

## XI JINPING THOUGHT: A CRITICAL DISSECTION AND ANALYSES

### **Abstract**

*Leadership entails crafting out ideologies and formulating plans that would foster development and alleviate the problems of the society. President Xi Jinping has proffered a methodology on how to study historical phenomena and its inherent problems. His ideology was built on existing thoughts of two prominent Chinese leaders, Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. This study examines the thoughts and ideas of President Xi with the aim of exposing his blueprints for the economic planning and development of China. Data obtained through typical case sampling and content analysis was used for this study. Certain factors such as economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development were selected for this study. It adopts the theory of historical materialism to comprehend this study. It ascertains that a society's mode of production will determine its social, political and intellectual development. It argues that the political leadership of a country should engineer the socio-economic development of the citizenry by making full use of the productive forces of the economy. Thus, President Xi has highlighted 14 basic areas in which government should focus to expedite socio-economic development and progress of the nation. This work concludes that the interplay of the productive forces of the economy through the vision of the political leadership of the state can actually champion the required socio-economic development and advancement.*

**Keywords:** Economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development

## Introduction

Chinese leaders since 1949 have been concerned about the improvement, development, advancement of their nation state through the formulation and implementation of ideologies, visions and thoughts. This is a truism of the core characteristic of political leadership, they exist to steer economic development that would serve the core interests of the people. Developed nations of the world, at one time or the other have the same pattern of economic development and political leadership. Political actors create thoughts which are built on by successive governments through consistent efforts, practicality, modernization and formulation of policies. They have all acknowledged that the mode of production of the state needs to be channeled or harnessed towards the socio-economic development of the country. Leaders have employed scientific methods and approaches to propel reforms that would make the best use of these mode of production and expedite national progress. Chinese economic development, advancement and progress emanates from several ideologies or thoughts, some crucial and fundamental ones are Mao Zedong Thought (Máo Zédōng sīxiǎng), Deng Xiaoping Theory (Dèng Xiǎopíng Lǐlùn), Jiang Zemin theory of Three Represents (“Sān ge dàibiǎo” zhòngyào sīxiǎng), Hu Jintao’s theory of Scientific Outlook on Development (Kēxué Fāzhǎn Guān) and Xi Jinping Thought (Xí Jìnpíng xīn shídài Zhōngguó tèsè shèhuì zhǔyì sīxiǎng).

Mao Zedong, China’s foremost ruler advocated the term-seeking truth from facts, the mass line and independence. His thought is seen in a variety of Marxism-Leninism ideologies that Mao developed to enhance the socialist revolution in the agricultural and industrial areas of China (Lenman and Anderson, 2000). Deng Xiaoping’s Theory hinges on the thoughts of Mao but he seeks realistic ways to adapt them to the socio-economic conditions of China. He advocated the opening up of China, the implementation of the one country, two systems concept and pushed

for economic and political pragmatism through seeking truths and facts that Moa has earlier advocated (Deng, 1978).

Jiang Zemin proposed a socio-political guiding theory for Chinese leaders in which he clearly defined the role of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and advocated that the Party must represent and champion the requirements which are necessary for developing China's advanced productive forces. He also stressed that the party leadership must represent and propagate the advanced culture of China through national orientation. Lastly, he posited that the CCP must represent the fundamental interests of the Chinese people in all ramifications and decisions. These concepts according to Jiang symbolizes the three represents of the CCP (Jiang, 2012).

Hu Jintao's Scientific Outlook on development encapsulates a lot of principles such as scientific socialism, sustainable development, social welfare, humane society, democratic participation which all leads to a Socialist harmonious society. Hu argued for economic development to improve the citizenry's material and living conditions. He proposed that the party leadership should respect and protect the political, economic and cultural rights of the people while forging improvements in their life quality. Lastly, he advocated that the party leadership create a social environment where people can develop themselves equally while making use of their intelligence capabilities (Hu, 2012).

Xi Jinping's thought embraces all the thoughts and theories of his predecessors in carving out a thought for the Chinese people. He champions certain tenets such as the ideologies of Marx, Mao, Deng, Jiang and Hu. He proposed fourteen policies which sees the CCP at the helm of the state affairs in all areas of the institutions. The need for people-centric approach in ideologies, advocating reforms, advocating the use of scientific ideas for development, adopting socialism with

Chinese characteristics principle and strengthened the national security of China amongst others. Xi's thought encapsulates and continues to champion the ideologies of his predecessors while ensuring that these ideologies are adapted to Chinese conditions (Hou, 2017).

