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Adherence to Technological Development in the New Era: Ideological Logic, Practical Significance, and Implementation Approach

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Abstract: ***In this new era, Xi proposed the strategic concept of persevering with technology development. By grasping the current diversification of global forms in areas such as economics and culture and summarizing the rich experiences of Chinese Communist Party members, he underscores the ideological logic of technological innovation and development that places the people at its core. Accelerating the construction of an innovative nation and world-leading science and technology power is a requirement to achieve great national rejuvenation, enhance China's comprehensive national strength, and improve people's livelihoods since entering the new era. To implement thoughts on technological innovation and development in the new era, the practical approach first needs to fully recognize innovation as the primary driving force from the concept, push forward reform of the scientific and technological system, form a foundational system supporting comprehensive innovation, and create a market environment that is fair, open, and transparent. Optimizing a legal guarantee system for scientific and technological innovation is a comprehensive coordination direction.***

Keywords: New Era; Technological Innovation; Ideological Logic; Practical Significance; Implementation Approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the 18th National Congress of the Party, China has relentlessly been promoting the development of science and technology. In multiple speeches, it has been argued that technological innovation serves as the key nucleus in the strategy of advancing an innovation-driven nation under new economic normality and constructing a global science and technology stronghold during the new era. The ideology underpinning the development of science and technology in this new era provides a strategic roadmap for resolving societal contradictions, transitioning the economy into a phase characterized by high-quality developments, realizing people's aspirations for a better life, and propelling the modernization of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is a significant component of the profound rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2. THE IDEOLOGICAL LOGIC OF SUSTAINING TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW ERA

Upon retrospective analysis, it has became evident from the outset that the progenitors of Marxism placed an extraordinary emphasis on science and technology. In an era characterized by industrialization, Marx astutely discerned the revolutionary potential harbored within technological advancement. He (1995) unequivocally states that science serves as a potent fulcrum of history and embodies the ultimate revolutionary force. Engels, close confidants and collaborators of Marx, likewise demonstrated an invested interest in technological progress. Building upon the seminal technological accomplishments of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as the elucidation of cellular structures, the articulation of the principle of energy conservation, the formulation of the theory of biological evolution, and the inception of electromagnetic theory, Engels pioneered the "Dialectics of Nature" framework. This innovation affords a scientific worldview and methodology that is conducive to the progression of technology.

Epitomizing an eminent executor of Marxism, Mao Zedong manifested a profound understanding of the "Dialectics of Nature" amidst the austere Yan'an era, thereby establishing the well-respected "Yan'an Academy of Natural Sciences." Subsequently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping cogently enunciated, and Marx asserted that science and technology act as a fundamental force of production, a declaration that unequivocally retains its indisputable pertinence. However, upon contemporary inspection, such a formidable contention might appear somewhat conservative, as science and technology arguably represent the paramount force of production (Gong, 1991). Corroborating this profound notion, the assertion that science is intrinsically the paramount productive force

cemented the groundwork for China's groundbreaking reform and liberation, thereby playing a critical role in theoretically guiding its economic flourishing.

Comrade Jiang (2001) subsequently propounded that the inherent nature of science indisputably pivots upon innovation. Thus, conceptualizing and cultivating innovative prowess unanimously emerged as imperatives, fostering an environment conducive to the robust propagation of scientific and technological progress. Commencing with the genesis of the "Reviving the Nation through Science and Education" strategy and culminating in the proposition of promoting industrialization via informatization during the 15th National Party Congress Report, Jiang Zemin successfully amalgamated the scientific and technological notions postulated by Marxian classics with realistic conditions encapsulating socialist consolidation in China. This innovative approach championed the ideal of productivity-based development, zealously facilitating societal application and realization of the intrinsic values underpinning science and technology. Consequently, this facilitated the incisive delving into intricate areas, such as scientific innovation, talent nurturing, institutional infrastructural development, legal structural improvements, and scientific ethical considerations.

