

A Three-dimensional Examination of Strengthening Institutional Confidence in the Course of Exploring and Promoting Chinese Path to Modernization

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Abstract: Strengthening institutional confidence extends through the entire course of the Chinese modernization push and represents the internal commitment to exploring and promoting Chinese modernization. Strengthen institutional confidence in the progress of exploring and promoting Chinese modernization. Tracing its origins, it represents the internal logic based on the theoretical apodictic, the process reality, and the logic ought to be. Based on its history, it emphasizes the practical path of promoting the basis and elaboration of Chinese modernization in the selection, establishment, adjustment, and reform of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. We need to analyze their experience indicates defending and consolidating the Party leadership, people-centeredness, and tenacity in reform and innovation to construct the leadership core of modernization and institutional exploration, to reach agreement on the values of modernization and institutional development, and to gain preliminary experience boosting the subject power of modernization through institutional reform. Based on this, looking ahead to the second century of struggle, boosting institutional confidence will provide a more solid institutional guarantee as well as a more active spiritual force for more comprehensive reform and Chinese modernization.

1. Introduction

The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee stated, "Chinese modernization is continuously promoted in the course of reform and opening up and will open up broad prospects in the course of reform and opening up." [1] The key reason why Chinese modernization has been successfully pushed and developed since the reform and opening up is that the Party has always adhered to "the system construction as the main line" [1] and has constantly "built the fundamental system, improved the basic system, and innovated the material system" [1] while strengthening confidence in the system and providing a more solid institutional guarantee for Chinese modernization. Thus, on the new journey of comprehensively building a powerful modern socialist country, deeply revealing the internal logic, practical dimension, and rudimentary experience of

strengthening institutional confidence in exploring and promoting Chinese modernization is crucial for deepening reform across the board and promoting steady and long-term development.

2. Exploring and Advancing the Internal Logic of Strengthening Institutional Confidence in the Course of Chinese Modernization

Over the previous century, strengthening institutional confidence has been a crucial key for the CPC to explore and promote Chinese modernization. The casting of this key is not a coincidence, but rather the theoretical apodictic of the movement of contradiction between productivity and production relations, the process reality of mutual coupling between belief traction and practice support, and the logical ought to be to integrate system creation and modernization exploration value.

2.1. Theoretical Apodictic: the Development and Improvement of Production Mode is the Internal Motivation of Strengthening Institutional Confidence

To explore and promote Chinese modernization, it is significant to strengthen institutional confidence. This promotes the continuous display of institutional characteristics, advantages, self-improvement capabilities, and governance effectiveness in the contradictory movement of productivity and production relations. Additionally, it helps to resolve the tension between modernization development and institutional reform. As a result, with productivity at its center, the development and improvement of the mode of production serve as the internal incentive for exploring and promoting the process of Chinese modernization.

Chinese modernization is socialist modernization with "Chinese wisdom" and "Chinese plan", and it is China's scientific socialism practice style. As a result, its exploration and promotion follow the fundamental law of socialist modernization. Marx and Engels' theoretical treatment of "modern" and "modern working class" in the Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital, and other works has a wealth of systematic thought for uncovering this law. In one aspect, Marx and Engels believed that productivity was the fundamental indicator to measure the development of modern society, pointing out that "what countries with more developed industries show to those with less developed industries is only the future scene of the latter" [2]. On the other hand, they criticized capitalist modernity with private ownership as the core and "single man" and "polarization", emphasizing that socialist modernization ought to promote human development from "the independence of people based on material dependence" to "free and comprehensive" and emphasizing that the future society is a union of free people. Thus it can be seen that the rapid transition of productivity, the transcendence of capitalist ownership relations, and the sublation of human "alienation" constitute a significant sign of exploration as well as promotion of Chinese modernization, indicating the comprehensive transcendence of capitalist modes of production. And to realize the rapid development of productivity, the ownership structure, system, and mechanism of production relations must always be changed to keep up with the times. Since "any change in the social system, every change in ownership relations, is produced with the old ownership relations that are no longer adapting to the inevitable result of the new productivity" [3]. For the sake of promoting the "free and overall development" of each person, institutions must regulate social and political relations, promote common prosperity, and empower citizens to be masters of their own country. Because "the existing institution is only the product of the communication between individuals so far" [4]. The fundamental and decisive role in this kind of communication is that "a certain individual who conducts production activities in a certain way of production has certain social and political relations" [5].

