

Centennial Exploration of Anti-poverty in China

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Abstract: Poverty is a "stubborn disease" perplexing human society. Since its birth, the Communist Party of China has eliminated poverty in China as its goal and continued to adhere to it. Especially after it came to power in 1949, eliminating poverty has become mainline of the Communist Party of China's governance for more than 70 years. Especially since the 18th CPC National Congress, with the birth of the idea of targeted poverty alleviation, the Communist Party of China has led the people of the whole country to conquer China's last poverty fortress in one fell swoop. It will realize the all-around well-off society that the Chinese nation dreams of. This great achievement has important reference value for the anti-poverty cause of the international community.

Keyword: Poor, Anti poverty, China's Anti-poverty

In 2020, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people to complete the great feat of completely eradicating extreme poverty in a large country with a population of 1.4 billion for the first time in human history. China has been ending the "myth" of human struggle against poverty for thousands of years and creating a new era of human struggle against poverty. Today, looking back and Rethinking the 100-year great anti-poverty process led by the Communist Party of China is of great value to human anti-poverty cause in the 21st century and China's overall rural revitalization of industry.

1. Scientific Thought Guides Anti-Poverty.

"As long as theory persuades people, we can master the masses; as long as the theory is thorough, we can persuade people." A great cause needs the guidance of great ideas. Otherwise, it can only be the result of "blind people touching elephants." Since the Opium War, the Chinese nation has been trampled on the ground by the Western powers. These Western Powers had completed the Industrial Revolution for a century. Countless people with lofty ideals charged without me to explore the path of national rejuvenation and people's liberation from poverty. This process has experienced several failures, and the Chinese nation has paid a heavy price. In 1921, in the red boat on the South Lake of Jiaying, the Chinese nation found the scientific thought - Karl-Marxism, which guided itself out of the impasse.

The original intention of the red boat was to realize the Chinese nation's liberation from poverty and great rejuvenation under the guidance of Karl-Marxist scientific thought. This original heart is deeply rooted in China's national conditions and China's profound historical and cultural traditions. It is naturally linked with the Chinese people and has become the firm revolutionary and ruling belief of the Communist Party of China. The Communists who hold high the banner of scientific thought have historically undertaken the historical task of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In this process, countless Communists threw their heads, shed blood, sat through the bottom of prison, died, defended the scientific thought of saving the nation in danger with fresh lives, and practiced the dream of letting the people get rid of poverty. Thus, the consciousness of leading the working people out of poverty began to awaken and lit a great ideological lamp against poverty. This lamp lights up the road of hope of the broad masses of people at the bottom in hardship, thus igniting the magnificent anti-poverty passion of a great nation. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Karl-Marxist anti-poverty thought has been Sinicized into the thought of "targeted poverty alleviation." It is precisely under the guidance of poverty alleviation in this new era that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have overcome difficulties, overcome obstacles, and finally completely overcome poverty and won a great victory.

Karl-Marx's whole world outlook is not a doctrine but a method. It does not provide ready-made dogma but provides the starting point and method for further research. While adhering to Karl-Marxism,

the Communist Party of China has developed Karl-Marxism, forming Mao Zedong thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents, the scientific outlook on development Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with China's characteristics in the new era. Today, the anti-poverty thought formed in the 100-year anti-poverty process under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is becoming one of the important guiding ideologies of anti-poverty for all humankind and the public spiritual wealth of human society. Therefore, the anti-poverty thought of the Communist Party of China will become the guiding light for most developing countries to fight against poverty in the 21st century and shine on the people of developing countries to get rid of poverty and move towards prosperity.

2. The core Political force-the Communist party of China, Leads the Fight Against Poverty.

Poverty is the "stubborn disease" of all humankind. The history of human anti-poverty shows that it is impossible to cure this "social disease" without the leadership of the core political forces. Since World War II, the anti-poverty practice of developing countries shows that the anti-poverty without the leadership of core political forces is unsustainable, especially the anti-poverty with simple material investment. For example, the international community has invested trillions of dollars in poverty alleviation support on the African continent in the past few decades, but the poverty here has not decreased. At this level, poverty eradication is the greatest political goal of all humankind.

