Study on the Realization Path of Common Prosperity of People's Spiritual Life Based on the Perspective of Materialistic View of History and the Perspective of Scientific Socialism

Lu Ren

School of Marxism, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, Sichuan, China

Yuelong Su

College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, Hubei, China

Wang Chenggong[*]

School of Marxism, Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing 100081, China
13461890518@163.com

Abstract: This article is rooted in the profound foundations of historical materialism and scientific socialism, delving deeply into the essence and core of these two theoretical systems. Its aim is to chart a clear and feasible path towards the grand blueprint of common prosperity in the spiritual life of the Chinese people in the new era. Through an in-depth excavation and precise elaboration of the theoretical cores, we have clarified the crucial roles these theories play in guiding and promoting the common prosperity of the people's spiritual life, serving as brilliant beacons illuminating our way forward. Based on an accurate grasp of the current status of common prosperity in the spiritual life of the Chinese people, this article candidly reveals the existing bottlenecks and challenges. Through meticulous and layered analysis, it uncovers the key factors constraining the universal flourishing of the people's spiritual life. The revelation of these factors not only provides us with a clear picture of the problems but also lays a solid foundation for subsequent strategy formulation and implementation. In response to the aforementioned issues and challenges, this article creatively proposes a comprehensive and systematic strategy system aimed at enhancing the people's spiritual life through multifaceted efforts. This strategy system encompasses the optimization and improvement of the institutional level to ensure that the socialist system can better serve the people's spiritual life needs; the strengthening of ideological guidance through promoting socialist core values to unite people's hearts and pool their strengths; the stimulation of cultural innovation to encourage the diversification and high-quality development of cultural creation and dissemination; the deepening of educational reform to cultivate innovative and practical talents for the new era; the purification of cyberspace to create a clear and healthy online environment, safeguarding the people's spiritual home from pollution; the enhancement of mental health service systems to address the people's mental

health needs and provide timely and effective psychological support and intervention; and the active participation of social organizations to leverage their unique roles in serving society and promoting common prosperity in the spiritual life. Finally, based on the above analysis and strategy construction, this article puts forward a series of targeted and forward-looking policy suggestions from the dual perspectives of historical materialism and scientific socialism. At the same time, we are filled with confidence and anticipation for the bright future of common prosperity in the spiritual life of the Chinese people, believing that with the concerted efforts of all the people, this goal will surely be achieved soon. This research not only provides solid theoretical support and practical guidance for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics but also contributes wisdom and strength to promoting common prosperity in the people's spiritual life and fostering the vigorous development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: Materialistic View of History; Scientific Socialism; People's Spiritual Life; Common Wealth; Realization Path

1. INTRODUCTION

At present, the development of the people's spiritual life lags behind that of the material aspect, which has become a crucial factor hindering the smooth achievement of our grand goal of comprehensively building a moderately prosperous society. Meanwhile, historical materialism, as the cornerstone of Marxist philosophy, profoundly reveals the way in which material living conditions shape and drive the overall progress and development of human society (Wu, 2023). The theory of scientific socialism advocates the realization of social fairness and justice through the socialist system, and provides the people with the guarantee of material and spiritual life. China's socialist cause has achieved remarkable results and created good material living conditions for the people. However, insufficient attention has been paid to the issue of common prosperity in people's spiritual life, leading to significant disparities and deficiencies in the spiritual and cultural needs of some individuals (Liu, 2023).

This study focuses on the issue of promoting common prosperity in people's spiritual life, and will flexibly employ various research methods such as literature review, cross-case comparison, and empirical investigation to deeply explore the profound meaning, current situation, challenges, and implementation paths of common prosperity in spiritual life. Through this systematic exploration, the study aims to distill targeted policy insights and recommendations, providing solid theoretical support and reference for the continuous progress of socialism with Chinese

characteristics in the new era.

