

Political and Economic Analysis of Artificial Intelligence on Common Prosperity

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Abstract: As the times have progressed, we must strive to ensure a more prosperous life for all by stimulating the expansion of productive forces, transforming the traditional economic framework, and improving infrastructure to foster the growth of society. Economic development is an essential task, and only through vigorously promoting high-quality economic growth can we better address the current issues and enable people to lead contented and affluent lives. To ensure that workers are adequately compensated, it is essential to understand how to reach this objective. After examining the accomplishments and difficulties of China's swift economic progress over the past 40 years of reform and liberalization, this paper summarizes the impediments that impede the further growth of China's economy. The utilization of artificial intelligence technology in all aspects of life has been proven to significantly enhance the efficiency of the entire population and its environment. Finally, it puts forward some policy suggestions such as accelerating the process of artificial intelligence industrialization, increasing government support and strengthening the training of talents.

1. Introduction

The widening gap between the affluent and the destitute in China has become increasingly apparent, thus intensifying the distinction of social classes, significantly hindering the country's long-term development. The economy. Therefore, effectively narrowing the income gap, allowing more workers to have fair opportunities, and fully enjoying the benefits of reform and opening up has become an urgent and important task in the present day. This paper draws upon the theoretical framework of Marxist political economy and the current state of China to explore how artificial intelligence can promote shared prosperity, and proposes an effective solution: the utilization of artificial intelligence technology to foster social development and economic growth.

2. Artificial Intelligence and the Theoretical Basis of Common Prosperity

Marx and Engels argued in the Communist Manifesto that to overcome the class discord present in capitalist society, a union must be established to enable all to progress without restraint, thus laying the groundwork for the liberty of all humanity. This union is a communist society, and in order to reach its ideal state, productivity must be gradually improved, material wealth substantially increased, and all workers should be allowed to share production resources. In essence, the pursuit of shared prosperity is a process of continual liberation and advancement of productivity. It is evident that Marxism holds that only through vigorous productivity development can we ultimately achieve shared prosperity.

A thorough re-evaluation of the concept of socialist growth is essential for the advancement of modern capitalist international society and the global challenges it faces. Furthermore, the changing international landscape has drawn attention to China's socialist construction, which will have a significant impact on China's position on the international stage and the influence of its international socialism. With the advent of the intelligent revolution, China is now confronted with its second historical endeavor of gaining international influence following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Consequently, it is essential to conduct a thorough analysis of the theory of socialist development, explore its innovative ideas, and devise strategies to better achieve this goal [1].

2.1. The Thought of Common Prosperity of Marx and Engels

Marx's theory of social development is a profound social critical thought. This sentence presents a novel theoretical framework for social development, characterized by its distinct perspective and profound thought processes. It comprises two essential components: the theory itself and the external environment in which it is situated. In order to analyze the universal principle of social development, we must consider its historical context, driving forces, internal contradictions, operating mechanisms, and their ongoing evolution. Exploring the evolution of certain social forms in depth can provide us with a greater understanding of their beginnings, foundations, growth process, and potential future trends. By doing so, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of their laws of advancement. Marx's theory of social development has progressed through two stages: in his youth, he investigated the universal laws of social development, and in his later years, he examined the distinctions between capitalist and non-capitalist societies and how they influence human development.

Marx's theory of social development is an essential concept that not only reveals Marx's universal concept, but also provides an effective practice model to achieve the goal of socialism. Furthermore, it serves as the foundation for resisting capitalism, thus enabling us to gain a deeper understanding of Marx's thought.

Karl Marx argued that social progress could be achieved through industrialization, commodity economy, and scientific revolution. He further investigated the distinctive features of capitalist society, noting that it may be confronted with significant challenges, and, based on the inevitable crisis caused by its inherent contradictions, made a prognostication of the historical trajectory of capitalism that may transition to a social form. The growth of capitalism has had a significant impact on the social advancement of the globe, evidenced by increased productivity, reform of the commodity economy, and advances in science and technology. It is essential to recognize that not all countries have adopted the same course in the development of capitalism. The specific natural environment, cultural traditions, and production relations of each country determine that its modernization path and form have new connotations and characteristics. This is an inevitable path and means employed by other countries in their transition to modern society.