Since the birth of the Communist Party of China on the red boat, the original intention of the Communists is to lead the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, get out of poverty and move towards a well-off society. This great original intention is the political guarantee for the Chinese nation to overcome poverty and the core political leadership to lead the Chinese nation out of poverty. Therefore, under the strong leadership of the core political force of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese nation will completely overcome poverty in 2020 and realize the people's well-off dream for thousands of years. In this long epic history of fighting poverty, the Chinese Communists have always been at the forefront. Especially since the 18th National Congress, under the background that China has entered a new era of society, the political forces with the Communist Party of China as the core have gathered the forces of China's democratic parties and social organizations to launch a final charge against China's poverty. From the central government to local governments, from Zhongnanhai to remote villages, the cadre team of the new era under the leadership of the Communist Party is fighting on the front line in the fight against poverty, and some cadres fall on the front line in this fight against poverty. It is the existence of this core political leadership that can condense the scattered social forces into a majestic anti-poverty force. It also organizes the scattered villages unprecedentedly, integrates them into China's fast-moving train, and realizes the miracle that one person, one village, and one nation must not fall behind in the journey of China's modernization.

Looking back on China's great poverty Resistance War. It gives important enlightenment to the future development of China and the future development of all humankind: cultivating sustained and strong core political forces is the key to a nation and country's development and getting rid of poverty. The "super macro" factor of China's economic operation and development under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It is the existence of this powerful political force that has firmly maintained the internal logical consistency of China's economic and social development for more than 70 years. Looking back on the anti-poverty cases in developing countries since World War II, the anti-poverty behavior is intermittent due to the lack of political power to continuously play a leading role. Many behaviors fall short, and the effect of completing their work in one battle cannot be achieved. In many areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, there is even the problem of supporting poverty more and more, making an area in the trap of poverty for a long time. From the perspective of China's anti-poverty practice, these regions lack a core political force similar to the Communist Party of China, which adheres to the original intention and dares to make up its mind at the critical moment. In the process of development after World War II, although these regions obtained the independence of national sovereignty, without the leadership of sustainable core political forces, political forces of different factions

Took turns to control the state power, resulting in poor sustainability of national development policies. In the end, the order of development was disrupted due to the continuous transformation of political forces. The pattern of orderly anti-poverty has never been formed.

3. System Construction Supports Anti-Poverty.

Poverty is not only an economic problem, a cultural problem, but also an institutional problem. In the lack of an efficient scientific system, it is difficult for a country to make substantive progress in its anti-poverty cause. Because different systems choices directly affect the generation, growth, and distribution of a country's national wealth, this impact is an economic problem and a political system problem for social development. The original intention of the Communist Party of China is to establish socialist public ownership. Therefore, the Communist Party of China has locked its goal on the mainline of economic development. The next 28 years of revolutionary struggle revolved around the mainline of this system to realize the original intention.

After the founding of the new China, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people to choose the socialist system firmly. Through this system, we firmly grasped the bullnose of national wealth distribution. We also implemented the original intention of the red boat in every field of socialist public ownership construction, scientifically solved the problem of social equity evolution that has plagued China for thousands of years, and promoted the great liberation of China's productive forces. It has laid a solid foundation for China's socialist building. After the reform and opening up, the initial intention of the Chinese Communists evolved to the stage of establishing the socialist market economic system, which scientifically solved the efficiency problem of the operation of socialist public ownership. Since the 18th National Congress, with China's socialist construction entering a new era, the Communist Party of China has further improved China's socialist system in the practice of national construction - "socialism with the deep integration of promising government and effective market under the leadership of the party." Under the guidance of the new era thought, China has invented the anti-poverty system of "targeted poverty alleviation" through the Communists, which has completely brought the Chinese people out of the "trap" of poverty and towards an all-around well-off society. Therefore, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people to scientifically correct the distortion of national wealth distribution in the past development process through the construction of a socialist system. We have explored a socialist development path that coordinates fairness and efficiency, and under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we have overcome poverty in China.

It can be seen that the key to the success of China's anti-poverty cause lies in support of continuous system construction. Through the construction of the socialist system, China has comprehensively established the people's democratic system, effectively ensured that the people are the masters of the country, and realized the Chinese experience of development for the people and around the people. Adhering to the people's dominant position has fundamentally guaranteed that all state power belongs to the people and avoided China falling into the "trap of medium-sized countries." From this, we have built a well-off society in an all-around way, guaranteeing the people's right to survival, development, life, and health, and personal rights of citizens.