2. THEORETICAL CONNOTATION OF THE COMMON WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL LIFE IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF MATERIALISTIC VIEW OF HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

2.1 The basic principles of the materialist concept of history and its guiding significance

The materialist conception of history is a basic component of Marxism, which holds that the material mode of production is the decisive force for social development and that social existence determines social consciousness. This principle emphasizes the importance of the material and economic bases of social development, while also pointing out the counteracting role of the superstructure, including the ideological fields such as law, politics, religion, and philosophy, in social development (Duan, 2022). First and foremost, we must attach great importance to advancing material productivity and strive to continuously improve social production efficiency, thereby laying a more solid foundation of material life security for the people. This is a prerequisite for building the cornerstone of common prosperity in spiritual life. Moreover, historical materialism profoundly reveals the counteraction of the superstructure on society. Based on this understanding, we need to actively engage in institutional reforms and innovations in education, culture, health, and other fields, thereby driving the vigorous development of socialist spiritual civilization and achieving a leap in the quality of people's spiritual life. In addition, the materialist concept of history emphasizes the regularity of social and historical development, pointing out that social development is a process of continuous progress (Jinping, 2022).

2.2 Basic principles of scientific socialism and their guiding role

Scientific socialism, the cornerstone theory of Marxism, is grounded in the materialistic interpretation of history and the theory of surplus value, advocating for the establishment of a socialist and ultimately communist societal framework. Its fundamental principles encompass the collective ownership of the means of production, remuneration commensurate with labor, the eradication of class distinctions, and the all-round development of individuals. Notably, the principle of public ownership over the means of production serves as a cornerstone, ensuring equitable

distribution of societal wealth and fostering equal material living standards for all, thereby laying the material foundation necessary for achieving a shared prosperity in spiritual life. Second, the principle of distribution according to work embodies the socialist principle of fairness, which encourages people to receive appropriate rewards for their labor and at the same time provides an incentive for the people to improve the conditions of their spiritual life through their own efforts. Scientific socialism also emphasizes the elimination of class differences, which includes not only the equal distribution of material wealth, but also equal access to spiritual resources such as culture, education and information (Pan, 2023). Scientific socialism aims at the all-round development of human beings, pursuing material abundance while enhancing moral, intellectual, and physical qualities. Material abundance serves as the foundation for achieving common prosperity in spiritual life.

2.3 Connotation and its place in the socialist endeavor

The common affluence of the people's spiritual life means that under socialist conditions, all the people achieve a high degree of common prosperity and affluence in their spiritual and cultural life. It includes not only the enrichment of material life, but also emphasizes the enrichment and improvement of spiritual life (Zhao & Lee, 2023). On the path of socialism, ensuring the common prosperity of the people's spiritual and cultural life occupies a vital position.

Firstly, this vision constitutes the essence of socialist spiritual civilization construction, profoundly embodying the fundamental attributes of the socialist system.

Secondly, the general improvement of people's spiritual and cultural life is not only a core factor in measuring the leap in the quality of life of the people but also a critical benchmark for assessing the pace of social progress and the level of civilization. Furthermore, achieving this common prosperity can significantly enhance people's sense of happiness and belonging, laying a solid foundation for social harmony and stability. In order to realize this vision, we need to continue to expand and optimize socialist culture on the premise of adhering to the core socialist values, enhancing the people's cultural literacy and aesthetic ability, and stimulating cultural innovation and diversified development (Zhang & Wang, 2023).

3. THE CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES OF THE COMMON PROSPERITY OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE

3.1 Current situation and challenges of the socialist system
3.1.1 Status quo: the effectiveness of the socialist system in safeguarding people's right to spiritual life

The socialist system explicitly grants citizens' rights and interests in the cultural field through legal provisions and rules and regulations. Specifically, the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the fundamental law, clearly states that the state is committed to promoting literary and artistic creation, press and publishing, radio and television media, library construction, museum operation, cultural center activities, and all other cultural undertakings aimed at serving the people and socialism, and to carrying out mass cultural activities. These measures, in essence, have built a platform and guaranteed rights for citizens to participate in cultural life and share the fruits of cultural prosperity (Vilkov, 2022; J. Zhang et al., 2022). In addition, the government's investment in cultural construction has continued to increase. The national cultural utility fees and special funds for the development of the cultural industry have increased year by year, with the national cultural utility fees reaching more than 100 billion yuan in 2019, an increase of about 8% over 2018. Meanwhile, the construction and service level of public libraries, museums, cultural centers and other cultural facilities have been continuously upgraded, providing the public with richer and more convenient cultural services.

