is also shrinking. The premise of their investment is to obtain profits. If there is a little risk, they will be stagnant. For the country, the growth of GDP is the purpose, and the growth of GDP is proportional to investment. Although profit is important, it is not the purpose, it is only the means. For the capitalists, the opposite is true, the investment is not purpose, it is only the means. When personal interests conflict with social interests, capitalists always put personal interests first, and pay no attention to social development at all.

Chinese people have low wages, high savings, and very little consumption. The salaries of Chinese people account for less than half of GDP. Among the G7 countries, the lowest is Japan, its national income accounts is 60%~70% of GDP. If the salaries in western countries is as low as China's, there will be an economic crisis every year.

But China will not break out crisis caused by ordinary people having no money to consume. Because socialist production can get rid of consumption shortage and private enterprise investment shortage. The government and state-owned enterprises and institutions are the main body of consumption. Part of government consumption is used as transfer payments to increase social welfare, the other part is investment of government or state-owned enterprises and institutions. Local government are engaged in infrastructure construction, building highways, street improvement, renovation of dilapidated houses regardless of cost, building numerous economic development zones. Government agencies are engaged in buildings, luxurious decoration, and excessive welfare. University research investment has grown rapidly. If the money is not spent in time, it will be retrieved, so universities hurry up to spend money by every end of the year. Therefore, China's socialist system can drive the economy efficiently by the market. Although it easily leads to waste and losses, the overall advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

At the same time, China can also take measures to increase the consumption of ordinary people, the government transfers payments, and continuously increase social welfare and poverty reduction efforts. For example, in 2017, in order to prevent the real estate crisis, the government promoted shantytown renovation projects in third-tier cities and fourth-tier cities. It is the government that provides loans to ordinary people in shantytowns to let them buy a house. The government knows that there must be many people who cannot repay the loan, but the government still loan to them, which reflects the essential difference between socialism and capitalism. The 2008 US financial crisis was caused by the collapse of banks because people can't afford to pay off their home loans. But when ordinary people in socialist countries can't afford the loan, the banks will not close. The

government can give the house to ordinary people, which is the communist economy of allocating on demand.

Zhang Wuchang said, "My close observation of China for 30 years suggests that economic fluctuations there are attributable to changes in policy, while not one trace of business cycles of the endogenous type described in the western world has been observed." [1]

7. State-Owned Enterprises

In the early days of reform and opening up, the tactics of stimulating the economy were actually not new. Foreign investment was introduced, some foreign debt was borrowed, and export processing was carried out. This is basically the same set of developing countries, many of which have failed. But China has been successful, and developing countries have been left far behind by China. Why can the same approach only be carried forward by China? The key is the power of the socialist system.

The performance appraisal of state-owned enterprise leaders is mainly based on scale, not on benefit like private enterprises. So the state-owned enterprises are strongly pursuing expansion and developing very fast, which is the main force driving the economy.

State-owned enterprises play a key role in the success of China's economy. The main role of foreign and private enterprises is to make up for the shortcomings of state-owned enterprises. Foreign and private enterprises are good at innovation and improving efficiency. They are spurs and examples for state-owned enterprises. But this example is only an example, they can develop explosively only when combined with the advantages of state-owned enterprises. This example alone can't twist a few nails.

The speed of economic development depends on the speed of expanding reproduction. Investment in expanding reproduction comes from production profits. However, private companies often have profits and do not invest. They are worried about investment failure and invest only when the capitalists have sufficient confidence. The investment of state-owned enterprises is very bold. Although the possibility of failure due to bold investment is high, but the gains outweigh the losses. By seizing big state-owned companies and indulging the small ones, the Chinese government has limited the losses of state-owned enterprises. Western leaders watch their GDP growth rate only 1% or 2% in a hurry, when the business owners are indifferent. In mainland China, as soon as the government give a command, the state-owned enterprises and local governments take immediate action to start a mass production movement. Socialism will never lack the driving force for development.

China's state-owned enterprises often enjoy privileges in the competition with private enterprises. For example, when state-owned enterprises lose lawsuits, sometimes they are enforced, sometimes they are not enforced, while the government is not polite to private enterprises. In the case of tax arrears, state-owned enterprises can refuse to pay back. If the private enterprise does not pay back, the boss will be arrested. Many private enterprises are forcibly acquired by state-owned enterprises.