China's practice of "institutional anti-poverty" tells all humankind that a basic scientific anti-poverty principle is to build a national system suitable for China's national conditions. It is based on scientific analysis of China's national conditions, improves China's system through continuous practice, forms its development advantages and promotes its development. Instead of following the existing systems of some countries and comprehensively copying the systems of other countries to build their own country. The fundamental reason for the slow progress of anti-poverty in developing countries after World War II is that many developing countries over believe in the institutional teachings of "European and American teachers." They followed suit in the national system construction and development process and lost the initiative and development initiative. The Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people through the arduous exploration to build a national system that meets the interests of the greatest majority - the socialist public ownership system, through which we can ensure fairness and justice in development. Only in this way can a country's anti-poverty cause be effectively promoted. Because for a country's development, the system is the decisive factor, and the system problem is fundamental and overall. China has established the socialist system as a public norm that the whole country must abide by. It is important to build an institutional bridge between the individual interests and the group public interests; form a strong social resultant force, integrate highly dispersed individual interests into public interests and realize the integration of individual interests and public interests. This is the core of the practice of institutional poverty in China.

4. Education Construction is an Inexhaustible Driving Force for Anti-Poverty.

"Education is the foundation of a hundred-year plan; ten years of trees and a hundred years of people." After 1949, new China always grasped this main line of education and began to explore how to dig out the "poor roots" of the Chinese people from the level of education and culture. When new China was founded, illiteracy accounted for 80% of the country's 550 million people. The illiteracy rate in rural areas was more than 95%. The second census in 1964 showed that the illiteracy rate decreased from 80% to 52% among those residents over. More than 100 million people have taken off the hat of illiteracy. On January 1, 2001, the Chinese government announced that China had achieved the strategic goal of basically popularizing nine-year compulsory education and eliminating illiteracy among young and middle-aged people on schedule. By 2019, China's gross enrollment rate of higher education will exceed 50%, and China has entered the stage of popularization of higher education. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, through seven years of hard work, new China has achieved the popularization of higher education in a large developing country with a population of 1.4 billion, which is a miracle in the history of human education. In 2020, the consolidation rate of nine-year compulsory education will be 95.2%, and the popularization of compulsory education will reach the average level of high-income countries in the world. In 2020, the gross enrollment rate in senior high school education will reach 91.2%, exceeding the average level of upper-middle-income countries. The educational achievements of more than 70 years in New China have laid a solid intellectual foundation for China's complete elimination of poverty, which has also injected new momentum into China's sustained anti-poverty action.

From this, we can find that the great poverty alleviation practice through education in China shows a basic truth to all humankind: "if you want to enrich your mouth, you must enrich your brain first." The Chinese Communists who led the Chinese people to "two bags" were rich. The new oath system on that red boat was established in China that year until the general secretary Xi Jinping solemnly swore "precise poverty alleviation" in the eighteen-hole village representative Party Central Committee in Xiangxi. In this hundred-year course, poverty alleviation through education has been running through the party's poverty alleviation work, and "supporting wisdom" and "supporting ambition" are implemented in "poverty alleviation." China's experience in poverty alleviation through education for most developing countries is the basic project for the country to get rid of poverty. Only by continuously promoting its education can a country or region lay a solid human resources support for the local poverty alleviation. It helps cultivate a leading talent echelon for the local prosperity, and poverty alleviation through education is the basic poverty alleviation that uproots the root of poverty.

5. Strengthen National Medical and Health Care Projects and Consolidate the Quality Foundation of Anti-Poverty Human Resources