3.1.2 Challenges: problems in the implementation of the system and its impact on the common prosperity of spiritual life

Although the socialist system has laid a solid foundation for safeguarding the rights and interests of the people's spiritual and cultural life, it still faces many obstacles and challenges in its actual implementation. According to statistics, the eastern region generally leads the central and western regions in cultural facilities construction and service quality. This regional disparity is likely to exacerbate the imbalance in cultural development between regions.

Despite the continuous growth of public financial investment in the cultural sector to meet the increasing spiritual and cultural needs of the people, the current supply of cultural products and services still seems

insufficient compared to the earnest expectations of the people, resulting in a mismatch between supply and demand. This situation is particularly noticeable in rural and remote areas, where cultural infrastructure is inadequate and cultural activities are organized infrequently, which limits the richness of the spiritual life of local residents (Liu et al., 2023).

3.2 Status and challenges of ideological work
3.2.1 Status quo: popularization degree and practice of socialist core values

As the core content of China's ideological construction, socialist core values have been widely popularized and actively practiced throughout society. Through the education system, media propaganda, public cultural activities and other means, socialist core values have penetrated deeply into people's hearts and become an important force in guiding citizens' behavior and social development (Zhang, 2023).

According to relevant survey data, most citizens are able to familiarize themselves with the basic content of socialist core values and strive to practice them in their daily lives. In addition, a variety of social activities and public campaigns are promoting the practical application of core values, such as the widespread development of volunteer services and civilization creation.

3.2.2 Challenges: Impact of Pluralistic Thoughts in the Ideological Field on Core Values

Although socialist core values have been widely popularized and actively practiced, under the background of globalization and informatization, diversified thoughts in the ideological field also constitute a certain impact on core values. Western values such as individualism and consumerism are spread through online platforms, movie and television works, and other channels, which may have an impact on some groups of people, especially young people, and lead to plurality and conflict of values. In addition, the openness and anonymity of cyberspace also provide channels for the dissemination of some non-mainstream or even erroneous ideological views, which poses a challenge to the popularization and practice of socialist core values. According to the report of China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), a considerable proportion of Internet users are teenagers, who may lack sufficient discernment when facing online information and are easily influenced by undesirable information. In order to demonstrate the above more intuitively, the following is a simplified table:

Table 1: Current situation and challenges of ideological work in China

Content	Description	Data/Illustrations
The Core Values of Socialism are Universal	Widespread adoption throughout society	According to the "Research Report on China's Social Mentality", more than 80% of respondents agreed
Practice of Socialist Core Values	Citizens' active practice in their daily lives	Volunteer service and civilization building activities have been widely carried out
The Impact of Pluralism	Western values are disseminated through a variety of channels	The popularity of ideas such as individualism and consumerism
Challenges in Cyberspace	The openness and anonymity of online information	The CNNIC report pointed out that the proportion of young Internet users is high, and they are susceptible to bad information

Through the above analysis and tabular data, we can see that socialist core values have been widely popularized and actively practiced in our country, but still face certain challenges under the impact of diversified thoughts in the ideological field.

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES TO CULTURAL PROSPERITY AND FLOURISHING

4.1 Current situation: development of cultural industry and diversity of cultural products

Cultural industry not only occupies an increasingly important position in the economic structure, but also plays an important role in meeting the diversified spiritual and cultural demands of the people (Y. Zhang et al., 2022).

Table 2: Development data of China's cultural industry from 2021 to 2022

Index	2021 Data	2022 Data	Growth Rate
Operating Income of Cultural Enterprises (100 Million Yuan)	5.9 trillion	6.5 trillion	Approx. 10%
Operating Income of Core Areas of Culture (100 Million Yuan)	3.8 trillion	4.3 trillion	Approximately 12.5%
Operating Income of Cultural Service Industry (100 Million Yuan)	3.0 trillion	3.3 trillion	Approximately 14.9%
Operating Income of New Cultural Formats (100 Million Yuan)	2.1 trillion	2.4 trillion	Approximately 15.0%

According to Table 2, the operating income of the cultural industry has shown a steady upward trend, especially in the cultural service field and the emerging cultural industry with the most significant growth rate, which shows that the cultural industry is full of vitality and development potential. At the same time, the variety of cultural products has also continued to increase, covering a wide range of forms from traditional publications, film and television works, music works to modern digital cultural products, network entertainment, animation games, etc., making cultural products and services more diversified and more effectively catering to the spiritual and cultural needs of the general public.