From the above, we can infer certain tenets, China has focused on economic planning since its inception. Secondly, all Chinese leaders have a socio-economic focus of development and advancement of the nation state. Thirdly, each Chinese leader has built on the existing ideologies of his predecessor and maintained the core ideology of the party. Fourthly, Chinese leaders have identified the role of science and technology in advancing the means of production of the country to serve the interests of the people. Fifthly, their ideologies and visions are carefully guided by economic and political pragmatism. Lastly, the supremacy of the party leadership exists at the center of all affairs to guide, direct and drive the socio-economic progress of the country.

This study examines Xi Jinping's Thought as it champions the socio-economic development and advancement of China. It shows that economic policies have to be consistent over the years and political leadership have to adhere to existing economic plans while making certain modification based on existing realities. It observes that Chinese leadership over the years have adapted people-centric ideologies in the carving out of their thoughts while adapting science, technology, facts and data while upholding the rule of law. Lastly, it observes that the CCP is in the middle of the development and advancement of the means of production in China. The objective of this study is to examine and explore the thoughts of Xi Jinping as it fosters economic development of China. In pursuing these goals, this study explores the economic plans, principles and ideologies of Xi.

## Literature Review

There have been several literatures and perceptions about Xi Jinping's Thought, this research would attempt to review and analyze them with the aim of drawing out the key ideologies behind Xi's thought and perception. Bader (2016) claims that the thoughts of Xi represents China's place in the international system, its economic, political and military strength with China's expectation of the international system accepting a transformed China. Holbing (2015) asserts that Xi's thought marks a new era from the four decades of reforms of opening up under Deng Xiaoping's leadership. It marks a pragmatic shift in governance, norms and regime legitimacy under all ramifications since the ushering in of the new leadership in 2012. Xi's thought is seen as a bold new vision with a strong leadership at the helm of affairs of the country by offering a self-assertive and decisive character who propagates his vision around the past, present and the future. Xi's thought centers on core concepts such as such as history, era, modernization, rejuvenation, innovation, path, struggle, sacrifice, challenge, crisis, risk, opportunity, target, expectation, hope, dream, and so on. Wang (2014) on the other hand argues that Xi's thought can be conceptualized within two centenaries often used as the Party framework of ideologies since 2007. First is the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 2021 and the founding of People's Republic of China (PRC) in 2049. These targets have been made to ensure that the country reaches a comprehensive construction of a moderately well-off society.

The CCP Central Committee (2013) exposes Xi's leadership traits in his thoughts. He claims to be the engineer, architect and the great helmsman who will no longer grope for stones to cross the river. He also mentions that he will steer China into deep and uncharted waters with a top-level design which would emphasize overall planning and strategic coordination of reforms in the economic, political, cultural and

environmental fields. He intends to adopt a holistic approach into his reforms of the Chinese nation. Xi has therefore appointed himself and the party as the motor of history, courageous innovator and the designer of the future.

Garrick and Bennett (2018) highlights Xi's thought as identifying the challenges for deepening reforms in the areas of creating a modern public finance system, a fiscal relationship between central and local governments with clearly delineated authority and responsibility, taxation reform, financial sector institutional reform and improved regulatory framework for monetary and macro-prudential policy. Xi advocated the use of the rule of law through the CCP leadership with economic structural reform at the center of deepening reform.

Rudolf (2021) explains Xi's plan on how to build the rule of law in China as stated in his thoughts. Xi mentioned that the Marxist-Legal concepts will remain fundamental visions for a coherent and genuine legal system in China. He aims to use the law as a political instrument to make the state more efficient and reduce the arbitrariness of how the law is applied for the majority of the population, among other things, with the help of advanced technology. The party rejects an independent judiciary and the principle of separation of powers but calls for the maintenance of a centralized and unified leadership of the CPC as the most fundamental guarantee of the rule of law in China. It also calls for prioritizing the interests of the people in establishing the rule of law and rule of virtue while taking account of the national circumstances.