Having a healthy physique is one of the important conditions for people to get rid of poverty. Before the founding of new China, the endemic diseases that plagued Chinese people for a long time became important reasons for their extreme poverty. After the founding of new China in 1949, the Communist Party of China led the people of the whole country to fight a resistance war against local diseases. By the end of the last century, China eliminated plague, cholera, schistosomiasis, which were eliminated in 1958, and disappeared in the early 60s. On June 30, 2021, WHO passed the malaria elimination certification by the WHO. This great national health project has provided healthy human resources support for China to get rid of poverty. Over the past 70 years since the founding of the people's Republic of China, China has established and improved its local health system, the national public health expenditure has continued to grow, a wide coverage medical and health security system in line with national conditions has been fully established, the construction of public health facilities has been continuously strengthened, the control system of infectious diseases and endemic diseases has been sound and remarkable results have been achieved, and the nutrition and physical fitness of residents have been greatly improved, The level of maternal and child health has been greatly improved, the health emergency system has been basically completed, the emergency response capacity for public health emergencies has been comprehensively strengthened, the development pattern of national fitness has initially taken shape, the national health level has been significantly improved, and China's per capita life expectancy has doubled (Yang Weizhong. 2019). When new China was founded, the average expectation of Chinese residents was only about 35 years old. Still, it increased to 77.3 years old in 2019, ranking at the forefront of developing countries and close to the level of some developed countries. China has built the world's largest social security system, including medical care, subsistence allowances, and pension. In 2020, basic medical insurance will cover 1.36 billion people. By April

2021, 1009.61 million people had participated in basic old-age insurance in China.

It can be seen that the construction of the national public health security system is another supporting project for China to get rid of poverty in an all-around way. The reason why the Chinese government has been able to continue to build this public health project for more than 70 years stems from the original intention of the Communists. When the red boat rippled the South Lake, the Communists saw the poor and weak China and the miserable situation that the people at the bottom were plagued by diseases and could not get rid of poverty. Therefore, the Communists vowed to eliminate the people's diseases, Give the people a healthy body. Today's achievements in the construction of China's public health project stem from the original intention of the Communists and their determination to serve the people wholeheartedly. In particular, on behalf of all the Communists, general secretary Xi Jinping issued a declaration on precision poverty alleviation and poverty eradication in a remote mountain village. China's national public health and health project completed the territorial coverage and solved the problem of ensuring the health of all the people.

China's national health engineering construction experience in the past 70 years is of great significance and reference value to most developing countries in difficulties. The practice of China's medical care and anti-poverty under the leadership of the Communist Party of China shows that national health is one of the preconditions for it to get out of poverty. Implementing a good national public health care project can effectively improve the national physical quality, which is an important basis for people to get rid of poverty. In the process of continuous anti-poverty for more than 70 years, China has explored and issued various forms of public health support policies in different periods and gradually solved the problems of "poverty caused by illness" and "loss of development ability due to illness" in stages and levels. Especially since 2020, under the background of the global epidemic, the problem of "poverty caused by disease" has become unprecedented in developing countries lacking public medical projects. China's experience in the construction and management of public medical and health projects is of great value to most developing countries.

6. Sustained Infrastructure Investment Opens the Way for Anti-Poverty

"To be rich, build roads first" is a phrase familiar to most people in China's development process in the past few decades. Under the support of this concept, new China has worked hard to plan the national transportation industry in the development process of more than 70 years. By 2020, the national railway mileage will reach 146300 kilometers, including 38000 kilometers of high-speed railway. The double-track rate is 58.5%, and the electrification rate is 72.8%. The national railway network density is 152.3 km / 10000 square kilometers (China Railway Statistical Bulletin, 2020). The total highway mileage is 5.1981 million kilometers, including 161000 kilometers of expressways. The navigation mileage of inland waterways is 127700 kilometers. There are 2592 berths of 10000 tons or above in ports across the country; 241 civil aviation airports, 48000 kilometers of UHV transmission lines and 115000 kilometers of natural gas and crude oil transmission pipelines have been certified (China Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Transportation Industry, 2020). This great achievement in the construction of transportation infrastructure has been achieved in more than 70 years. However, the rise of modern transportation in China is marked by the purchase of the first steam engine ship by China Merchants in 1872, 65 years behind the West. In 1876, China built its first railway, imported its first car in 1902, built its first highway in 1906, and started China's aviation industry in 1929. By 1949, China had 21800 kilometers of railways, 80700 kilometers of highways, 73600 kilometers of inland waterways, and 161 berths at major coastal ports. Compared with the comprehensive transportation system formed in western countries in the same period, China's transportation is very backward. The overall appearance of transportation infrastructure and equipment is small, poor quality, low capacity, and partial layout. Compared with the vast land and large population, there are little modern transportation infrastructure and transportation equipment.