Regarding the revolution of science and technology, it is not necessarily an essential factor in promoting social development, but rather an inevitable consequence of its application in the

production process since the emergence of capitalism, as well as the continual enhancement of capital's organic composition and relative surplus value. It can be argued that capital has logically advanced science and technology. As society progresses, the advancement of science and technology is evident in both the practice of material production and the commodification of human essential power. They are not only created by human hands, but also possess a kind of knowledge power endowed with wisdom. The revolution of science and technology is driven by changes in social demand, tool machines, power machines, and production tools, resulting in improved productivity, altered production relations, and innovative social relations. The advancement of science and technology has catalyzed these transformations. [2].

The rapid advancement of science and technology has resulted in significant transformations to the capital structure, liberating workers from traditional labor. This has enabled them to meet the needs of society by acquiring new skills and qualities, as well as having more free time to pursue their interests and hobbies, thus promoting the holistic development of individuals in society. Furthermore, the revolution of science and technology has catalyzed the transformation of communication technology, transportation, and other forms of human communication, accelerating the disintegration of traditional social relations and the emergence of new ones. This industrialization has resulted in an increase in material wealth, as well as increased free time for humans in the future, facilitating the full flow of human spiritual wealth and accelerating the transformation of social forms. Moreover, the application of science and technology in the production process has made its status in social productivity increasingly important and its function more powerful, leading to an increase in the control of social living conditions by science and technology, thus weakening the labor foundation of traditional production methods and promoting the continuous generation of new production methods.

2.2. Concept of Chinese Socialism's Shared Prosperity, With Chinese Characteristics.

We should advocate for a community of shared future for humanity and implement the international development strategy for the new era. Socialist development encompasses not only the advancement of national socialism, but also the growth of foreign socialism and the advancement of world socialism. Currently, the world is undergoing a period of upheaval, with developed countries gradually shifting their attitude towards the world, shifting the global issues caused by globalization to underdeveloped countries, and attempting to impede the growth of late-developing countries. Adhering to the spirit of equality, tolerance, cooperation, and sharing, promoting international cooperation in various fields, fostering win-win outcomes in economic, political, security, environmental protection, and other areas, and building a world full of vitality, inclusiveness, sustainability, and peace are not only necessary conditions for achieving world harmony, but also the responsibility and obligation of all.

Secondly, we should vigorously bolster China's scientific and technological innovation and expedite the development and acceleration of independent innovation capabilities. Today's world is experiencing a significant impact from the Fourth Industrial Revolution, characterized by the emergence of artificial intelligence and biological genes. This revolution has revolutionized human production and life, ways of thinking, and social interaction, and is likely to have a profound impact on the global landscape. Constructing an innovative nation is not only the only way for China to achieve modernization, but also the most effective way to address the scientific and technological revolution. To address China's shortcomings in fields such as basic science and theory, innovation-driven initiatives, comprehensive promotion of independent research on basic theory and core technology, and mastery of key technologies that can lead the world are important strategies for addressing the issue of China lagging behind the world.