Zhang (2020) posits that Xi's thought exposes the socialist thought with Chinese characteristics to navigate the innovative development of the party and the country. It's an ideology in which the party drives innovation, social development and promotion of China's modernization process. It embraces three concepts: leadership, intrinsic qualities and

practical basis. It professes that the CCP continue to adhere to the mass line and serve the people. It urges for top-level party design with strategic deployment of the party's construction to strictly govern the party to ensure comprehensiveness. It divulges that people-centric approach, self-criticism, self-revolution and youthful vitality be maintained at all times. Zhang also states that it exposes the intrinsic traits of Chinese leadership which entails increasing cultural self-confidence with an expectation to construct a new era of cultural construction. It affirms the continuous development and maintenance of the socialist ideology to ensure and guarantee the building of a well-off society in an all-round way. Lastly, Zhang argues that Xi's thought exemplifies the notion of combining theory with practice. He adopts innovative theoretical guidance that can usher in new developments.

Qian (2019) sees this theory-practice engagement emanating from revolution, construction to reform and new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. The political line of seeking truths from the facts demonstrates the use of the theory-practice relationship. Accordingly, Xi has pushed for practical experience to solve the actual situation, under the guidance of theory and by developing correct guidelines and methods to make specific implementation planning. Huang (2018) opines that Xi's practice of theory adopts the basic principles of Marxism but with scientific truths and Chinese realities. He sees Xi's era of socialism with Chinese characteristics as having scientific theoretical basis and a realistic foundation.

Xiang-chao (2018) offers a different insight into the discourse of Xi's thought and reaffirms that his thought is people-oriented while paying core cognizance to ecology civilization to ensure social development of economic construction and environmental protection. He asserts that Xi believes that protecting the environment and productivity are mutually reinforcing. Xi sees the utmost need to build an ecological civilization that

is related to the wellbeing of the people. Fan-yin (2017) agrees accordingly and suggests that Xi has put forward a relationship between ecological civilization construction and economic construction. He maintains that Xi has clearly offered a blueprint that ensures the coordination of ecology civilization from national governance and institutional levels. Thus, he creates a link between ecological civilization and the rule of law. Xuguang (2017) identifies that Xi's ecological civilization is wrapped around innovations, scientific and technological innovations. Xi has promoted using scientific means of finding the causes and lasting solutions to the current environmental problems that China faces. He had called for a scientific approach to guide environmental research to provide environmental protection industries, innovations and standards that would speed up the development of green consumption.

Gow (2017) ascertains that Xi's thought is a mechanism used to tighten party discipline. Xi calls for party cadres to practice self-cultivation, exercise self-discipline while being earnest in one's thinking, work and behavior. Xi has championed a massive institutionalized anti-corruption campaign that aims to reduce corruption and increase political unity through party study sessions and democratic life meetings that focus on the party ideology. Doyon and Godement (2017) opines that these meetings are essentially meant for self-criticism to ensure the unity and purity of the party and to eradicate the four bad work styles: formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance. Holbig (2017) perceives Xi's thought as a new target to develop China into a strong modern socialist country that is prosperous and strong, democratic, culturally advancing, harmonious and beautiful. Xi's thought is an ambitious agenda of China growing strong both domestically and internationally in the middle of the twenty-first century.

The above literature has examined the different works of scholars on their conceptualization of Xi Jinping thought. One fundamental observation is



that this thought represents key fundamental principles, concepts, plans, and blueprints on how to modernize and govern China while ensuring the interests of the people are fully secured. It acknowledges the role of the CCP leadership in championing economic reforms through the law, science and technology. It also sets out timelines for the actualization of their broad objectives and goals. Xi has identified that theories should be adopted to the core characteristics of the Chinese state and must be practical. He clearly doesn't isolate theory from practice. Xi's thought can be embedded in people-centered focus, science and technology oriented with strict party cadres' discipline and orientation.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theory of historical materialism was articulated by Karl Marx (1845) and he argues that the material conditions of a society's mode of production will determine the way the society is developed and organized. He claims that the social, political and intellectual life of the society is conditioned after the mode of production of the state. He further states that it's the social existence of men that determines their consciousness and not their consciousness that determines their existence. Marx asserts that human society has progressed over different stages of development, from hunting and gathering through pastoralism and cultivation to commercial societies. Marx posits that humans' survival rests on their production and reproduction of the material requirements of their everyday life. Marx further argued the importance of social relations to facilitate production and exchange, a term he coined as relations of production. Marx asserts the importance of the societal productive forces such as tools, instruments, technology, land, raw materials, human abilities and knowledge to accomplish production. Marx observes the importance and the role of a super structure of institutions that correspond with the character and the development of the economic base of any society. Institutions like political, law, customs, culture, etc. institutions all arise

from the economic foundation base.