After founding the new China, the Chinese government has made a continuous investment in infrastructure construction, laying a solid foundation for China to get rid of poverty in an all-around way. After more than 70 years of continuous construction, China has achieved full coverage of high-speed transportation networks in remote areas from the great northwest to the great southwest. Especially in the great southwest, infrastructure construction under extremely complex geological conditions is an unprecedented challenge in the history of human infrastructure. China has completed this challenge. Those almost isolated regions are quickly guided into the modern system, realizing a great leap forward in development and finally eliminating poverty.

While carrying out unprecedented road construction projects, China began large-scale urbanization construction. By the end of 2020, China's seventh national census data showed that 901991162 people lived in cities and towns, accounting for 63.89%, and the floating population of China's population migration reached 376 million (China Bulletin of the Seventh National Census, 2020). In this unprecedented wave of urbanization in human history, hundreds of millions of people in China quickly entered cities and towns, completing the leap from an agricultural society to an industrial society. By implementing the urbanization project, this large-scale population migration based on civilization transformation has driven the rapid narrowing of the gap between urban and rural areas in China and provided strong infrastructure support for China's comprehensive poverty eradication.

China's infrastructure construction practice has important reference value for the anti-poverty of developing countries worldwide. That is, infrastructure construction is the foundation for the development of a country or region. Without systematic infrastructure construction, the development of a country or region will fall into a dilemma. However, basic engineering is a highly sustainable intergenerational relay race, which needs a stable political core force from relevant countries and regions to lead. Looking back on the last decisive battle against poverty under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, perfect infrastructure is a very important basic support for poverty alleviation. On the road to anti-poverty in the future, it is unavoidable for developing countries to explore an infrastructure construction model in line with their national conditions.

7. Ecological Environment Governance Builds a Natural Foundation for Anti-Poverty

In old China, the forest coverage rate was less than 9%, the mountains and rivers were broken, and the land was barren. After thousands of years of development, this ancient land has been exhausted. However, for more than 70 years after the founding of new China, eco-environmental governance has always been an important part of the Chinese people's war under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. In the course of this epic ecological marathon, the CPC led the people of the whole country to carry out a series of major ecological projects such as farmland water conservancy construction and vegetation greening the Mu Us desert at the border between Northern Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia is the fourth largest desert in China. After 70 years of treatment, the 42000 square kilometers desert has been comprehensively controlled, with more than 95% vegetation coverage. For the first time in human history, a large area of the desert has been erased from the earth. It is a miracle of human governance of the desert, which the Communist Party of China founded. In the early days of the founding of the people's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China led the people of the whole country to carry out large-scale ecological environment governance actions with extremely simple agricultural production tools. These continuous intergenerational relay governance actions built a good ecological foundation for China's national anti-poverty. Such continuous efforts put into practice that "green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains." It is the simplest ecological concept put forward by the Communist Party of China in its long-term practice, which has brought China into the stage of ecological civilization. Today, this concept is deeply rooted in the people's hearts, points out the direction of China's ecological governance and national development, and shows a new picture of green development that benefits the people, benefits the people, and serves the people.

With the support of the scientific ecological concept, deserts on China's land have become fertile fields, and resource-exhausting mining areas have become scenic spots. They earn money by relying on trees and leaves, "hometown of Moso Bamboo" Not selling bamboo and ecological products has become a new way of life for the Chinese people in the era of ecological civilization. Satellite images show that about 1 / 4 of the new green area globally from 2000 to 2017 came from China, with the highest contribution rate. China's great practice shows that green water and green mountains and Jinshan and Yinshan are not antagonistic but unified. The leadership force to realize the unity of the two is officially established Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has innovated the socialist development path: forming a green development mode and lifestyle, transforming ecological advantages into development advantages, planting evergreen trees into cash cows, and green rivers and mountains have become an inexhaustible source of wealth and a green bank that will always add value. Ecological civilization has become the value pursuit of China's transformation of the development model in the new era. The ecological environment governance action under the leadership of the Communist Party of China embodies the development concept of people first in nature.

China's concept of eco-environmental governance has important reference value for the majority of developing countries. It is: eco-environmental governance should go from "survival" to "ecology," from

"looking forward to food and clothing" to "looking forward to environmental protection" This road is universal for developing countries and has universal significance and value for developing China's ecological civilization. Xi Jinping pointed out, "environment is livelihood, green hills are beautiful, and blue sky is also happiness." A good ecological environment will become a new growth point for China's people in China.

