

Value Confirmation of the Community of Shared Future for Mankind in World Fighting Coronavirus

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ABSTRACT

The novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic has been the heaviest price paid by the world in recent years. The division of international knowledge, each country fighting its own battle and the weak global governance system, all lead to a global public safety crisis, judging from the process and results of the global spread of the novel coronavirus pneumonia. The people's life safety and the common value of mankind are facing a major threat. Meanwhile, the Chinese government adheres to the idea of community of shared future for mankind, which demonstrates to the world a blueprint for the common destiny of human coexistence, sharing and common development, based on its super strong social mobilization and organization ability and remarkable outstanding fighting coronavirus achievements. Under the historical background of the in-depth development of contemporary globalization, no country can manage alone. The idea of community of shared future for mankind is just a brand-new concept that conforms to the call of the world, the trend of the times and the common values of all mankind. Its concept of right concepts of righteousness and benefit, of interest, of responsibility and of governance provides China's plan to solve the bottleneck of global development, provides scientific reference for building a good international order, and provides a new political civilization concept for human development.

Keywords: *community of shared future for mankind, world fighting coronavirus, concept of righteousness and benefit, concept of interest, concept of responsibility*

1. INTRODUCTION

There have been endless debates about universal values in the fields of philosophy and politics since modern times. In his book *On China*, Kissinger is outspoken about the statement that the United States "reshapes the face of the world" and "evolves" non-western value countries through the implementation of Western values, especially the statement that China is pushed forward to repeat the mistakes of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Thus, Western speech once occupied the high ground of the world public opinion. However, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the tradition of modesty since ancient times, China seldom exports the so-called values to the outside world, which also inhibits the related research in this field. But facts speak louder than words. In this campaign of global fighting COVID-19, Western values, based on productive material and private ownership, have been faced with major challenges. Xi Jinping's thought of human community with a shared future, which was put forward and practiced, restores justice to the world and sets up value recognition in all aspects of politics, economy and people's livelihood. Based on the analysis of the current situation and the trend of global fighting CIVID-19, this paper launched a discussion on the ideological value of human community with a

shared future from the perspectives of justice and benefit, interest, responsibility and governance, with the intention of providing a Chinese solution to solve the bottleneck of global development, providing a scientific reference for building a good international order, and providing a new concept of political civilization for human development.

2. RAISE OF THE VALUE OF THE COMMUNITY OF SHARED FUTURE FOR MANKIND IN WORLD FIGHTING CORONAVIRUS

The novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic outbreak began in 2020 and broke out and spread all over the world. As of October 31, 2020, 45.56 million confirmed cases and 1.189 million deaths have been recorded in more than 180 countries and regions in the world.

From the perspective of world fighting coronavirus situation, different countries and regions show four types of anti-epidemic, limited by social systems and political ideas. The first type is active anti epidemic type, such as Japan, Germany, South Korea, etc. Such countries are highly developed in their own economy and society, with high national quality and advanced national governance system. They can effectively control the epidemic situation only by their own effort. For example, Japan has the largest

number of ICU beds and ventilators per capita in the world, Germany is the largest country in the production of ECMO, and South Korea has a compulsory conscription system. Their economic strength and organizational mobilization stand out in common countries. The second type is the passive anti epidemic type, such as the United States, Brazil, India, Britain, etc. Facing the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, the government of this kind of country chooses the economy instead of the people and adopts a negative anti epidemic policy, expecting to automatically obtain group immunity. The anti-epidemic makes way for international political struggle and even becomes a tool for political struggle at home and abroad, thus the epidemic is steadily worsening. The third type is the type of hard independent support. Most countries in the world belong to this type, including Italy, Hungary, Spain, Denmark and other old European developed countries, as well as most developing countries such as South Africa, Central Asia, Central Europe, the Middle East and South America. In the context of the global spread of the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, a single small country is not strong enough to fight the epidemic alone because of its small economic size and weak national comprehensive strength. The fourth type is cooperative anti epidemic type, such as "one belt, one road" economic and trade cooperation countries like Pakistan, Serbia, Iran and Italy in the later period. Through the export of Chinese massive anti epidemic materials, medical personnel and technology, their epidemic situation has been effectively controlled.