3. The Internal Mechanism of Artificial Intelligence Promoting Common Prosperity

3.1 The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Labor Force

It is widely accepted that the utilization of artificial intelligence technology in various industries has had a significant impact on the labor force's employment structure, resulting in technical unemployment, technology-oriented reform, an increased income gap, and potentially impacting the fairness of workers' employment in the short term [3, 4]. It is widely accepted that the rise and rapid development of artificial intelligence and other emerging science and technology has had a limited effect on the total employment of the labor force, yet its structural impact is unavoidable. The employment of middle-skilled labor is likely to be replaced, and the employment structure is likely to exhibit a trend of decreasing in the middle and increasing in both sides. Scholars have recently investigated the implications of artificial intelligence on the job market, with some focusing on the educational level of the workforce [5]. The proliferation of machines has had a significant impact on the employment of the labor force, with the extent of this impact varying among individuals. For those with undergraduate, junior college, high school, and lower qualifications, the impact of machines is more pronounced, whereas those with graduate degrees and higher are relatively less affected, and may even have a negative impact on their career development [6]. Despite China's early stages of development of artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies, they are transforming the labor market and thus impacting the employment of low-skilled workers. This change can be achieved by replacing existing jobs or creating new jobs, as has been demonstrated in both Western developed countries and China [7]. Research utilizing panel and net-value returns suggests that the utilization of emerging science and technology, such as artificial intelligence, can generate a substantial number of highly skilled workers in society, thus creating numerous employment opportunities. If effective measures are not taken, these opportunities may gradually diminish or even be eliminated, thus diminishing the overall efficiency of society [8]. In conclusion, the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence has had a profound impact on both the primary and secondary industries, creating more employment opportunities in the latter. Despite the fact that the primary industry still tends to recruit low-end labor with low skill levels due to their higher salary levels than other industries, with the advancement of technology, secondary and tertiary industries have been able to be applied to more fields, resulting in lower production costs. Employment opportunities in these industries have been stable, unlike the primary industry, which has been significantly impacted. Although these industries are gradually being replaced, the employment prospects for these industries remain highly optimistic. As the proportion of the population increases, the utilization of artificial intelligence technology in secondary and tertiary industries is becoming increasingly popular, providing more employment opportunities. This effect is obvious.

3.2 Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Industrial Structure

Research has demonstrated that artificial intelligence can significantly improve the industrial structure, with technological innovation being the primary driving force. It can not only effectively enhance the operational efficiency of traditional industries, but also stimulate the growth of emerging industries, thus optimizing and upgrading the industrial structure [9]. Reshaping the economic structure and reforming the development model are important measures for achieving sustainable development [10], which is not only essential for optimizing and upgrading the industrial structure, but also a core element[11]. Further exploration reveals that the alteration of China's industrial structure is indicative of a high concentration of technology and the swift transmission of data, which are the primary stimulants of the country's economic growth, with technological advancement and advancement being the primary catalysts for this transformation. After conducting an in-depth

analysis, we found that constructing a spatial weight matrix revealed a clear correlation between the intensity of technological innovation and industrial structure in panel data from 30 provinces and cities [12]. Data suggest that the intensity of technological innovation can effectively facilitate the optimization of industrial structure, as well as the advancement and rationalization of industrial structure [13]. Artificial intelligence has the potential to significantly enhance the development of agriculture, manufacturing, medical, and other fields, thereby optimizing industrial structure and facilitating economic transformation and upgrading [14]. The continual advancement of artificial intelligence technology has not only significantly increased the efficiency of information dissemination, but also provided more avenues for people to acquire knowledge, thus significantly advancing society and enhancing the overall knowledge level of the population. Furthermore, artificial intelligence can facilitate enterprises in achieving intelligent development, thus facilitating the intelligent transformation of industrial structure [15]. The advancement of science and technology has enabled the integration of technological innovation and artificial intelligence into the transformation and enhancement of China's industrial structure. However, a few studies have found that the degree of this change has not significantly differed from other factors [16].

4. The Realistic Dilemma of Artificial Intelligence Promoting Common Prosperity

4.1. Negative Externalities of Artificial Intelligence Technology

The concept of negative externality varies across disciplines, resulting in variations in its boundaries. From an economic perspective, externality can be understood as an inability to receive feedback from the market mechanism, resulting in an erroneous return. In this case, economic entities will transfer their respective responsibilities to other economic entities. This situation may lead to an imbalance of interests, such as environmental pollution. In this case, economic entities will transfer their respective responsibilities to other economic entities. This situation may lead to an imbalance of interests [17]. This situation may impede the growth of enterprises and social stability. A chemical plant has discharged a substantial quantity of untreated wastewater without conducting a thorough review. This behavior not only undermines the responsibility of local environmental protection, but also undermines the rights and obligations of local stakeholders. The negative externality of this phenomenon is that when producers and operators in the market abuse their power, they can transfer responsibility that should be borne by themselves to other participants, resulting in serious consequences that could significantly impede the development of society and economy. As science and technology advances rapidly, artificial intelligence has emerged as a viable and equitable area of research. Despite the social environment, many enterprises, manufacturers, and retailers abuse information without considering the security of data, resulting in significant losses to consumers and third parties. This phenomenon is referred to as negative externalities of artificial intelligence. From an economic perspective, the root of this negative impact can be attributed to the lack of market access standards, the low efficiency of regulatory agencies, the lack of information disclosure, and external factors of legal liability. To promote sustainable economic development, it is essential to establish a comprehensive set of laws and regulations to better control and regulate the misconduct of various stakeholders, ensuring their rights and interests are respected and equitable distribution is achieved within a reasonable range.

