

The Embodiment of Marxist Fairness and Justice in Contemporary China

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Abstract: At present, justice is not only a theoretical issue, but also a realistic political issue. Social justice faces severe challenges at home and abroad. Within the framework of Marxist of fairness and justice, this article analyzes the practical significance and existing problems of Marxistof fairness and justice based on democracy, harmony, justice and tolerance. The article is also guided by dialectical materialism and historical materialism and tries to seek the Marxist fairness and justice embodied in contemporary China.

The Marxist fairness and justice has profound spiritual connotations. Marx and Engels believe that the future society is a society with highly developed productivity and basic principles of individual development. Marx and Engels's vision of the future society implies fairness and justice, which is a scientific criticism of the unfair and harsh reality of capitalist society. Throughout his life, Marx was committed to pursuing the complete liberation of all mankind and realizing the justice of human society in the true sense. In a nutshell, the idea of fairness and justice is an integral part of Marxism.

1. The Implementation of Marxist Fairness and Justice in China

Justice is not only a theoretical issue, but also a realistic political issue. Social justice faces severe challenges at home and abroad. Justice is an ethical category that measures the moral state of a group or a person. This concept has emerged and preliminarily formed in ancient Greece. Heraclitus used justice and injustice, good and evil not only in parallel, but also as a concept of paradox and mutual transformation. He believed that if there is no justice, people will not know the meaning of justice. The concept of justice and injustice is formed among men themselves and is objective in the universe. Plato used the virtue of justice to demonstrate his 'Utopia' and divided the free people in 'Utopia' into three parts: reason, will and lust, which reflects the four qualities of men: brave, intelligent, restrained and just morality.

From an economic perspective, to achieve social equity requires continuous development and improvement of China's socialist market economy. In the market economy, there are two means to regulate the economy: market rules and macroeconomic regulation. Because some products and services can not be provided by the market, and market rules have the disadvantages of hysteric quality, blindness and spontaneity, some products cannot be regulated by market rules alone, which requires the government's macro-control. In the operation of the modern market economy, government functions have been internalized. Government has become a very important subject and an indispensable component of the market economy. The good development of any market economy requires the supervision and regulation of the government. Government has become an important promoter of the smooth operation of the economy. Efficient macroeconomic regulation and control should also be based on the continuous improvement of the market economy system. This must rely on the establishment of maintenance mechanism to safeguard and achieve social equity under favorable social conditions.

2. The Current Lack of Fairness and Justice in China

2.1 Lack of Fairness and Justice in the Economic Field

The gap between the rich and the poor has widened. The existence of the gap between the rich and the poor is the inevitable result of the market economy. It is conducive to encouraging people to work harder and make themselves richer, while promoting economic growth. However, the gap between the rich and the poor has caused excessive accumulation of wealth which is detrimental to social stability and deviates from the aim of common prosperity. It may also exert negative influence on the healthy development of China's national economy, causing psychological handicap, damaged public awareness of fairness and justice, as well as social psychological imbalance and instability. It will even induce crimes, raise the unemployment rate, lead to frequent mass incidents, endanger people's lives and property, worsen public security, and even impede national security and unity.

2.2 The Lack of Fairness and Justice in the Political Arena

At present, the social and political status of vulnerable groups such as farmers and workers has gradually declined. Their participation in social affairs has been greatly reduced, and the channels for expressing their opinions are very limited. In the National People's Congress and the CPPCC, the number of workers and peasants is disproportionately small. At the same time, the status of union of workers is also decreasing, with restrained the function and limited right to speak. In many places it has become a dispensable folderol.

2.3 The Lack of Fairness and Justice in Social Security

In a sound society, the basic needs and living conditions should be guaranteed for all members, including the weak, the sick, the disabled, and other vulnerable groups. This is a measurement of social equity. However, due to China's national conditions, there are still some unfair phenomena and problems in the field of social security.

3. Suggestions and Measures to Improve the Construction of Fairness and Justice in China

3.1 Strengthening the Construction of Democracy and Legal System to Ensure the Principle of Fairness and Justice

Under the conditions of a market economy, to achieve fairness and justice entails democracy and the rule of law. This is a fundamental prerequisite. It is necessary to formulate systems, procedures, and regulations that can fully reflect the interests of people and ensure that rights are implemented by people, with full consideration of their feelings. Otherwise, the fundamental interests of people are nonsense. The ruling idea of the Communist Party of China is essentially the values and guiding ideology formed by the Communist Party of China in the long-term ruling. Serving the people wholeheartedly, building the party for the public, and governing for the people is the core of the ruling ideology of the Communist Party of China. It embodies the essence and purpose of the Communist Party of China, and also reflects its value orientation. With the continuous deepening and development socialist construction, the party's ruling philosophy has gradually improved.

3.2 The Inclination of Public Policy to establish as Good Platform

The formulation and implementation of public policies should be more inclined to favor the disadvantaged groups, to provide equal rights and opportunities for different social groups to enjoy economic and social development, and to offset all kinds of "accumulated inequalities" This cumulative inequality is a distorted, deformed inequality, which will exert negative impacts on personal development. Through the establishment of a unified, fair and efficient public finance system, more funds will be invested in public service areas such as education, health, culture, social security, ecological environment, public infrastructure, etc., to further optimize resource allocation, to regulate income distribution, to improve the life of vulnerable groups and to alleviate social conflicts.

3.3 Creating A Harmonious Social Environment

Social fairness and justice is more than value recognition. It needs to be manifested in the society through carrier. The carrier of social fairness and justice is mainly embodied in basic systems and rules, especially strategic decisions. The role of strategic decision-making itself is to maintain social, political and economic development. As long as a strategic decision involves rights, obligations, and interests, which are basic elements social fairness and justice, it is a strategic decision about fairness and justice. Often in the formation of a strategic decision, the national will and policy orientation will be reflected. As long as the government always adheres to the principle of justice based on the concepts of freedom, equality and social cooperation, it is expected to form a strategy based on public interest and to create a fair and just social environment. If profit maximization can be taken as the fundamental driving force of economic growth, then social fairness and justice is the fundamental driving force of social development. Therefore, social fairness and justice are the basic values of social development. It should be the starting point and the continuous principle for the party and government to make strategic decisions.

4. Conclusion:

At present, the inheritance and realization of Marxist fairness and justice entails a study of Marxist theory of fairness and justice and its principles applied in China, as well as a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the current situation of fairness and justice in China. The party's strategic decisions are the main content, together with the jointly deepening reform of economic and political system, the cultivation and development of civil society, the further promotion Marxist fairness and justice in China, and the maintenance of social fairness and justice.

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