In general, the development of productivity, the subsequent institutional reform, and relationship

adjustment constitute the internal motivation of strengthening institutional confidence in the evolution of exploring and promoting Chinese modernization.

2.2. Process Reality: Complementing Each Other and the Unity of Goals are the Realistic Factors of Strengthening Institutional Confidence

In the evolution of exploring and promoting Chinese modernization, strengthening institutional confidence is not only the theoretical necessity of developing and perfecting the mode of production but also the process reality of mutual coupling of belief traction and support for practice.

In one sense, strengthening institutional confidence can give direction, faith support, and a more complete institutional guarantee for exploration and promotion of Chinese modernization. First and foremost, provide guidance. To strengthen institutional confidence, the first step is to reinforce confidence in the fundamental leadership structure and the socialist system shape. Furthermore, to believe that the CPC's centralized and unified leadership is the most fundamental guarantee for the implementation of Chinese modernization. It provides a crucial framework for researching and advancing Chinese modernization. Second, give faith support. Institutional confidence is strengthened by a firm belief in the great cause, allowing the Party and the people to remain active in the construction and growth of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This will provide the spiritual strength to overcome all challenges, the political bravery to remain steady, and a larger consensus on the topic of investigating and supporting Chinese modernization. Last but not least, to provide a better institutional guarantee. Strengthening institutional confidence involves promoting the integrity and creativity of the Chinese system and building an integrated, coordinated, efficient institutional system as society's major contradictions evolve. On the other hand, exploring and promoting Chinese modernization provides the institutional reform basis and realistic foundation for strengthening institutional confidence. First of all, it provides the basis for institutional reform. The exploration and promotion of Chinese modernization is accompanied by universal productivity growth and major changes in production relations and communication, which allows for system reform and improvement. Second, it provides a realistic basis. In the course of exploring and promoting Chinese modernization, great achievements in economic and social development, the establishment and improvement of Chinese systems, and personal experience of system effectiveness can all boost institutional confidence.

In general, building institutional confidence and promoting Chinese modernization simultaneously will make the country stronger. They are also an irreversible, realistic factor for achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2.3. Logic ought to be: the People's Character of the Underlying Logic is the Value Deposits of Strengthening Institutional Confidence

In the course of exploring and promoting Chinese modernization, strengthening institutional confidence is not only the result of objective laws and practical requirements but also the result of following the subject construction and the logic of value integration of system creation and modernization exploration.

On the one hand, the most obvious trait throughout the Chinese system is the people's-character. Firstly, as a rule system of production relations and social communication relations, the midpoint of the institution is "human nature". The generation and reform of the system ought to follow the people-oriented logic, and the Chinese system is just the concentrated embodiment of this logic. This system has realized the "for me" construction of the institution, beyond the capitalist system with "material logic" as the fundamental, and truly achieved "wherever a certain relationship exists, this relationship exists for me" [3]. Here, "for me" highlights the subjectivity and people's-character

of the system construction. Secondly, the Chinese system is the result of the people's comparative identification and selective construction. Whether the socialist system form or the institutional system are the result of the common choice, participation, and construction of the people. Ultimately, the Chinese system is measured by the satisfaction and unhappiness of the people. Marx said, "Once 'thought' leaves 'interest', it will surely make a fool of itself." [3] The Chinese system is aimed at safeguarding the interests of the people, which is determined by the nature of socialism and the purpose of the Party. On the other hand, Chinese modernization is the sole method to bring about the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and its most distinguishing trait is its emphasis on people-centeredness. The nine essential requirements of Chinese modernization indicate that people-orientedness is a core value of Chinese modernization.

In general, the "for me" nature, the construction of the subject, the people's nature of the system, as well as the people-oriented nature of the Chinese modernization, have become the value deposits of the synergistic promotion of the both.

3. The Practical Dimension of Strengthening Institutional Confidence in the Evolution of Exploring and Promoting Chinese Modernization

Since modern times, the failure of innumerable searches has forced the CPC to assume the task of investigating the path of Chinese modernization from its inception. In this process, strengthening institutional confidence runs through, and its practical dimension shows that in the selection, establishment, debugging, and reform of the Chinese system, the foundation of Chinese modernization is laid and refined.