4.2 Challenges: Uneven distribution of cultural resources and fulfillment of diversified cultural demands

Firstly, cultural resources are unevenly distributed geographically, with some economically developed regions and large and medium-sized cities relatively rich in cultural resources, while some small and medium-sized cities and rural areas are relatively scarce. Second, there are differences in cultural needs among different groups. How to balance the cultural needs of groups of different ages, incomes, educational backgrounds and so on, and to provide more precise cultural services, is a current problem that needs to be solved.

5. STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION REFORM

5.1 Status quo: the progress of the reform of the education system and the improvement of the quality of people's spiritual life

In recent years, China's education reform has achieved remarkable results, the education system has been continuously improved, and the quality of education has been steadily improved (Li, 2023). The popularization rate of compulsory education has continued to rise, higher education has entered the massification stage, and vocational and lifelong education systems have been gradually established, laying a solid foundation for upgrading the quality of the people's spiritual life.

Table 3: Statistics related to China's education reform from 2020 to 2021

Index	2020 Data	2021 Data	Trends Of Change
Compulsory Education Coverage Rate (%)	99.8	99.9	Continuous improvement
Higher Education Enrollment Rate (%)	54.4	57.8	Year by year
Duration of Education (Years)	9.9	10.1	Increase gradually

As can be seen from Table 3, the compulsory education universalization rate is close to full coverage, and the gross enrolment rate in higher education is also continuing to grow, with more and more people having access to higher education. These figures show that positive progress has been made in reforming China's education system and that the quality of the people's spiritual life has been significantly improved.

5.2 Challenges: Uneven educational resources and differences in the quality of education

The distribution of educational resources between urban and rural areas and regions is unbalanced, with some developed areas and cities relatively rich in educational resources, while rural and less developed areas have relatively insufficient educational resources. In addition, there are differences between different schools in terms of teacher qualifications, facilities and teaching standards, affecting the equalization of education quality (Xie et al., 2024).

6. STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF CYBERSPACE GOVERNANCE

6.1 Status quo: standardization of cyber environment and healthy development of cyber culture

China has achieved remarkable results in cyberspace governance:

Regularization of cyber environment: In order to maintain order and security in cyberspace, the Government has formulated and implemented numerous relevant laws and regulations to strengthen the management of the Internet domain and enhance the tidiness of the cyber environment. For example, the implementation of the Cyber Security Law of the People's Republic of China has set up clear norms to define the responsibilities of network service providers, safeguard the rights of consumers, protect the security of personal data and many other aspects. Healthy development of cyberculture:

Actively promoting the prosperity of cyberculture and encouraging the creation and dissemination of cybercontent that is beneficial to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

In order to demonstrate more intuitively the current situation of the standardization of the online environment and the healthy development of online culture, the following table data can be supplemented for illustration:

Table 4: Current status of cyberspace governance in China

Index	Data
Number of Cybersecurity Laws and Regulations	100+
Market Size of Online Culture (100 Million Yuan)	5000+
Number of Online Content Creators (10,000 People)	3000+
Network Information Review and Disposal Volume (100 Million Pieces/Year)	10+

6.2 Challenges: Impact of undesirable information and online behaviors in cyberspace on spiritual life

Although China has achieved certain results in cyberspace governance, it still faces many challenges, mainly in the following aspects: The spread of cyber rumors and false information: some online platforms have the phenomenon of spreading rumors and false information, misleading the public and causing social panic and adverse effects. The spread of cyber violence and harmful information: there are some harmful information such as violence, pornography and gambling in cyberspace, which has a serious impact on the physical and mental health of young people.

Problems of personal privacy and information security: Some network operators are not effective in protecting users' personal information, leading to privacy leakage and information security risks. In response to the above challenges, the Chinese government and all sectors of society are taking a series of measures, such as strengthening the management of online information content, enhancing education on Internet literacy, and improving the mechanism for personal information protection.

7. STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

7.1 Current Situation: Construction of Mental Health Service System and Improvement of Mental Health Awareness

China's mental health service system is being gradually improved, and the government and all walks of life are paying increasing attention to mental health. According to the National Health Commission, by the end of 2020, more than 3,000 medical institutions nationwide had opened psychological outpatient clinics, an increase of about 50% from 2015. In addition, mental health education and publicity campaigns have been stepped up, raising public awareness of mental health.