4.2. Monopoly of artificial intelligence technology

The emergence of second-class capitalism and the monopoly of large enterprises has been evident since before the advent of the era of artificial intelligence, suggesting that large enterprises are likely to dominate the future. In the history of the United States, antitrust litigation has been a longstanding

tradition. For example, Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company was divided in this context. However, with the emergence of second mass capitalism, this trend has reversed, making antitrust litigation a viable solution, thus altering the political pattern and social structure of the United States. Since the 1960s and 1970s, institutional capitalism in the United States has gained considerable popularity. The shares of large enterprises in the United States are controlled by various government agencies, such as the American Association of Retired Persons, thus limiting the ability of a few chaebols to exercise control over the enterprises. However, a group of government agencies representing the people have control over the property of the enterprises. The increasing pressure of mass capitalism and international competition has enabled large companies to effectively resolve antitrust lawsuits in the public interest. Moreover, due to the need for large companies to compete with similar companies in other countries, it has become an inevitable choice in the era of artificial intelligence to divide large companies into smaller ones in order to increase their market share. Today, American software technology companies have the highest market value in the world, with Apple, Alphabet, and Facebook occupying a prominent position. However, they will also face unprecedented challenges in the era of artificial intelligence, as their innovation may have detrimental effects on the global community.

4.3 Risks of Artificial Intelligence Technology

Over the past sixty years, technology has made significant advances, with artificial intelligence evolving its intentional architecture in stark contrast to traditional technology. For example, the knife is primarily designed for cutting and hacking, and its unique tool nature is attributed to its user. Knives can be used to cut delicacies, but they can also cause fatal harm to others. Human self-awareness is a critical factor that influences their behavior. Despite the numerous challenges posed by modern science and technology, such as nuclear weapons and gene editing technology, the advancement of these technologies is contingent upon human support. One of the challenges of artificial intelligence technology is to effectively utilize large amounts of data to analyze, reason, and predict, as well as to be able to respond promptly to various environmental changes. This demonstrates that artificial intelligence systems are capable of autonomously completing tasks without human intervention. The challenges posed by artificial intelligence technology are unprecedented, and its potential for harm is also unprecedented.

The core principle of risk ethics is to minimize harm and bear the potential losses, which is a negative attitude. When confronted with risks, the actions taken may lead to irreversible consequences, so it is advisable to avoid taking such risks. In order to minimize potential losses, we should strive to minimize the risks, but we cannot overlook them, as we must take action to safeguard our interests. Artificial intelligence technology is a comprehensive science and technology that combines computer science, big data processing algorithms, low-latency wireless transmission, and other technologies to enhance efficiency and accuracy in various fields. Due to its high efficiency and ease of learning, it provides great convenience for people; however, if abused, it can lead to more serious consequences. It is essential to adopt a positive attitude, develop more controllable technical directions, and pass them on to future generations based on fully verified practical experience and theoretical construction in order to mitigate the greatest possible danger. By taking risks, we are not only responsible for the current generation, but also making positive contributions to future social development.

5. Path Selection of Artificial Intelligence Promoting Common Prosperity

Karl Marx highlighted the importance of the evolution of animal and plant organs and the advancement of human production organs. The former can facilitate our comprehension of the living conditions of animals and plants, while the latter can provide us with valuable insights into the

historical evolution of human society. By utilizing manufacturing tools, we can gain a deeper understanding of human life style, as well as gain insight into social relations, psychological values, and other important information. It is evident that the production process is shared by all social forms and does not transfer to any other form of human life. By carefully planning, arranging, selecting, and managing, we can maximize the potential value of workers and maximize their benefits. By adjusting and optimizing the various components of the labor process, we can effectively enhance labor productivity [18]. The labor process of capitalism can be viewed as both a growth in value and a development of society. Therefore, in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the mechanism, we must examine it from multiple perspectives. Even with ongoing investment and capital influence, the application of artificial intelligence cannot alter its original characteristics. The contemporary labor process has doubled labor productivity and created intelligent productivity due to the incorporation and utilization of intelligent technology, such as artificial intelligence.