Cohen (1983) also argues that a society's super-structure stabilizes or entrenches its economic structure, but that the economic base is the primary while the superstructure is the secondary. Marx also argues that each generation inherits the productive forces developed previously and in turn further develops them before passing them on to the next generation. This process builds a coherence which increasingly engages more of humanity in the development of productive forces and expansion of production and exchange. This theory further posits that history is made as a result of struggle between social classes rooted in the underlying economic base. Marx identified the main modes of production as primitive communism, slave society, feudalism, mercantilism and capitalism. He observed that in each of these social stages, people interacted with nature and production in different ways with the surplus from that production distributed differently as well.

This theory is applicable to this work because it aligns with Xi's thought that argues on the need to improve the mode of production of the state to facilitate social and economic development. It also stresses the use of the natural resources of the state to expedite production and reproduction. Furthermore, it stresses the relations between the economy and other institutions, especially the political institution. Xi's thought has argued that economic development must be engineered and cannot be separated from the role of the political institution, which entails ensuring that the modes of production serves the public interest of the people. Xi's aim to improve the societal mode of production is seen in his clarion call for reforms in the modes of production in China because he sees this as a core factor that would enable the development and the organization of the nation state. Marx argues that the society inherits the productive forces developed previously and further develops them, Xi's thought is not in isolation. It builds on the thoughts of Chairman Mao and Deng

Xiaoping who have all posited different thoughts on how the economic structure should be built and how the mode of production of the state should perform.

### **Methodology**

Data were collected from several sources and databases. Xi Jinping thought as depicted in its economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development were downloaded through the internet. Relevant information as related to the subject matter were selected through the typical case sampling method. Xi Jinping thought through its policies were downloaded from the internet, specifically on how they facilitate economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development. Hence, the data for this work were considered representative of how they expedite socio-economic progress and development through policies as engraved in the thoughts of Chinese leadership. The data used for this work were analyzed through content analysis that aims to reveal and expose the visions, ideologies and leadership characteristics of President Xi as embedded in his thoughts for China.

### **Discussion**

Xi Jinping thought began its exposition on the development of the nation state by adopting the guiding principle which was already in existence since the opening up era championed by Deng Xiaoping. He renewed the doctrine of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in which Xi urges party members to explore and master its inherent laws with great vigor, drive the development of the country and eventually lead the nation to a moderate prosperous society. Xi relied on the theories of his predecessors in carving out his own thought because he observed the Chairman Mao provided the core theoretical basis for the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, while Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao built on this core thought by advancing it with communist ideals,

explorations, aspirations, struggles and visions of the Chinese people (Jinping, 2017).

Likewise, Xi called for a fusion of path, theory and practice. Xi identified the importance of party cadres following the path to reach or attain the goal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, he implored on the adoption of Marxist-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, Jiang Zenmin Three Represents and Hu Jintao's Scientific Outlook on Development. All these theories, ideologies and philosophies have a central focus of ensuring economic development and progress of the nation state. Chinese leaders understand that the material conditions of the societal mode of production is crucial to the development of the state and its organization. As a result, all Chinese leaders have focused on developing the mode of production to engineer progress and development (Jinping, 2017).

Furthermore, Xi proposed the core importance of short and long term plans for the economy. Historical materialists have observed that human society progresses over different stages of development and as such Xi has implored that governance should facilitate short- and long-term planning to ensure all round economic development and progress. As China moves from one stage of development to another, Xi has urged for plans based on the economic growth of the country through the advancement of the productive forces of the nation (Lams, 2018).

Xi advocated the rule of law to ensure social fairness, justice and equity that would allow common prosperity to flourish. He urges for the rule of law to remove all forms of oppression, alienation of rights, conflicts, social unrests and instability of the social system. Xi proposed that the law should be used to ensure social harmony and progress of the Chinese state. Marx in his discourses of historical materialism opined that super structures of institutions like the law arise from the economic foundation

base and it stabilizes the society or entrenches the economic structure (Peters, 2017).