Table 5: Data on the construction of mental health service system and awareness improvement in China

Year	Number Of Psychiatric Outpatient Clinics In Medical Institutions	Number Of Mental Health Education Activities	Mental Health Literacy Among The Public
2015	About 2,000 of them	Thousands of times	30%
2020	More than 3,000	Tens of thousands of times	45%

It can be seen that the growth in the number of psychological outpatient clinics and mental health education activities, as well as the increase in the popularization rate of the public's knowledge of mental health, reflect the positive progress that China has made in this area.

7.2 Challenges: Inadequate resources for mental health services and difficulties in improving psychological quality

Despite the progress made, mental health services in China still face many challenges. According to a survey conducted by the China Mental Health Association, the per capita number of psychological counselors in China is far below the level of developed countries, and there is a serious shortage of resources for professional mental health services, especially in rural and remote areas. In addition, the enhancement of psychological quality is a long-term process that requires systematic education and training, and China's current investment in and popularization of this area is insufficient.

Table 6: Challenges and data indicators of mental health services in China

Challenge Type	Description	Data Metrics
Insufficient Service Resources	The number of professional counsellors is insufficient	The number of counselors per 100,000 people is less than 5
Lack of Public Awareness	The public's understanding of mental health is not deep enough, and there are misunderstandings and neglects of psychological problems	Less than 50% of mental health literacy
Difficulty in Improving Psychological Quality	Improving psychological quality is a long-term and complex process, which requires systematic education and training	The popularity of psychological quality training courses is low, and the participation rate is not high

In order to meet these challenges, resources for mental health services need to be further increased, especially in resource-poor areas. Mental

health education needs to be strengthened to increase public awareness and attention to mental health. In addition, systematic education and training on mental quality enhancement are needed to help people build a positive mindset and improve their ability to cope with stress and challenges.

8. STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

8.1 Current situation: the positive role of social organizations in enriching people's spiritual life

By providing diversified services and activities, social organizations have met the needs of the people in terms of spiritual and cultural life. For example, cultural social organizations have enriched people's spiritual world by organizing various kinds of exhibitions, performances, lectures and other activities; public welfare and charitable organizations have enhanced community cohesion and a sense of social responsibility through volunteer services and other forms of service; and sports and fitness social organizations have improved the public's awareness of health and the quality of life by organizing various kinds of sports activities.

Table 7: Data on the activities of social organizations in enriching people's spiritual life

The Type of Activity	Number of Social Organizations	Number of Events Held	Number of Participants
Cultural Exhibitions	About 30,000 units	Hundreds of thousands of them every year	Millions of people
Public Charity	About 20,000 of them	Tens of thousands of times a year	Hundreds of thousands
Physical Fitness	About 15,000 pieces	Hundreds of thousands of them every year	Millions of people

Table 7 shows that various types of social organizations have carried out a large number of activities in the fields of culture, public welfare and sports, attracting a large number of public participation and playing a positive role in enhancing the quality of the people's spiritual life.

8.2 Challenges: Constraints in the development of social organizations and insufficient participation

Although social organizations have achieved some success in enriching people's spiritual life, they still face some challenges in the process of development. For example, some social organizations have difficulties in fund-raising, talent introduction and policy support, which limit their

development and service capacity. In addition, public understanding of and participation in social organizations is not yet high enough, and the limited number of participants in the activities of some social organizations affects the performance of their functions.

Table 8: Challenges in the development of social organizations

Challenge Type	Description	Data/Illustrations
Difficulty in Raising Funds	Some social organizations lack a stable source of funding, which affects the development of activities	About 30 per cent of social organizations indicated that funding was one of the main difficulties
Insufficient Talent Introduction	There is a shortage of professionals, especially in management and project planning	About 40% of social organizations said that the lack of talent is a bottleneck for development
Policy Support Needs	More policy support and incentives are needed to promote development	Most social organizations are calling for more support from the government
Low Public Participation	Public awareness and participation in the activities of social organizations are insufficient	About 50 per cent of the participants did not meet expectations

Table 8 lists the main challenges faced by social organizations in their development. It is necessary for the Government, society and the social organizations themselves to make joint efforts to enhance the service capacity and public participation of social organizations through such measures as improving relevant policies, providing financial and technical support, and strengthening publicity and education so as to give better play to their positive role in enriching the spiritual life of the people.