5.1. The Internal Logic of Artificial Intelligence Promoting Common Prosperity

When Marx examined the primary stage and basic form of capitalist mode of production, he compared and analyzed the methods of improving production efficiency under feudal production relations in the Middle Ages. In the feudal society of the Middle Ages, the refinement of laborers' skills and tools had a significant impact on labor productivity. Utilizing similar tools can facilitate the completion of a variety of tasks, and even the same tools can be employed to perform multiple operations within the same task. In pre-capitalist societies, the accumulation of experience and mastery of manual skills were essential for increasing productivity. These skills/crafts became the foundation of people's daily lives, reflecting the cultural spirit of a community. In the late Middle Ages, guild masters and apprentices in the guild handicraft industry were expected to adhere to stringent guild norms, and semi-skilled handicraft products highlighted the characteristics of family tradition. In pre-capitalist society, science, technology, and production were not separated, with the primary purpose of their production being to provide sustenance for life. It can be argued that their production, learning, and research were integrated in this manner. People in capitalist societies strive to maximize their own interests by transforming production tools, altering production relations, and utilizing them as a more scientific and effective means of achieving economic growth.

The capital market has seen a surge in demand for industry to separate and collaborate due to the emergence of cutting-edge technologies such as the Internet of Things, AI, the Internet, blockchain, and 3D printing. Facilitating the deep integration of universities and research, thereby enhancing production efficiency and economic benefits for society, is essential. After the initial integration of industry, university, and research, it has had both positive and negative impacts, resulting in a heightened level of negativity. The utilization of machine vision, the Internet, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, intelligent sensors, virtual reality, and augmented reality has enabled the visibility of all production links, providing consumers with the capability to access the entire production process in real-time. Industrial design software, such as virtual reality, artificial intelligence, 3D modeling, cloud computing, big data, and other advanced technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, has been a powerful source of support, leading to factories increasingly embracing a customer-centric design and production model, thus enabling an end-to-end value chain upgrade. It can facilitate direct, non-verbal communication between consumer designers and production personnel. The factory performs three-dimensional modeling of products based on customer feedback and produces them upon confirmation, thereby achieving customized production outcomes in large-scale manufacturing. Additionally, a sharing platform has been established between factories and enterprises to facilitate the exchange of information related to production planning, product positioning, and production schedules. By making the product locally accessible,

production efficiency and accuracy of product delivery can be further enhanced. Third, the emergence of 3D printing technology based on the Internet of Things platform has not only eliminated the need for a complex production line, but also transformed the factory system. 3D printing technology is a novel, advanced manufacturing process that facilitates distributed production. Once the transformation of constant capital is distributed, it allows workers to take control of production and abolish capital exploitation, thus disrupting the large-scale and process-oriented factory production system. The integration of 3D printing technology and the Internet of Things infrastructure will further enable consumers to directly print and produce through the design of artificial intelligence, which not only facilitates the reintegration of production, learning, and research on the basis of new social productivity, but also reforms the purpose of production, thus enabling social production and consumption for the purpose of use, communication, and sharing. The emergence of this open, shared, and fragmented production model has facilitated the circulation of labor, allowing individuals to freely acquire various forms of material wealth without being constrained by the traditional value exchange model, thus contributing to the gradual weakening of capitalism's development trend [19].