There are many differences in the situation of fighting coronavirus in different countries. The reasons are as follows: First, ignorance and inaction. At the beginning of the outbreak, most countries did not have enough understanding of the epidemic situation. There was a lack of scientific understanding of the epidemiological characteristics of covid-19, and its infectivity and harmfulness were underestimated. Some politicians and people in some European and American countries left things to luck and looked on at others' trouble with indifference. They thought that it was not necessary to wear masks and that isolation was a violation of human rights. Even some countries took novel coronavirus pneumonia as only a big cold, exposing many problems such as lack of sensitivity, lack of supplies and wavering measures. Second, can do but not to do. After the Chinese government issued a stern warning to the world, the Western powers, led by the United States, had deliberately ignored the novel coronavirus epidemic, and constrained by political struggles at home and abroad, international trade wars and some dangerous and malicious attempts to curb China's normal development. At the beginning of the epidemic, when their country was fully equipped with the ability to fight and prevent the epidemic, they chose not to do so and missed a good opportunity only to let the epidemic spread rapidly at home and abroad. Third, incapable of doing anything. Novel coronavirus pneumonia is highly infectious and highly lethal, resulting in the rapid spread of the epidemic and great difficulty in treatment. In some countries with small economic size and weak comprehensive national strength, their national health care

system was directly broken down by the novel coronavirus epidemic, which made the national level helpless. Fourth, promising cooperation. Some other countries, identifying their own limitations, firmly chose to stand with China, step in step, cooperated in the fight against the epidemic, and took China's successful and mature strategies and means to quickly control the domestic epidemic.

Novel coronavirus epidemic, regardless of national boundaries and ethnic groups, is the common enemy of mankind. In the face of this global problem, relying on traditional unilateral or multilateral international cooperation concept is not enough to deal with the epidemic. Mankind must face challenges and threats as a community, and the international community must also work together in the same boat, keep watch and help each other, and achieve win-win cooperation. This is the core of the idea of a community of shared future for mankind.

3. DISCUSSION OF THE VALUE OF THE COMMUNITY OF SHARED FUTURE FOR MANKIND IN WORLD FIGHTING CORONAVIRUS

3.1. The Community of Shared Future for Mankind in World Fighting Coronavirus can Form Common Concept of Righteousness and Benefit

In the Analects of Confucius Xian Wen, "gentlemen are compared to righteousness, while villains are compared to benefits", put forward the distinction between righteousness and benefit. Mencius said "why is it necessary to say benefit?", and also said that "benevolence is the way of mind; righteousness is the way of man". He decided that righteousness is higher than benefit. General secretary Xi Jinping stressed the importance of "adhering to the correct concept of righteousness and benefit, achieving balance between righteousness and benefit", scrupulously abide by the principle of mutual benefit and win-win, and achieve a win-win situation. We should even attach importance to righteousness and despise interest and sacrifice interest for righteousness. We must not seek benefit only and haggle over each other. The embodiment of China's traditional concept of righteousness and benefit in modern society is the idea of community of shared future for mankind put forward by general secretary Xi Jinping.

As the first country to have a large-scale outbreak of novel coronavirus epidemic, the Chinese government, on the one hand, seeks righteousness first and has taken the lead in cutting off the spread of the coronavirus through the most stringent prevention and control measures, such as "closing the city", community prevention and control, centralized isolation, tracking close contacts, etc., and achieved phased results. On the other hand, it benefits other countries and benefits the world, actively shares fighting epidemic

experience with the whole world, and mobilizes medical personnel and materials to assist other countries, which has made an extremely important contribution to the world fighting covid-19.

In the process of fighting coronavirus epidemic, Xi Jinping repeatedly stressed the important concept of community of shared future for mankind in international exchanges, and gradually aroused a stealthy value consensus around the globe, that is, both righteousness and benefit should be taken into account to seek common development. With the extension of the front line of fighting epidemic, international organizations, state and non-state actors have gradually drawn closer. WHO and multilateral fighting epidemic cooperation, G7 and G20 cooperation with major countries, regional fighting epidemic cooperation and bilateral fighting epidemic cooperation have gradually taken shape. Narrow national egoism, hegemonism, zero sum game and the "either or" way of thinking cannot solve global problems. Reshaping the concept of righteousness and benefit is becoming the cornerstone of promoting the virtuous circle of international relations.

3.2. The Community of Shared Future for Mankind in World Fighting Coronavirus can form Common Concept of Interest

Limited by the differences in history and culture and political and economic systems, the concept of interest of today's human society are mainly divided into capitalist interest concept and socialist interest concept. Just like the difference between the economics of the two kinds, the former emphasizes the ownership of individual interests, while the latter emphasizes the collective common interests. Marx believed that "the pursuit of interests is the basic motivation of all human social activities", "interest is essentially a social relationship", "the continuous resolution of interest contradictions is the direct power to promote the development of human society", and "the supremacy of people's interests is the fundamental principle of Marxist concept of interests"[1]. Xi Jinping stressed that "every country should pull together in times of trouble and pursue common interests in the face of complex world situations, and strive to enhance the common interests of all peoples"[2]. It is to further expand and deepen the concept of socialist interests from the national level to the level of all mankind.