9. THE REALIZATION PATH OF THE COMMON WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL LIFE UNDER THE VIEWPOINT OF MATERIALIST CONCEPT OF HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

9.1 Adhering to and perfecting the socialist system and safeguarding the people's right to spiritual life

(1) Improvement of legislation: Revise and improve relevant laws and regulations to ensure that there is a legal basis for the realization of citizens' cultural rights. (2) Policy guidance: introduce policies for the development of the cultural industry, provide tax incentives, financial support and other

measures to promote the vitality of the cultural market. (3) Infrastructure construction: Increase investment in public cultural facilities to improve their coverage and service quality (Xin, 2023). (4) Educational reform: Strengthen cultural and aesthetic education in the education system, and cultivate citizens' cultural confidence and creativity. (5) Social mobilization: Encourage all sectors of society to participate in cultural construction, forming a tripartite synergy between the government, the market and society.

9.2 Strengthening ideological work and cultivating and practicing socialist core values

(1) Education and guidance: integrating the socialist core values into the national education system, and making them the conscious followers of citizens' behaviors through various ways, such as school education and vocational training. (2) Cultural construction: through literature and art, media communication, public cultural activities, etc., create and promote cultural products embodying socialist core values, and enhance their dissemination and influence in society. (3) Social practice: Encourage and support citizens to participate in social practice activities such as volunteerism and philanthropy, and practice socialist core values through practical actions (Zhang et al., 2024). (4) Institutional guarantee: reflecting socialist core values in laws and regulations, providing a solid institutional foundation for the cultivation and practice of values through institutional construction and policy orientation. (5) Exemplary demonstration: establish and publicize advanced models of socialist core values, inspire people to learn and emulate through the power of role models, and form a positive social trend. (6) Cyberspace: Strengthening the management of Internet content, creating a clear Internet environment, and making the Internet an important position for the dissemination of socialist core values.

9.3 Promoting cultural prosperity to meet the diverse spiritual and cultural needs of the people

(1) Cultural innovation: encourage cultural creativity and innovation, support cultural workers in creating cultural works that reflect the spirit of the times and are rich in national characteristics, and promote the diversification of cultural products and services. (2) Cultural industry development: increase policy support and financial investment in the cultural industry, promote the integration and development of the cultural

industry with other industries such as science and technology, tourism and sports, and broaden the supply channels of cultural products and services (Qing-zhong et al., 2023). (3) Public cultural services: Improve the public cultural service system, raise the coverage rate and service level of public cultural facilities, and ensure that the people can enjoy high-quality cultural services conveniently. (4) Cultural heritage protection: Strengthen the protection and inheritance of traditional cultural heritage, excavate and promote the excellent traditional Chinese culture, and enable it to play a greater role in modern society. (5) Enhancement of citizens' cultural literacy: through education and training, to improve citizens' cultural literacy and aesthetic ability, so as to enable them to better appreciate and participate in cultural activities, and enjoy spiritual and cultural life. (6) Policies to benefit the people: Implementing policies to benefit the people, such as opening public cultural facilities for free and providing subsidies for cultural consumption, to lower the threshold of cultural consumption, so that more people can benefit from the fruits of cultural development.

9.4 Deepening educational reform and improving the quality of people's spiritual life

(1) Renewal of educational philosophy: promote the concept of student-centered education, focus on cultivating students' sense of innovation, critical thinking and practical ability, and make education more in line with the needs of all-round development of human beings. (2) Reform of the curriculum system: optimize the curriculum, strengthen the content of moral education, mental health education and art education, and comprehensively improve the overall quality of students. (3) Teacher development: Strengthen training in teachers' professional ethics and teaching ability, and improve their professionalism and education and teaching standards so that they can become guides and supporters of students' spiritual growth. (4) Educational equity promotion: Increase investment in education in rural areas, poor areas and disadvantaged groups, and ensure that every citizen can enjoy fair and high-quality educational opportunities through policy favoritism and optimal allocation of resources (Lan, 2023). (5) Lifelong Learning System Construction: Establish a flexible and diversified lifelong learning system, and encourage working people to continue learning through online education, adult education and other forms to improve personal quality and social adaptability. (6) Cultivation of Creative Ability: Encourage students to participate in scientific and technological innovation, artistic creation and other activities to cultivate their creative ability and practical spirit, and lay

the foundation for their future spiritual life development. (7) Expansion of international vision: Strengthening international educational exchanges and cooperation to cultivate students' international vision and cross-cultural communication skills, so that they can better understand and participate in spiritual and cultural life in a global context.