Historical materialists have revealed the importance of superstructures of certain institutions that can have a great effect on the economic productive forces of the nation. The role of the political institution in ensuring that the economic productive forces develop is of core importance to President Xi. He identified the role of the Chinese Party of China (CPC) as one of extreme importance in achieving a moderate prosperous society and modernization. Government should be at the center of all development plans and ideologies for China. They should champion innovation, reform and modernization. To achieve the strategic role of the party, he called for proper leadership and governance through party building, responsibility and the elimination of corrupt practices (McCahill, 2017).

Xi also emphasized the importance of moral education for the citizenry. He is of the opinion that moral education should be integrated into all aspects of ideological and moral education, cultural and knowledge education, and social practice education, which should run through all fields of basic education, vocational education, and higher education. School education should not only pass on knowledge, cultivate high-end talents who master modern information technology, but also aim to cultivate people with moral integrity. Besides meeting development needs of the young people, school education should also meet expectations of the society and the country. The core mission of teachers is to cultivate people by virtue. The quality of students includes scientific and cultural quality and ideological, political and moral quality. We should not only enhance students' scientific and cultural knowledge, but also strengthen students' ideological, political and moral education, and help students to establish a correct outlook on the world, life and values. The goal of education is to cultivate people by virtue, which is the essence and core idea of education. Ideological, political and moral education focuses on

training students how to behave and become talents, which is the most important factor for students' growth. If a student's thoughts and morals go wrong, even if he is well educated, he will do harm to the society (Jinping, 2013).

Xi's thought argues for the use of science and technology to drive economic development through innovative methods and approaches. Xi posits that scientific and technological innovation holds the key to development and as such uncompetitive areas of the economy needs to be reformed towards this process. He urged the scientific and technological approach towards the economic growth drivers of the country. We will promote all-dimensional, multi-tiered and wide-ranging changes in principles guiding development, institutional structures and business models so as to bring about a fundamental transformation of the forces driving development and create new impetus for it. Xi strives to make breakthroughs in major projects and priority areas conduct research on and resolve pressing scientific and technological issues holding back economic and industrial development. He hopes to speed up the commercialization of R&D achievements to meet the need of the shifting growth model, adjusting economic structure, building a modern industrial system, fostering strategic emerging industries and developing a modern service industry. He also aims to move industries and products up to the medium-high end of the value chain and create more innovation-driven growth areas with first-mover advantages that will lead development. Xi also aims to use science and technology to promote green development and to achieve better economic performance. He perceives the environment as key to productivity and to boost productivity, science and technology must be adapted (Jinping, 2016).

Lastly, Xi has made a clarion call for increased globalization by pursuing a win-win strategy and introducing a comprehensive, profound and diversified strategy of opening up. He has advocated economic

globalization and multilateral trading regimes. He intends to expand foreign investment, pilot and construct high-standard free trade zones, carry out market-based reforms, open up the domestic capital market and push for the internalization of the renminbi currency. He also agitated that the international community tap into the inherent benefits of the Belt and Road Initiatives as sponsored by China across the globe. He intends to launch major key projects and build economic corridors to facilitate trade across regions. Xi has also asserted that his aim is to improve the current international economic and trading system so that China and his global partners can achieve win-win cooperation and common development.

From the above, we have observed that key tenets of Xi Jinping thought is the drive towards economic prosperity, modernization and development while the party leadership holds the center together to ensure that the harmonious society is realizable. It has also exemplified the role of science and technology in all his reforms strategy, Xi sees science and technology as key factors that would engineer Chinese economic growth and improve the means of production. Xi has also proved to be a pragmatic leader who upholds the socialist ideals of the past leadership of the CCP. His ability to merge and combine Marxist-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, Jiang Zenmin Three Represents and Hu Jintao's Scientific Outlook on Development shows his dynamic form of leadership. Xi is a great planner and foresees the changes that would evolve in the nearest future, hence he has admonished short- and long-term plans to guide and prepare the nation for such.

## **Findings**

One key finding of this research work is that Chinese leaders understand that theories must be adapted to the existing situation of a particular environment. While they have adopted the Marxist-Leninist theory as the guiding ideology, they have adapted the theory to the Chinese

situation and context. This approach offers a realistic phenomenon into the practicality of theory. Socialism with Chinese Characteristics has ensured that China's development and trajectories are designed and formulated based on the local, market and political situation of China.