3.1. The Period of New-democratic Revolution: Lay the Fundamental Social Conditions for Exploring the Modernization of Chinese Style in the Barriers of Breaking the Old System

Over the New Democratic Revolution, when the CPC was looking into how to modernize China, the country was humiliated, people were experiencing a hard time, and civilization was under attack. During this period, the fundamental contradictions were between imperialism and the Chinese country, feudalism and the masses. In this context, the problems of national salvation, democracy, and progress, which should have been addressed sequentially, erupted simultaneously. Mao Zedong, who was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party and had an objective assessment of the problems, said that they were necessary to "make the Chinese nation to a great turnaround... create the prerequisite for transforming from an agricultural country into an industrial country" [6]. Therefore, break the barriers of the old system and lay the basic social conditions for exploring Chinese modernization, which has become the theme of this historical period.

Under this theme, the practical orientation of strengthening institutional confidence is concentrated in three aspects. Firstly, faith cohesion was the foundation dimension in this period. Because of their firm belief in the socialist system and their unwavering enthusiasm for building a new China, the Chinese Communists were able to nirvana rebirth from the failure of the Great Revolution and the "Fifth Campaign against encirclement and suppression". Then they grew into the leaders of the Chinese revolution and the backbone of the Chinese people and led all the people in laying the foundation for Chinese modernization. Secondly, goal guidance was the key dimension in this period. During this period, the party's strengthening institutional confidence was demonstrated in the formulation and planning of the goals. From the national congress of the CPC for the first time to the second time, from overthrow the bourgeois regime, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the distinction between a maximum and a minimum program. Taking the road of socialist modernization to establish the commonwealth of free people has become the fundamental pursuit of China's modernization. Ultimately, institutional exploration was the core

direction in this period. During the Great Revolution, Mao Zedong proposed "build a country ruled by revolutionary people" [7], which was the goal of the Chinese revolution. During the agrarian revolutionary war, the Party linked the discovery of the revolutionary road with consideration of the national system. The Outline of the Constitution of the Soviet Republic of China included particular plans and preliminary attempts at democratic centralism and judicial systems. During the Yan'an period, the liberated areas used the innovative "three-three systems" regime, which granted regional ethnic autonomy. This gives a theoretical framework and practical expertise for institutional planning in China's modernization effort.

3.2. The Period of Socialist Revolution and Reconstruction: in the Establishment and Consolidation of the Basic Socialist System, Consolidate the Foundation of Chinese Modernization

During the socialist revolution and reconstruction, international imperialists were extremely hostile to the new China, war was still a threat, Kuomintang reactionaries tried to make a comeback, and industrial and agricultural production was in extreme decline. In this context, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, restoring the national economy, and completely accomplishing the task of new democracy have become significant goals at the beginning of the founding of the People's. During this time, Mao Zedong led the Chinese Communists to lay the foundation for a socialist system and used the Soviet "heavy industry" development model to realize transformation from industrialization to the "four modernizations" and create a two-step modernization strategy. Meanwhile, due to the complex domestic and international situations, the Party's exploration of Chinese modernization has experienced multiple setbacks, such as the "Great Leap Forward", "People's Commune". The cause of modernization has stalled for a time. On the whole, the founding of the People's, the establishment and consolidation of the basic socialist system, the establishment of a relatively complete industrial system, as well as the national economic system, have provided fundamental political premise, material basis, and valuable experience for opening up a new road of Chinese modernization. Therefore, in the establishment and consolidation of the basic socialist system, consolidating the foundation of Chinese modernization has become the theme of this historical period.