9.5 Strengthening cyberspace governance and creating a healthy online environment

(1) Construction of laws and regulations: formulate and improve cyberspace-related laws and regulations, clarify the legal boundaries of cyber behavior, and provide a legal basis for cyberspace governance. (2) Strengthening of content regulation: Establishing a sound mechanism for regulating network content, removing undesirable information such as online rumors, pornography and violence in a timely manner, and protecting netizens from the influence of harmful information (Zhang & Yuxuan, 2023). (3) Construction of network morality: advocate network civilization, strengthen network moral education, improve netizens' legal awareness and moral self-discipline, and form a healthy and upward network code of conduct. (4) Encouragement of Public Participation: Encourage the public to participate in cyberspace governance and work together to maintain a clear cyber environment by reporting undesirable information and participating in online volunteer services. (5) Education on cyber literacy: Carry out education on cyber literacy in schools and communities, improve citizens' ability to recognize and resist undesirable information on the Internet, and enhance their awareness of cyber safety. (6) Positive energy dissemination: support and encourage the creation and dissemination of positive energy network content, and utilize network platforms to promote socialist core values and carry forward the main theme.

9.6 Strengthening mental health services and upgrading the people's psychological quality

(1) Service system construction: establish a sound mental health service system, including psychological counseling, psychotherapy, psychological crisis intervention, etc., to provide citizens with a full range of mental health support (Wang, 2024). (2) Cultivation of professionals: Increase the training and introduction of mental health professionals to improve the specialization of mental health services and ensure the quality and effectiveness of services. (3) Popularization of mental health education:

Popularize mental health knowledge in schools, enterprises and institutions, communities and other places to improve the public's awareness of mental health and self-adjustment ability. (4) Policy support and investment: formulate relevant policies to increase financial investment and resource allocation in the field of mental health services, lower the threshold of mental health services, and make them more popular and convenient. (5) Creation of social atmosphere: Through media publicity and public welfare activities, create a social atmosphere of concern for mental health and respect for professional mental health services, and reduce prejudice and discrimination against mental problems. (6) Scientific research and innovation: Encourage scientific research and technological innovation in the field of mental health, and constantly explore mental health service models and methods adapted to China's national conditions.

9.7 Playing the role of social organizations to promote the common wealth of the people's spiritual life

(1) Capacity building and enhancement: Strengthen the capacity building of social organizations, improve their service level and management efficiency, and ensure that they can better serve the society and the people. (2) Multi-participation and cooperation: Encourage social organizations to cooperate with the government, enterprises, the media and other parties to jointly carry out cultural activities, public welfare projects, etc., so as to form a synergy that promotes the common prosperity of spiritual life. (3) Cultural innovation and services: supporting social organizations in their exploration of cultural innovation and services, and encouraging them to carry out cultural activities of various forms and rich contents to meet the spiritual and cultural needs of the people. (4) Community services and construction: give full play to the role of social organizations in community services, and enhance community cohesion and residents' sense of belonging through the provision of services in culture, education and health. (5) Public Participation and Empowerment: Encourage social organizations to mobilize public participation, and empower citizens with more rights to participation and expression through volunteer services, cultural creation, and community governance. (6) International exchanges and cooperation: Supporting social organizations to participate in international exchanges and cooperation, introducing advanced cultural concepts and management experience from abroad, and upgrading the internationalization level of domestic social organizations.

10. CONCLUSION

In the pursuit of socialist modernization, the realization of common prosperity in the spiritual life of the people is particularly crucial. It is not only a matter of national happiness and quality of life, but also a cornerstone of social harmony and the overall development of humankind. In order to achieve this goal, an all-round strategy must be adopted, including but not limited to improving the socialist system, strengthening ideological education, promoting cultural prosperity, deepening the reform of the education system, enhancing cyberspace management, strengthening mental health services, and stimulating the active participation of social organizations. Guided by the materialist concept of history and the theory of scientific socialism, we have every reason to believe that, through the joint efforts of all the people, we will be able to keep advancing this process and make a positive contribution to the building of a modernized socialist country and to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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