The novel coronavirus epidemic has largely smoothed the differences between countries or races, and brought profound impact and opportunity for change to the "American priority" interest pattern in the world today, resulting in the failure of the international order dominated by western developed countries after World War II. The United Kingdom and other countries following the United States' fighting epidemic strategy are all caught in a huge whirlpool of the epidemic, and are directly broken down by the domestic epidemic situation and imported cases. They even have to abandon treatment and adopt passive group immunization strategy. In fact, the governments are

unable to do anything and gave up its basic national responsibility to its own citizens and the international community.

Speaking on the phone with German Chancellor Merkel, Xi Jinping pointed out that "virus comes beyond national boundaries and is a common challenge facing by all mankind". It pointedly points out the fact that mankind must establish a higher dimension of concept of interest and abandon the small profits and seek the great gains in order to fighting the epidemic together. On the one hand, the whole world has formed an inseparable whole of interests. International resources flow and allocation have been accelerated, and interests and risks in various fields have been deeply interwoven. Honor one and you honor them all. Injure one and you injure them all. The pattern of world interests is developing from the situation of winner take all and zero sum game in the past to the situation of interdependence, mutual benefit and win-win. On the other hand, the global common interests must adhere to mutual assistance and cooperation, break the predatory mode of interest distribution in the past, advocate the consciousness of a community of shared future for mankind, "taking into account the reasonable concerns of other countries in the pursuit of one's own interests and promoting the common development of all countries in the pursuit of one's own development", and construct a long-term win-win mechanism of international interests based on the community of shared future for mankind.

3.3. The Community of Shared Future for Mankind in World Fighting Coronavirus can form Common Concept of Responsibility

In the "global village", facing global problems, every country is not only the holders of rights, but also the bearers of responsibilities. The coronavirus epidemic is a big test. In this test, China has been highly concerned by the international community, showing the image of a responsible power. However, the world fighting coronavirus can not only rely on China to shoulder the responsibility, but also requires all countries in the world to uphold the common concept of responsibility and jointly fight coronavirus, so as to achieve the final victory of the whole world.

First, every country has the duty to fight coronavirus. Viruses have no national boundaries. Global p such as hegemonism, terrorism, environmental pollution, the gap between the rich and the poor, climate warming and others are threatening the peaceful development of mankind. Mankind is facing urgent challenges. No country can seek its own security and development in total disregard of the global reality. The prominent feature of global problems is the globality and integrity, which determines that any country cannot defend independently and needs to shoulder the international responsibility together. But joint responsibility is not the same responsibility or different responsibility. It emphasizes that countries, no matter big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, degree of

development, social system and other differences, share common responsibilities in safeguarding, resisting and solving global problems. This means that each country should bear the responsibility of fighting domestic coronavirus first, and at the same time, it should be responsible for the international community and other countries.

Second, every country should use advantages to get achievements. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly indicated China's attitude: "China adheres to the concept of the community of shared future for mankind. We are responsible for the safety and health of our people and also for the global public health. We are willing to make more contributions to prevent the spread of the coronavirus in the world". China has vigorously curbed the spread of the epidemic and gradually restored production and living order. It has given full play to the advantages of domestic industrial manufacturing and organizational systems and exported anti epidemic materials regardless of costs and profits, which effectively avoided the break of global supply chain and the drastic fluctuation of market. It has played an extremely important role in maintaining world fighting coronavirus and economic stability during this period. At the same time, some developed countries have reached a consensus, actively played their own advantages in pharmaceutical R & D, devoted their efforts in researching and developing anti epidemic vaccines and drugs, and promoted them to the whole world in line with the concept of seeking the well-being of all mankind.

Third, every country has the bottom line responsibility. As a community of shared future, great powers have the responsibility of their own and other countries should also have their own basic responsibilities and obligations. Objectively speaking, most of the developing countries in the world are unable to deal with their own coronavirus epidemic by themselves, and they still need the assistance of the international community in preventing and fighting epidemic. But even so, these countries should still fulfil the basic responsibility of preventing and fighting coronavirus, rather than leave them to the international community. For example, as of 10:00 on October 31, the cumulative number of confirmed cases in India has exceeded 8.09 million, ranking second in the world and the first in Asia. Sweden's mortality rate of novel coronavirus pneumonia is one of the world's highest. While the novel coronavirus pneumonia is raging in domestic, such countries still adhere to the basic obligations of national preventing and fighting epidemic, take the long-term extreme strategy of sealing off the country, prevent the export of domestic epidemic, and adhere to the bottom line responsibility of international preventing and fighting epidemic. Thailand cut off its pillar industry of tourism and forbid foreigners to enter the country. North Korea quickly entered a state of war, with "super special" prevention and control measures and "national survival" situation to prevent epidemic, and became a zero infection country. It also made positive contributions to world preventing and fighting epidemic.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF THE VALUE OF THE COMMUNITY OF SHARED FUTURE FOR MANKIND IN WORLD FIGHTING CORONAVIRUS

In the world fighting the novel coronavirus, the idea of community of shared future for mankind shows the value pursuit of community beyond national boundaries and race, and has the value foundation of establishing the common concept of righteousness and benefit, interest and responsibility of all mankind, which makes the construction of common governance system of human beings feasible.