Under this theme, the practical orientation of strengthening institutional confidence is concentrated in three aspects. To begin with, promoting the completion of socialist transformation and the establishment of the basic socialist system was the most basic direction in this period. Since the founding of the people, from the Common Program to the first constitution of the new China, the Party and the people have strengthened institutional confidence, gradually built democratic centralism as the principle of socialist political institutions, and quickly realized the national economy and socialist transformation with the help of the political superstructure. This provides the fundamental political premise and institutional foundation for the exploration of Chinese modernization. Secondly, stimulating the vitality of the people to participate in the cause of modernization was the most critical direction in this period. During this period, to transform the new China's "poor" social appearance and fulfill the historical mission of "rich", the party and the country through agricultural cooperation, handicraft reorganization, and capitalist industrial and commercial public-private partnerships fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for socialist modernization and vitality. This provides favorable conditions for the consolidation of the material foundation for the exploration of Chinese modernization. Ultimately, the initial construction of a legal system with the constitution as the core was the core dimension in this period. During this period, on the one hand, the institutional principles of the people's democratic dictatorship were clearly fixed in the form of the Constitution. On the other hand, it also began large-scale legal

creation and initially established a legal system with the Constitution as the core. This has provided valuable experience for the CPC to ensure the Chinese modernization in the form of institutions.

3.3. The New Period of Reform and Opening Up: in the Establishment and Development of the Socialist System with Chinese Characteristics, a New Situation of Chinese Modernization is Opened

In the new period of reform and opening up, the establishment and promotion of the CPC on China's modernization road was based on the theory and practice of crushing the "Gang of Four" and correcting the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution". During this period, the Chinese Communists led by Deng Xiaoping broke free from the ideological shackles of "two whatevers", reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and established socialist modernization as the party's and state's top priority at the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Subsequently, in 1979, he explicitly proposed the need to "walk out a Chinese path of modernization"[8] at the party's theoretical work retreat. At this juncture, the historic proposition of Chinese modernization was officially released. Later, the strategies of "building socialism with Chinese characteristics," "well-off society," "three steps," and the judgment of "science and technology is the first productive force" were put forward sequentially, clarifying the fundamental direction, stage goals, development steps, and strategic priorities of Chinese modernization development. Since then, the Chinese Communists, represented by Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, have further promoted the development of Chinese modernization on this basis. Coincidentally, to adapt to rapid modernization, "correct reform of production relations and superstructure that are not compatible with the rapid development of productivity" [9], the Chinese system was established and improved during this time. Therefore, in the establishment and development of the Chinese system, the opening of the new situation of Chinese modernization has become the theme of this historical period.

Under this theme, the practical orientation of strengthening institutional confidence is concentrated in three aspects. To begin with, bringing order out of chaos and the clarification of thinking were the foundational directions in this period. The "Ten Years of Cultural Revolution" not only caused great chaos to people's political and economic lives, but it also caused people's doubts in the ideological field. At the beginning of this period, certain masses inside and outside the party questioned the future and destiny of the socialist system, as well as the legitimacy of following the CPC's leadership. Under such circumstances, Deng Xiaoping was constantly boosting institutional confidence, emphatically proclaiming "adherence to the Four Cardinal Principles" and formally putting forward the proposition of "building socialism with Chinese characteristics" at the Party's 12th National Congress later. This provides both the theoretical foundation and practical guidance for the establishment and promotion of Chinese modernization. Secondly, maintaining the reform and opening up to show the socialist system's supremacy was the key direction in this period. To strengthen institutional confidence, we must constantly demonstrate the socialist system's superiority and catch up to developed capitalist countries in economic, political, and organizational areas through reform and opening up. For the sake of achieving this goal, the CPC Central Committee prioritizes economic reform, through re-defining and altering the relationship between the government, the market, and society, gradually takes a solid step toward creating a prosperous society. This provides a solid material foundation for the establishment and promotion of Chinese modernization. Last but not least, creating and establishing the Chinese system was the core direction in this period. In one aspect, the CPC has always carried the Party's leadership, the people's self-rule, and the rule of law through the whole process of political reform. On the other hand, the CPC focuses on reforming the basic socialist economic system and its system while also

considering the development and construction of cultural management systems and social governance. In addition to that, it also constantly promotes the improvement and perfection of various systems and mechanisms. This provides a more perfect system guarantee and a more dynamic system and mechanism for the establishment and promotion of Chinese modernization.