5.2. The Realization Way of Artificial Intelligence Promoting Common Prosperity

Marx and Engels' generalization of the principles and characteristics of the communist society is more comprehensive and profound than the concept of sharing. In Marx's view, the development of communism can be divided into two stages. The initial stage is the transition from a capitalist to a communist society. Given the lingering traces of the old society in terms of economy, morality, and spirit, it is essential to implement a distribution system that is tailored to the needs of the workforce. Following the alienation of social labor, spontaneous division of labor, and the abolishment of private ownership, communism's advanced stage saw the distribution system of "each doing their utmost and in accordance with necessity," which enabled the attainment of productivity through the cultivation of productive forces. This shift in the notion of labor in communist societies, no longer seen as a fundamental requirement of life, but rather as a chance for autonomous growth, resulted in significant alterations in the bond between members of society. Everyone can develop freely without any form of restriction, eliminating class antagonism in society and eliminating the need for commodity exchange, money, and private ownership as intermediaries, thus creating a more equitable and just social environment. Recognizing the significance of Marx's historical materialism and surplus value theory, communism was realized. It is not only a primitive form of communism, but also a new historical stage and a new human history grounded in reality. This premise encompasses at least two aspects: first, a marked increase in social productivity and a substantial increase in material wealth. On the one hand, this highly developed productivity eliminates primitive communism, which lacked resources to share, thus completely eliminating private ownership and its basis of existence due to the lack of resources, and simultaneously eliminating the possession of ownership. On the other hand, the logic of capital has been completely eliminated. The realization of communism necessitates a new way of thinking, wherein all production resources are distributed among individuals, allowing them to make full use of and share them, rather than treating them as an unconscious force to be controlled. Therefore, the communist sharing approach does not seek to calculate the false needs and surplus of capitalist economics, but rather to consume the least power, producing and utilizing according to human purpose and common prosperity.

5.3. Safeguard Measures for Artificial Intelligence to Promote Common Prosperity

The advancement of social intelligence has resulted in a marked increase in human intelligence. The intelligent revolution not only transforms the material conditions of human production into intelligent machines, factories, and production, transforming human production objects into

knowledge, information, intelligence, and new materials, but also facilitates the transformation of the human living environment into an intelligent one. The extremity of intelligent technology in its form has caused the environment, humans, and nature to reach a critical juncture of fission. The relationship between production, conditions of production, and the environment has undergone significant transformations in the context of the intelligent revolution. The environment in which we live, survive, and produce is no longer natural, but rather artificial. This implies that we are no longer confronted with the natural world or the natural things themselves, but rather with a world constructed by various intelligent technologies. The communication between anything and people is instantaneous and permissible. As the embodiment of carbon-based life, humans will be transformed into natural, technical, and mechanical beings. The abundance of material wealth generated by intelligent technology will inevitably disrupt capitalist production, shifting away from a manufacturing-based model and towards a more creative approach, thus laying the material foundation and social conditions for the free and comprehensive development of all human beings. Therefore, the development of an intelligent society necessitates that workers improve their educational and skill levels to better adapt to the changing environment, while the universalization of intelligent producers will also enhance the level of social culture, thus contributing to social progress.

Secondly, the reform of education to promote intelligent learning will cultivate more intelligent workers. Academic and social education are two distinct forms of instruction. Academic education focuses on enhancing students' academic qualifications, knowledge, skills, and self-development. Social education emphasizes the popularization of intelligent technology, professional literacy, and skills, while intelligent teaching equipment is tailored to the different advantages of different people, allowing the educated to gain a deeper understanding, absorb, and apply what they have learned, and to achieve an immersive experience through remote virtual means. The Ministry of Education's General Office issued the "Guidelines for the Construction of Future Technology Colleges (Trial)" on May 15, 2020, providing a comprehensive plan for the strategic and forward-looking instruction of upcoming eminent scientists and technologists in scientific and technological advancement. The second type of communist education seeks to cultivate workers' historical materialism literacy, historical dialectical thinking, class consciousness, and revolutionary spirit. The intelligent revolution has resulted in changes to the employment structure and labor nature in capitalist society, leading to the emergence of a new type of hired worker in the capitalist system.

Finally, the mobility of intelligent workers will facilitate the advancement of future society. The adjustment of industrial structure and the trend of labor polarization brought about by the intelligent revolution necessitate the constant movement of intelligent workers between regions, industries, and between employment and non-employment, thus promoting the transformation of future society from physical to virtual flow, accumulating experience and shaping norms for the future social form and new work mode [20]. On the one hand, the development of intelligent technology and finance necessitates the realization of flexibility, decentralization, and mobility of production and consumption, while intensifying. On the other hand, it also enables intelligent workers to interact more comprehensively with production and form a union. Whether capital utilizes the labor of intelligent workers as a means of proliferation under capitalist relations or to develop social productive forces under socialist relations is a concrete manifestation of the general law governing the development of human society and history in the process of alienation and sublation. Alienation and sublation follow the same trajectory. We should not remain stagnant; rather, we should strive to foster the development of social productive forces while adhering to the principles of communism, finding the appropriate time to unite and facilitate the transformation of production relations and shared prosperity.