This inequality is the destruction of the legal system, but socialism itself came from the destruction and revolution of the legal system. The law of equality for all is form equality, substantial inequality, which is not conducive to the overall development of society. Socialism must break this equality in form, giving state-owned enterprises privileges and even monopoly status. This kind of privilege is best achieved through legal channels, and enacting relevant laws to clarify which privileges state-owned enterprises can enjoy. However, due to the tortuous development of socialism and the imperfection of socialist theory, socialist ideas have not been universally accepted, especially by economists. In this case, it is difficult to make relevant laws, so those illegal privileges are inevitable.

In addition to ensuring government taxation, state-owned enterprises also bear many social responsibilities. In many cases, public nature, public goals, and public functions are the main attributes of state-owned enterprises. Therefore, they can sacrifice economic benefits for the stability of society, buying poisonous assets at high prices, or absorbing unemployed during the depression. State-owned enterprises are the government's most convenient regulatory tool, and they

can flexibly play a role that policies are difficult to achieve. For example, assistance to a company, investment in poor areas, and wartime mobilize social resources, etc. At the same time, state-owned enterprises have the support of the government and have higher credibility. Especially in the panic period, the intervention of state-owned enterprises can have a stable effect. Many countries also establish state-owned enterprises to counteract foreign-funded enterprises and maintain the country's economic security and enhancing their competitiveness in the international markets.

The status of enterprise employees mainly depends on the status of rights protection organizations such as trade unions. The union with the greatest power can be called a ten point union, while a zero point union refers to a trade union in name or no union. The union in most countries is between ten and zero point. In general, the greater the power of the union, the lower the efficiency of the enterprise. The union is a product of the socialist movement, but now that China's socialism is bureaucratic socialism, or official ownership or national socialism, China's trade unions instead, the power is very small, close to zero, and many companies do not have unions. This is another way for the government to compete with the people, and it is one of the main reasons for the efficient operation of Chinese state-owned enterprises. Unions in Europe, India, Bangladesh and other countries are strong to engage in democratic socialism and implement the principles of fairness first (harmony first) with consideration of efficiency, so their state-owned enterprises are very inefficient.

Professor Qin Hui(秦晖)said in article *The Real Causes of India's Backwardness*, "After independence, India has long practiced the so-called "Nehru-style socialism". India's socialism did not study from Sweden, but mainly from the Soviet Union to run state-owned enterprises. In a contractual capitalist enterprise, the employer and the employee have a relationship with different benefit. The two parties form a restrictive mechanism through the game: the employer will not be corrupted (the company is his own, who is he corrupted?) And the worker will not be lazy. In an autocratic state-owned enterprise, the manager and the labor are not the employer-employee relationship but the master-slave relationship. The former is only responsible for the top and not the lower. Although there is no accumulation incentive, there is a promotion incentive, and they may also manage factories strictly and achieve rational management. In a whole staff joint-stock company with clear property rights, the manager and the worker, as shareholders in addition to the employer-employee relationship, are jointly responsible for the assets of the company, and the restraint mechanism is even more dual. In the democratic state-owned enterprise, the manager and the worker have neither an employer-employee relationship nor a master-slave relationship and no stock asset responsibility. Therefore, it is difficult to establish a rational constraint mechanism. On the contrary, it is easy for two parties to conspire regardless of the interests of the company. Managers neither take care of the company like their own capital, nor pursue promotion and ignore the intention of the union and worker democracy to play the rational and authoritarian role of the technical bureaucracy. So it is difficult to avoid short-term behavior, inside people control, the manager pleasing the workers, the accumulated disadvantages of eating country and companies by both parties.

India (and, to a greater extent, Bangladesh) is still a very active democratic society with unions, peasant associations, and various civil rights organizations. India and Bangladesh are not easy to attract foreign investment, although their labor is pretty cheap (as far as we learned, in Pune, the average monthly salary of workers on the automobile assembly line of Tata, the best private company in India, is \$270, while the average monthly salary of ordinary workers in Pune is only about \$45. The "cheap but disobedient" labor force may not be able to attract foreign investment. [2]

8. Local Government Companism

The public ownership economy mainly consists of two parts: state-owned enterprises and the administrative economy [3]. The central government and local governments of China at all levels are strongly pursuing economic expansion, and economic construction by administrative means is

one of the main driving forces of China's rapid economic growth. Local governments run the region as a state-owned enterprise, which is called by Zhang Wuchang as local government corporatism.