8. The Continuous Advancement of Industrialization Provides a Solid Economic Foundation for Anti-Poverty

More than 20 years before the reform and opening up, China implemented the planned economy model to mobilize national resources to speed industrialization. It forms a relatively complete national industrial system and necessary infrastructure conditions and reverses China's long backward situation since modern times. It also created necessary human capital and material capital conditions for the growth miracle achieved in the later reform and opening up. At the beginning of the founding of the people's Republic of China, China's industrial sector was single, only mining industry, textile industry, and simple processing industry, and many industrial products depended on imports. After the founding of new China, the curtain of national industrialization was opened. From the 1950s to the 1970s, China initially established an independent and relatively complete industrial system, which laid a valuable foundation for industrial development. Since the reform and opening-up, China's industrial development has entered a take-off period. The industrial added value in 2012 was 38.2 times higher than that in 1978. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's industrial production capacity has increased day by day and has gradually moved towards the middle and high-end. From 2013 to 2018, China's high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing industry's added value increased by 11.7% and 9.5%, respectively. At present, China has become a country with all industrial categories in the United Nations Industrial Classification. The output of more than 200 kinds of industrial products ranks first globally, and the manufacturing industry's added value has ranked first in the world since 2010. In 2018, China's raw coal output was 3.68 billion tons, an increase of 114 times over 1949; The output of steel was 1.11 billion tons, an increase of 8503 times; The output of cement was 2.21 billion tons, an increase of 3344 times. The electronic information industry came into being and achieved rapid development. In 2018, mobile communication handset and microcomputer equipment output reached 1.8 billion and 310 million, respectively. As a result, China has become the world's largest industrial country. Industrial civilization has been deeply rooted in China. The Chinese nation has fully realized the transformation from agricultural civilization to industrial civilization. For the first time in human history, it has realized the industrialization case of a single population of 1 billion, which is the most solid and powerful economic foundation for China's anti-poverty.

The historical experience of China from a poor and backward agricultural country to the world's largest industrial country after more than 70 years of construction shows that the only way for underdeveloped countries to get rid of poverty is to transition from agricultural civilization to industrial civilization. It is important to promote their country out of the trap of poverty through the great practice of industrial civilization. Instead of rushing to find the way out of poverty through metaphysical models such as democratic elections. China entered the new era of socialism to actively promote the "one belt and one road" strategy. The construction of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a typical successful project in China's industrialization spillover. Only when most developing countries have completed national industrialization can they provide strong economic support for anti-poverty.

9. Conclusion

China is a large developing country with nearly one-fifth of the world's population. She is the only country in the world with the continuous evolution of civilization and a large socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party. China's great success and accumulated useful experience in anti-poverty will certainly have important enlightenment value for the continuous promotion of the anti-poverty cause of all humankind. Especially for developing countries, China's experience will be a new source of ideas to get rid of poverty.

First, there is no universal development model in the world. Eradicating poverty and promoting development can only proceed from our national conditions and reality. In addition to learning from the excellent civilization achievements of human society, China's anti-poverty cause is more about exploring an anti-poverty model matching China's national system. Its historical background, cultural

tradition, and social nature from China's national conditions is an anti-poverty road of seeking truth from facts, adapting to local conditions, classified guidance, and targeted poverty alleviation.

Second, the anti-poverty cause can only proceed from the actual needs of the people of all countries. China's anti-poverty practice shows that poverty is the product of specific historical conditions, and it will continue to improve with the development of human history. The development model is not the best, only better; When development is not completed, it is only in progress; Problems in development can only be solved through development. The development model is not an abstract concept but a concrete cause for protecting and realizing everyone's specific rights.

Third, socialist China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China has great institutional advantages in respecting and protecting civil rights. In China, the leadership of the Communist Party, the socialist system, and the respect and protection of civil rights are inseparable. Adhering to the unshakable leadership of the Communist Party of China ensures that China's socialist road advances in a scientific direction and adheres to the protection of civil rights with the people first. It is the basic experience for the continuous enrichment and development of China's civil rights cause.

Fourth, build a new model of human industrial civilization. From the perspective of the evolutionary history of human civilization, the Communist Party of China adheres to the basic principles of historical materialism and dialectical materialism, creates a new model of industrial civilization in human society, enriches the basic connotation of industrial civilization, improves the choice of all humankind to industrial civilization, and helps to form a new world industrial civilization based on the community of human destiny.

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