6. Conclusions

By advancing socialism, we hope to achieve shared prosperity. Despite China's remarkable economic success, which has caused a worldwide miracle, the widening gap between the wealthy and the destitute has remained unchanged since the implementation of reform and liberalization policies. The widening gap between the affluent and impoverished has become even more pronounced, making it one of the most extreme countries globally with such a disparity. From a Chinese perspective, the objective nature of capital encryption in industrialization, the sole means of economic growth in China, is clear. This widening gap between the wealthy and impoverished is mainly due to the absence of economic and social development adjustment measures. Over the years, China has made remarkable advances in economic and social governance, providing invaluable historical knowledge and a solid basis for modernizing its national governance system and level, thus providing a powerful impetus for national progress. Amidst the revolutionary intelligence, the aspiration of shared success has opened up more paths to realization and new growth prospects.

In China's socialist distribution system, the primary method is based on work, with a variety of other methods complementing it. This model promotes shared prosperity and prevents the widening of the disparity between the wealthy and impoverished, as well as the emergence of extreme situations, by ensuring equitable distribution of intelligent wealth. To ensure equitable remuneration for frontline workers, an effective distribution system should be implemented. The government should take measures such as taxation, social security, transfer payments, and strengthening the third distribution of social welfare undertakings to adjust the distribution ratio between different groups, effectively prevent the abuse of intelligent productivity capital, reduce the widening gap between the rich and the poor, and prevent exploitation polarization. Simultaneously, the enrichment of production factors brought about by intelligent technology, the diversification of participation channels, the emergence of the sharing economy, the development of new industries, and the alteration of personal income distribution structures have resulted in an inevitable trend of sharing distribution modes both currently and in the future. Secondly, with the advancement of intelligent productivity and the substantial increase in social material wealth, artificial intelligence has supplanted the labor of many people. Social production is primarily conducted by intelligent machine systems, necessitating a limited number of personnel. Therefore, the production relationship must be adjusted accordingly, particularly the distribution relationship, which should be shifted from a distribution based on work to one based on intelligence. The advanced stage of socialism is characterized by a distribution system based on intelligence, which is largely determined by individual contributions and efforts. Simultaneously, it is still essential for society to enhance its distribution system through transfer payments. Furthermore, when a socialist society transitions to a communist society, the distribution system shifts from one based on wisdom to one based on need. Currently, the distribution system eliminates both natural and external constraints, and everyone's labor is essential for their free and holistic development.

The intelligent revolution offers a novel approach to self-regulation that facilitates the orderly production and socialization of the market economy. China has had a significant impact on development theory, with the implementation of the Reform and Opening Up policy, which has gradually created an economic and social trajectory. To ensure that the ideological dichotomy between socialism and capitalism, the government and the market, and the implementation of a social system that is in line with China's specific development conditions are eliminated, it is essential to take action. Despite the potential benefits of a market economy, the internal organizational structure of enterprises and the chaotic state of society remain impediments to its healthy development. Although traditional socialist countries have attempted to mitigate market volatility through government intervention, the results of these measures have been less than ideal, diminishing the

vitality of economic growth. The intelligent system brought about by the intelligent revolution, although under the control of private enterprises such as platform companies, financial companies, and technology companies, still seeks to maximize profits; however, this intelligent production and coordination system has become an essential factor in leading the organization and ordering of the local area of the enterprise. Organizational conditions of social production have a profound effect on socialization, creating an ideal ecosystem between the major players in the market and enhancing the ecological environment and social balance of the region. An effective way to address the shortcomings of the market economy is to assume a dual decisive role in a socialist market economy, with the government taking on its key decisive role while actively engaging in the market's decisive role. This "double socialization" adjustment, which combines the government's socialization adjustment with the individual's intelligence, is thus possible. In the future, the "market + government" model of economic and social development adjustment may be established, enabling production to progress in a healthy and orderly manner towards socialized production, thus achieving the goal of shared prosperity.

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