Jiang's comprehensive exploration and elucidation of scientific and technological innovation not only established a robust theoretical foundation enhancing China's scientific and technological realm, but also charted an enlightened course for invoking a transformative leap in industrialization, principally steered by the juggernaut of informatization. Embracing the banner of an innovative nation, Comrade Hu Jintao unwaveringly championed "people-oriented" strategies along with "refining the nation with talent" approaches to induce and inspire scientific and technological breakthroughs. By perpetually concentrating on the assertion that science and technology maintain their stature as paramount productive forces, Hu covered an expansive thematic space embodying knowledge innovation, technological progression, and systemic novelty. This effort served the dual purpose of enhancing the inheritance of traditional scientific and technological directives, while addressing burgeoning societal needs by unlocking fresh vistas in the development of science and technology. It primarily reflected an evolved understanding and expectations towards the proliferation of science and technology in the present flux of time and stage of societal development. Since Marx's credible assertion that science and technology behave as potent forces of production, the evolutionary trajectory of science and technology has witnessed a historic quantum leap, inexorably accelerating the pace of socioeconomic progression in human civilization.

Innovation is heralded as the principal catalyst propelling advancement (Xi, 2016). Given the increasing intricacies and exigencies of the current climate marked by both technological and global competition, apprehending technological innovation equivalents to securing a strategic advantage in this globally competitive stage and dominating the pivotal vertex. It is therefore reasonable to conjecture that in this epoch characterized by groundbreaking technological transformations, the degree of a nation's technological prowess can predicate its political and economic competencies and is sufficiently potent to chart the course of national and ethnic developmental prospects. Hence, for China to realize the vision of national grandeur and ethnic resurgence, it is an absolute imperative to persistently foster scientific and technological prowess, utilize technological innovation as the locomotive driving developmental trajectories, and strive towards becoming a globally recognized powerhouse in technological innovation. From this fresh historical juncture, it is paramount to realize that technological innovation serves as the preeminent driver of development, bolster capabilities for scientific and technological self-sufficiency, wield the leverage of technological innovation, and grapple effectively with issues central to technological innovation. By aggrandizing the role of technological innovation amid the current cycle of technological contestant, innovation should be ingrained in all undertakings of the Party and the state, we must recognize the significant value of technological innovation. By leveraging technological innovation as the guiding principle, we aim to propel national progress and the resurgence of our nation.

The framework of Innovation-driven Development functions as an axial strategy that underpins national progression. Concomitant with the intensification of open reform and opening-up, an exigency to amplify China's economic prowess persists. Tracing back to the inception of New China, technological acceleration was fueled through external assimilation marked by the imitation of foreign scientific, technological, and managerial expertise–strategies that facilitated a swift upsurge in the Chinese economy. Nonetheless, the shifting dynamics embodied by the economic "new normal," seismic disruptions in global technology, and escalating containment strategies in American foreign policy with regard to technology. Outcomes epitomized by the halting of chip supplies to Chinese economic agents, such as ZTE and Huawei, emphasize the indispensability of indigenously securing core technologies and augmenting capacities for autonomous technological innovation. Current issues permeating China's technological sphere, such as the absence of substantial technological breakthroughs in critical domains, a relatively frail foundation of science and technology, and inadequate original technological innovation,

reveal enduring external dependence (Xi, 2017). Thus, it is posited that China should aggregate efforts in sectors confronted with technical hurdles, accelerating breakthroughs in crucial technological areas, thereby facilitating its leveraging of indigenous capacities in taking advantage of opportunities created by the technological revolution, and consequently fostering China's advancement. Resolutely championing the strategy of Innovation-driven Development, combined with a steadfast endeavor to optimize the quality and efficacy of economic growth, constitutes a prerequisite for positioning as an innovation-oriented nation.

Adherence to scientific and technological innovation with Chinese characteristics is unequivocally integral to the contemporary era. Reflecting on the trajectory after the initiation of reform and opening-up, it is evident that our nation has perpetually assumed an open attitude seasoned with intellectual humility. Despite consistent exposure to the technological constraints exacted by Western nations. In domains pivotal to national security and economic vigor, it is imperative that self-reliance and introspection guide our journey. Aptly tailored to align with our unique national characteristics, we must trace a roadmap steered by technological development and scientific discovery. Concurrently, in this dawning epoch, China ought to have a firm grasp of the crucial technologies that catalyze independent innovation. Fostering a sturdy sentiment of confidence in our innovative capabilities is just as crucial as continuing to tread the path of self-sustained innovation emblematic of Chinese idiosyncrasies. Simultaneously, it is incumbent on us to harness the power of global innovative resources, deepening the channels of international cooperation and exchange. Undercurrent emphasis on basic research is essential to consolidate the source supply underpinned by the outcomes of autonomous innovation. As a socialist nation, China enjoys a unique vantage point, providing us with the opportunity for technological innovation endeavors to lean on the inherent advantages of the socialist system. This enables us to concentrate on our forces to navigate grand endeavors, thereby accelerating the propulsion of our future, guided by the beacon of technological innovation (Xi, 2016).