4.1. Mutual consultation

The view of "mutual consultation" reflects that the most important thing to achieve global governance is mutual respect and equal consultation among sovereign states. Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has a high sense of wholeness, responsibility, and the value orientation of being loyal to the overall interests of the nation, as well as the fine tradition of harmonious coexistence, friendly treatment with each other, going through the national calamity the difficulties together. In the new era, the Chinese government has proposed "a new road of bilateral relationship of mutual respect and equal consultation, resolutely abandoning the Cold War mentality and power politics and choosing dialogue over confrontation, partnership over alignment." This view is in opposition to the old ideas of international communication, such as zero sums, confrontation and power mentality. In the concept of national governance, the West advocates the law of the jungle, the survival of the fittest, which makes it difficult to surpass populism in the performance of international relations, and often fails to cope with the challenges of global problems. Therefore, it can be said that China has laid the foundation for world peace and development by adhering to the concept of "mutual consultation", and has provided China's plan for promoting the construction of a new type of international relations and an opportunity for building a new round of international political civilization.

4.2. Co-construction

"Co-construction" mode means that all countries participate in and cooperate with each other, share development opportunities and expand common interests, so as to form a community of mutual benefit and win-win results. At present, the pattern of "only super power and multi-great power" in the world is undergoing complex and profound changes. The essence of the old mode of international cooperation is the "policy follower" that the countries in the world determine the distribution of rights and interests according to the relationship with the superpowers. It's out of date. With the emergence of international cooperation organizations in the new era, the

international community is advocating a new "co-construction" mode to replace the old backward international cooperation mode. China's "one belt, one road" construction is a China plan to promote global common development. It is not a solo of China, but a concerto of efforts of the relevant countries. It is a co-construction to realize complementary advantages and pursue mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. This kind of economic democracy aims to safeguard the global free trade system, develop an open world economy, promote the orderly and free flow of global economic factors, improve the efficiency of resource allocation and benefit the people of all countries in the world. The participation and cooperation of all countries is the only way to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results, and is the necessary condition for building a community of shared future for mankind.

4.3. Sharing

"Sharing" means equal development and common sharing among all countries. China has always advocated "teaching people to fish", which not only advocates sharing the fruits of development, but also advocates equal access to development opportunities. The development of economical society lies in its endogenous power and vitality. The concept of "sharing" advocated by general secretary Xi Jinping has broken the shackles of the zero sum game of the mainstream western market economy, creating the concept of sharing development opportunities from the perspective of historical development while planning the present welfare for all mankind. In terms of economic development, "Sharing" means that all countries in the world actively seek the common divisor of maximum interests and the joint point of economic cooperation, so as to realize mutual benefit and win-win situation; In terms of cultural development, "Sharing" means promoting the exchange and mutual learning of world civilizations, promoting the common prosperity and development of cultures of all countries, and realizing the harmony and inclusiveness of all civilizations. In terms of global governance, especially in the world fighting the novel coronavirus, it is to promote the further maturity of world political cooperation and help countries in the world to conclude a global governance system that does not take economic purposes as the primary consideration, but really takes the well-being of all the mankind as the main consideration.

5. CONCLUSION

Today's global governance system was born out of the establishment of the Bretton Woods system and the United Nations after World War II. It is still unable to get rid of the institutional shackles of a few developed countries led by the United States. This is the non-neutrality of global governance system, the hierarchy of global governance

subjects and the zero sum mentality of geo competition. The current situation of global governance has been unable to fundamentally meet the needs of common development of mankind and common governance of global issues. The global epidemic management of covid-19 was deeply affected by the tyranny, recessive division and confrontation mentality, which led to the failure of fighting coronavirus. Therefore, the Chinese government actively participates in the thinking and practice of global governance., General secretary Xi Jinping put forward in his report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "China holds the view of global governance on sharing and co-construction, advocates democracy in international relations, and insists that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal." Focusing on such major issues as what kind of global governance the world needs, for whom, and how to promote the reform and construction of global governance, he put forward a series of China's propositions and China's plans, which set an excellent example for constructing a community of shared future for mankind.

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