Secondly, Xi's thought has embraced all the thoughts, ideologies and visions of previous leadership. His thought is a crystallization of Chairman Mao's theory, Deng's ideology, Zhang's concepts and Hu's philosophy. This approach offers a continuous form of ideology in which Xi readapted himself to the changing narratives of China's present condition and vision. It also projects to the party cadres that Xi offers a collective form of ideology which has emanated from the socialist path as enshrined by the ideologies of the party.

Thirdly, Xi's thought not only offers a crystallization of theories, ideologies, concepts and philosophies, it urges for a practicality of these ideas to realize the central goal of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Xi has implored that his government would develop the productive forces of the state and champion economic development through reforms and opening-up policies which are in line with the present realities of the Chinese nation to ensure prosperity for the people.

Fourthly, Marx argued that the survival of human life is determined by their production of their material needs. Xi has observed that government needs to plan effectively and holistically to ensure the survival of the Chinese citizenry. Short- and long-term plans enables political leadership to identify their goals while giving them directions on the paths to follow. It also enables policy makers to be innovative and take strategic measures to deal with problems that might tend to reoccur in the future. The central aim is to ensure that it guarantees and secures the goals and objectives of the nation. It would guide policies and ensures that political leadership achieves the expectation of the people.



Fifthly, Xi understands the importance of the rule of law to ensure political and economic stability. He has pushed that the law be used to create a harmonious state that would ensure that the economic productive forces are utilized for the prosperity of the people. As people interact in the society and as it develops from one stage to another, there are bound to be changes and reactions from the people. Conflicts, misunderstanding, classes and groups of people would emerge in the economy. Xi has called that the rule of law must exist to provide a balanced society that would ensure coordinated development and promote social harmony.

Xi has revealed the role of the government CPC in the affairs of the state. To him, he has proposed that government should be in the center of all activities of the state. They should initiate reforms and developmental policies, facilitate modernization, organize, serve and educate the people. Xi has proposed that the leadership of the CPC serve the main function of governments assiduously. They should formulate, execute and implement people-oriented policies and coordinate the affairs of the state to ensure party goals are achieved.

Xi has also called for education, specifically moral education knowledge and practice among the citizens to ensure the cultivation of talents, moral integrity and build social character of the people. He strongly believes that moral education can guide the citizenry in acting rationally by identifying right and wrong. He also believes that it would assist them to acquire a set of values and systems that would guide their behavior. Xi's central aim is the building of a harmonious society that would be void of violence, jealousy, dishonesty while promoting honesty and human dignity amongst other values.

In addition, Xi identified the importance of science and technology in all his reform policies and opening up strategies. Science and technology offer an innovative approach that would engineer the means of

production effectively. It would offer political leadership new methods, techniques, approaches that would enable them achieve their goal of modernization and prosperity. Xi's approach of adopting science-based ideas for innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development offers China a rapid developmental path to modernization.

Lastly, it has been observed that Xi has called for increased globalization to achieve win-win outcomes of economic prosperity and progress. While observing that there are some fundamental shortcomings of globalization, it offers most countries a platform to increase their trade supplies and tap into the international global chain. It exposes nations to new methods of scientific and technological means of production, offers new paths of economic growth and generates revenues for the trade actors.

## **Conclusions**

This research work has explored and analyzed Xi Jinping thoughts with the aim of understanding how it fosters economic development of China. It has observed that there is an interplay of certain factors that have engineered the developmental path of China over the years. Political Ideologies, leadership, rule of law, science and technology with practicalities are vital elements that have propelled Chinese development, advancement and progress over the years. Since the inception of modern China, there has been a myriad of ideologies, thoughts, visions and philosophies promulgated by Chinese leadership. One key factor here is that all these ideologies are embedded in one another and its continuous adaptation of the core thoughts to the modern realities in China. Xi Jinping's thought encapsulates the core idea of leadership which entails serving the interests of the people wholeheartedly, carving out short- and long-term economic plans for the benefit of the societal development, ensuring equity under the law and eliminating all forms of injustice, oppression and suppression. Creating policies that are realistic and practical based

on core ideals of the government. It also entails the development of the citizenry by pushing for education, specifically moral education to ensure that people are exposed to moral values and vices. Chinese economy is science and technologically driven which ensures that the productive forces are being innovated to ensure high productivity and output. Xi has extolled the importance and use of science and technology in his thoughts and he has adapted it to revolutionize Chinese economy.

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