3.4. A New Era of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics: Write a New Chapter of Chinese Modernization While Promoting Our Institutions More Mature and Finalized

In the new era, the CPC promotes and expands China's modernization road on the basis of extensive theoretical accumulation, a solid material foundation, and a relatively perfect institutional guarantee. On the one hand, with the development and vicissitude of the principal contradiction in society and the historic victory of comprehensive poverty alleviation, the centric assignment of the Party and country has progressed from the moderately prosperous society in all respects to build a great modern socialist country. On the other hand, with the accelerated evolution of the profound changes unseen in the world in a century, promoting the institutional system to become more mature and finalized has increasingly become the key point for the Party and the country to open a new bureau in the change. Therefore, in the evolution of promoting more mature and finalized institutions, creating a new chapter in Chinese modernization has emerged as the theme of this historical epoch.

Under this theme, the practical orientation of strengthening institutional confidence is concentrated in three aspects. To begin with, providing more active spiritual strength is the basic dimension in this period. With the development of the party and national construction, the CPC has an increasingly profound comprehension of the "three major laws". Taking system construction as a starting point and advocating for systematic, holistic, and coordinated reform has become an increasingly important aspect of the Party's governance in the new period. In this process, strengthening institutional confidence has become a vital spiritual pillar for the Party to grasp the historical initiative and seize the momentum to embark on a new journey of modernization. Secondly, promoting the in-depth development of reform and opening up is the key direction in this period. From the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee to the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, "improving and developing the Chinese system, promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity" was replaced by "continuing to improve and develop the Chinese system, promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity." [1] It is clear that in order to promote the in-depth development of reform and opening up in the new era, we must strengthen institutional confidence, empower reform with institutional norms, and modernize the governance capacity of the national governance system through institutional improvement, thereby providing a governance structure and mechanism with efficient operation and scientific decision-making for the promotion and expansion of Chinese modernization. Last but not least, the core direction in this period is to promote the formation of a system that is systemically complete, scientifically normative, and operational. The 18th National Congress of the CPC proposed the basic pursuit of "complete system, scientific standard, and effective operation" [10], while the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee placed a high value on comprehensively building a high-level socialist market economy and promoting a more perfect Chinese system. The CPC has guided the Chinese people in steadily erecting the Chinese system's "four beams and eight pillars". In this process, the CPC Central Committee has strengthened institutional confidence, taken "promoting social equity, improving people's well-being as its starting point and goal" [1], as well as constantly provided more perfect institutional guarantees and more dynamic systems for Chinese modernization in the course of systematic reform.

4. The Rudimentary Experience of Strengthening Institutional Confidence in the Evolution of Exploring and Promoting Chinese Modernization

Over the past hundred years, the CPC has consistently strengthened institutional confidence in the pursuit of exploring and developing Chinese modernization, capturing the historical initiative in modernization through the development and improvement of China's system. This has provided invaluable experience in thoroughly fostering the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese modernization. Specifically, these experiences mostly involve the three following points:

First and foremost, we must support and consolidate Party leadership, as well as develop a core of leadership for coordinated modernization and institutional exploration. To begin with, the coordinated promotion of modernization and institutional exploration is the most fundamental form of strengthening institutional confidence in the process of exploring and advancing Chinese modernization. In retrospect, the Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong regard the establishment of the new state system as the basic premise of the modernization construction. During the socialist revolution and construction, the establishment of the basic socialist system became a significant starting point for promoting China's modernization. From reform and opening up to a new period of socialist construction and then to a new era, the positive incentive role of promoting the development of Chinese modernization through institutional reform is more prominent, and the socialist Chinese system has become the fundamental guarantee for it. Thus, it is clear that modernization construction and institutional exploration follow a similar shadow and frequency resonance. Second, maintaining the CPC's leadership is critical to coordinating modernization and institutional exploration efforts. On the one hand, the CPC leads China's modernization effort. Since the CPC's inception, modernization has become an unwavering goal for Chinese Communists. The search of generations of Chinese Communists has opened a new chapter in Chinese modernization and built a completely new type of human civilization. On the other hand, the Chinese Communist Party supplies the Chinese system. Generations of Chinese Communists, anchored in the pursuit of ideas, absorbing people's wisdom, and evaluating ancient and modern civilizations, have continually recognized the integrity and creativity of China's system. As can be seen, the Party leadership serves as the link between modernization and institutional exploration, and it is critical to the coordinated promotion of both. Last but not least, the fortitude to embark on self-revolution and maintain the CPC's dominant position are intrinsic prerequisites for the coordinated promotion of modernization and institutional exploration. In its hundred years of struggle, the Party has found the "courage to make self-revolution", which is the "magic weapon" of forging itself and refining into steel. The CPC can constantly adapt to new situations and circumstances while also consolidating its leadership position by daring to turn the blade inward and consistently achieving the party's growth and transformation.