Talent is a key factor for technological innovation. At present, China recognizes the importance of talent in the development of science and technology, emphasizing that science and technology must rely on talent for innovation. The talent-driven approach is fundamentally innovation-driven, and talent is a critical factor in technological innovation (Xi, 2018). However, China's scientific and technological talents are not yet commensurate with its enormous economic volume and rapid economic development. Against this backdrop, the CPC Central Committee proposed to advance an innovation-driven development strategy with scientific and technological talents as the basis. For the talent work in all sectors of society, we must learn to "retain" and "attract" talents, proposing specific measures from training innovative talents, stimulating the innovative vitality of all types of talents, improving the mechanism for talent utilization, creating a favorable environment for innovation, optimizing innovation support policies, etc. This highlights the direction for the cultivation of innovative scientific and technological talent in China.

There is a need to dismantle systemic obstacles that hinder the progress of scientific and technological innovation. Alongside the unfolding of reform and opening-up initiatives, the refinement of our nation's scientific and technological management mechanisms has been propelled concurrently. Despite remarkable achievements in the reform of government scientific and technological management mechanisms that have been borne out of relentless dedication and exploration in practice, historical factors have culminated in the unaligned nature of scientific research and economic reality in our nation. The root cause of this phenomenon is the impediment to successfully translating scientific and technological accomplishments into tangible productive forces, which in turn stagnates the development of scientific and technological innovation and lacks a robust system to ensure scientific and technological innovation (Zhou & Shi, 2016). Hence, advancing reform in scientific and technological innovation mechanisms, obliterating all sorts of hurdles, serve to furnish systemic assurance for the development of scientific and technological innovation

Emphasizing a people-oriented approach is of utmost importance in ensuring that technological advancements benefit the populace. Analyzing from the historical development of science and technology, it has always been the application of rational human cognition and mature experiences to societal practice, with the aim to create better living conditions. It is evident that the inception and ultimate goal of scientific and technological development is geared towards creating a more favorable living environment for humankind. To safeguard the fundamental interests of the masses, we must persist in pursuing the path of technological innovation, using the progress of science and technology to allow the people to benefit from the achievements of technological innovation and the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics, enhance the understanding of the world and self, and heighten the sense of fulfillment from technological achievements, the sense of security from knowledge skills, and the sense of happiness from both physical and spiritual aspects (Xi, 2014). We must always adhere to the people-oriented ideology for technological development, stressing the original intent to ensure that technological

innovation benefits the livelihood of the people. In summary, the aim of technological innovation is to center on realizing the fundamental interests of the broad masses, ensuring and improving people's livelihood, truly realizing innovation-driven development, and manifesting the value of technological innovation.

3. THE PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ADHERING TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW ERA

A comprehensive review of the great development journey of new China fully proves that Marx's basic judgments such as "science and technology are the most active productive forces," "science and technology are the forces driving historical progress," and "the interaction between science and society." The decisive role of science and technology in national and ethnic development brings insight into three aspects.

Firstly, the development and innovation of science and technology are requirements for national rejuvenation. To realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we must reasonably utilize the revolutionary force and leverage the effect of scientific and technological innovation. Enhancing independent scientific and technological innovation and promoting the construction of an innovative country is the inevitable choice to speed up the realization of national prosperity and national rejuvenation.