Zhang said, "there is no question that xians are effectively business firms of the first order." "Thus these upper layers not only encourage competition -- they enforce it!" [4] The competition among xians "is the central feature of the economic system of China today." "The intensity of competition among localities then was something I had never seen before." "Today, economic power by and large rests in the xians. The chief economic power does not rest in the villages or towns or cities or provinces or even Beijing but in the xians, for the reason that xians possess the right to decide and allocate the use of land." "The right to decide and allocate land use is the key issue in a developing country." [1]

Zhang Wuchang offers a profound analysis of the role of local government corporatism in China's economic miracle. But his analysis falls a step short on the theoretical level. Zhang said, "Let me emphasize again: The central issue of China's economic reform involved the conversion from a system of delineating rights via comrade-ranking to a system of delineating rights in terms of property." [1] But he did not specify the limit of this conversion. Not only is it not going to be a full conversion to the system of delineating rights in terms of property, it's not going to be a half conversion. Achieving a full conversion would mean rejecting the local government corporatism altogether. Western countries long since moved to the state where rights are delineated in terms of property, but their economies have long been depressed. Local government corporatism in China does not delineate rights in terms of property, but via comrade-ranking. The government distributes economic resources by its administrative power. The government is not only the referee of economic activities, but also the athlete. The local government corporatism belongs to socialist public ownership, and delineating rights in terms of property is capitalist private ownership. Public ownership is the main reason for China's economic miracle. Zhang Wuchang failed to unify local government corporatism with his economic theory, failed to identify socialist public ownership as the main cause of China's economic miracle.

Zhang said, "Vietnam copied China's system nearly verbatim beginning from around 2004 and their economy too, has taken off." Zhang said that copying China's system needs an organization like the Chinese Communist Party to force things through. [1] But he did not explain why Europe and the United States could not copy, and why only the Communist Party could promote it.

Are foreign magistrates very lazy? No, they don't focus on economy for two reasons. The first is that their beliefs are not allowed to do it. They believe in free capitalist economy and believe that the government should not focus on the economy. Economic activity is a business matter by companies. The responsibility of government is to create a fair environment for companies, to serve and supervise them. The government is the referee, not an athlete. The second is that they have no time. Their time is mainly used to pull votes, including votes during elections and canvassing in parliament for various bills. Western governments at all levels are also under intense competitive pressure to boost their local economies for votes, but they do not focus on the economy directly as Chinese local government do. Even if the sheriff wanted to take charge of the economy, the council wouldn't let him.

Chinese government officials believe in socialism that the government must intervene in the economy, not only by economic means, but also by administrative means. The government is both a referee and an athlete. At the same time, China does not have a democratic system, does not need to pull votes, and can focus on the economy.

The socialist public ownership in the communist countries headed by China and the Soviet Union was not a true public ownership, but a kind of official system [5]. The official system includes bureaucratic capitalism and bureaucratic socialism. During the KMT era in mainland China, there was bureaucratic capitalism, in which the four big families controlled a large number of businesses. The capital of these businesses was owned by individual bureaucrats and not controlled by the government. Socialism in communist countries is state socialism or bureaucratic socialism. Under the bureaucratic socialism, the state-owned enterprises are controlled by the government. Although the government is not an elected government, the actual control of

state-owned enterprises is in the hands of the bureaucrat, but not owned by individual bureaucrats. Therefore, it is called bureaucratic socialism.

Practice has proved that although the bureaucratic socialism system has an inherent mechanism that breeds corruption and makes the road to anti-corruption a long way to go, it is far from overwhelming. The bureaucratic socialism system can promote economic development, and overall the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The government of the Mao Zedong era was also athlete, there was neither democracy, but there was little corruption. It can be seen that the main reason for corruption is not government ownership, but the lack of great faith.

9. Conclusion

Both pure socialism and pure capitalist mode of production have fatal weaknesses. Walking on two legs is the best choice. This is the key to the success of Chinese socialism. Chinese government competes with the people to collect much money, and it sounds bad, but in the end it is good for society.

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