Second, we ought to adhere to a people-centered perspective and reach consensus on values for modernization and institutional development. A significant reason for the smooth progress of China's modernization construction and system development is the incorporation of people-centered purpose into China's modernization construction and system development, which effectively avoids the governance dilemma that has emerged in the evolution of western modernization systems. On the one hand, people-centeredness is a significant emblem of Chinese modernity, which serves as the value root of socialist modernization and outperforms the development of western modernization. "The essence of modernization is the modernization of people" [11], which is also the most significant comparative advantage of Chinese modernization. In the western modernization model, due to the capital system, people have alienation for object tools, the "economic" "rational" paradigm has become the western society "atomization" personal typical characteristics, "polarization" has increasingly become the norm in the field of society, and western modernization

increasingly shows torn social appearance and "abstract modern individual" "ridiculous". In contrast, in the process of raising the subject value and exploring common prosperity, Chinese modernization has created a society of mutual contact and shared destiny, with the people-centeredness becoming a key magic weapon for achieving value consensus. On the other hand, people-centeredness is the primary value guiding China's system construction. The primary goal of China's institutional construction is to encourage the acquisition of a system that ensures everyone's free and equal development. This means that China's system ought to at least be in line with the achievement of a magnificent life for the people, and both the Party and the people should seize the initiative of the historical march to communism in the establishment of a fair and just institutional order. The Chinese system is likewise a practical example of this order structure. The fundamental system, basic system, and significant system have effectively guaranteed the realization of the people's position as masters of the country, the formation of a fair and reasonable distribution mechanism, and the formation of a harmonious and orderly social atmosphere. Thereby, that maximizes the formation of social synergy and jointly promotes the steady and far-reaching development of Chinese modernization.

Third, adhere to reform and innovation, use institutional reform to stimulate the subject driving force of modernization. Strengthening institutional confidence is not based on self-satisfaction and restlessness but rather on understanding the pulse of the times and clarifying real demands. Thus, we should constantly support institutional reform and innovation. In terms of exploring and promoting Chinese modernization, promoting institutional reform and innovation entails adjusting production relations and superstructures through institutional reform in order to stimulate the subject power of modernization. In fact, stimulating the main driving force of modernization through institutional reform runs through the centenary course of China's modernization drive. In the new democratic revolution time, the CPC was striving for the establishment of a strong industrialized China in overthrowing the exploitation and oppression of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. In the revolution of blood and fire, this course of struggle achieved the complete resistance and break of the national exploitation and feudal exploitation under the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, liberated all the Chinese people from the state of "universal slavery", and laid the fundamental social conditions for opening the modernization drive. In the course of socialist transformation and reconstruction of the basic system, the CPC has adjusted the political superstructure, ownership structure, and production relations to encourage people to work actively to participate in the construction and accelerate industrialization in new China. During the new era of reform and opening up, the CPC is working to change the superstructure to better understand the government, the market, and social relationships. They also want to create a more democratic political environment and make sure that changes to the economy are well planned. This has stimulated the vitality of the construction of the people and promoted the rapid development of Chinese modernization. In the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the CPC has worked to make sure the production and political relationships that were set up during reform and opening up have been strengthened and made better. This is so that the people can fairly pursue a happy life and constantly promote and expand the Chinese modernization.

5. Conclusions

To summarize, strengthening institutional confidence is an absolute prerequisite for exploring and progressing Chinese modernization. Simultaneously strengthening institutional confidence is an essential component of establishing a great modern socialist country and is also an essential magic weapon for driving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation to life. In the future, the Party and people with a high level of institutional confidence will undoubtedly intervene more actively in the

course of human civilization's development. And they will continue to promote the maturity and stereotyping of the Chinese system on the basis of studying the excellent institutional civilizations of ancient and modern times, so as to provide a more solid institutional guarantee for the construction of a modern socialist country.

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