Examining global development trends, prototype innovative nations, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, have capitalized on their superior capabilities in scientific and technological innovation, gaining control of development initiatives, and seizing opportunities for rapid growth. This has allowed them to swiftly actualize their national aspirations. In contrast, from the onset of the Opium War in 1840 until the establishment of the People's Republic of China, our country has experienced a continually widening gap in technological development compared to Western nations. Consequently, we felt an acutely painful truth: Regression inevitably leads to vulnerability. Nonetheless, after the inception of the PRC, under the relentless leadership and exertion of the Chinese Communist Party, China accomplished qualitative leaps in technological advancements, thereby entering a transformative historical epoch. Working towards the realization of a comprehensively prosperous society, we make strides to achieve the magnificent revival of the Chinese nation. Amidst this intense technological revolution, China firmly apprehends the significance of technological innovation and fosters autonomous innovative competencies. We pledge to persist in traversing the path of sovereignty and innovation in technological advancements bolstered by the distinctive characteristics of our nation. This commitment to fostering an independent technological prowess is a quintessential strategy to revitalize our nation. Hence, the leading role of technological innovation within the scope of national developmental strategies is unequivocally established. Adherence to technological innovation as a guiding principle is the accelerator behind the construction of an innovation-driven nation. The intensification of scientific exploration and technical breakthroughs will enhance our innovative capabilities nationwide. The dual-driven strategy of scientific and technological innovation woven with systemic innovation propels the reform of scientific and technological systems. Coupled with the transition from "follower" to "peer," and in certain cutting-edge technological areas even "leader" (Xi, 2016). In our scientific and technological innovation journey, we recognize and celebrate our position in the echelons of innovative nations. Moving forward, we will continue to fuel our innovative developmental journey with unwavering momentum, and strive to ascend to the vanguard of innovation-driven nations.

Second, the development and innovation of science and technology are requirements for improving China's comprehensive national strength. In the face of global technological upheavals, many countries are utilizing the leverage of technological innovation to enhance their national comprehensive strength, explore innovative development paths, and establish technological innovation systems. This has become a core strategy for countries to enhance their competitiveness and competitive advantage. At the historic intersection of the current global technological revolution and China's transition in the direction of technological development and industry, we need to seize the innovative opportunities brought about by changes in the mode of technological development, promote the transformation of industrial modes, realize the construction of an innovative country, and better face the severe trend of international competition. Therefore, building an innovative country and world powerhouse in science and technology is an urgent requirement and the only way for China's development.

The resurgence of science and technology begets the prosperity of the nation, and the strength of science and technology fortifies it. In response to the current intricate international milieu, it is imperative to consolidate the development of socialism, position scientific and technological innovation at the core, stimulate the progress of societal productive capabilities, refine national development strategies, bolster national defense safety and economic construction, enhance comprehensive national power, and strive to establish a global technological

nation. We must remain committed to pursuing autonomous scientific and technological innovation with Chinese characteristics, implement a strategy for innovation-driven development, and expedite the construction of an innovation-oriented nation. The attentive management of systematic innovation and foundational work is crucial, as we propel continuous breakthroughs in critical core technologies and expedite scientific and technological innovations in diverse fields. Adhering to technological self-reliance, we must harness the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, concentrate on efforts to achieve breakthroughs in key technologies, and advance China's intelligent manufacturing. Strengthening the reform of the scientific and technological innovation system, mechanisms, and relevant laws will provide solid policy support for scientific and technological innovation and incentivize the production of innovative results. It is paramount to increase investment in scientific and technological innovation, amplify the efficiency of converting scientific and technological achievements, and enable these achievements to optimally serve the populace.

Scientific and technological innovations have propelled high-quality economic development. With the technological revolution brought about by scientific innovation, including the Internet, artificial intelligence, blockchain, big data, and cloud computing, the outcomes of technological innovation continue to influence the market environment. Simultaneously, scientific and technological innovation has eliminated a large number of high-consumption, low-efficiency companies, allowing economic resources to shift towards advanced technology companies, thereby realizing high-quality economic development. Although it has eliminated a large number of inefficient enterprises, technological innovation has promoted the transformation and structural upgrading of traditional industries, optimized the combination of production elements, and created new economic structures, such as the platform economy. This represents both an upgrade of traditional economic organizations and a revolution of the traditional economy, while also giving rise to new models and industrial forms such as the Internet Traffic Economy. Ultimately, it forms a new industrial structure and realizes technology innovation-driven economic improvement, which has improved people's quality of life and provided economic assistance for our country to enhance its comprehensive national strength.

Furthermore, technological developments have led to breakthroughs in the military field. In today's world, major military powers are intensifying their research into innovative strategic military technologies, actively equipping their armies with high-tech weaponry and enhancing their military forces to improve their international standing. Xi Jinping emphasized profoundly that in the face of the increasingly fierce international military competition, in order to achieve national prosperity, a strong military power is essential and innovation is fundamental to success. Scientific innovation is robust support that ensures the realization of a powerful military. Innovation-driven development should be considered an important guide for military construction in the new era, persist in encouraging combat capabilities through technological innovation, and achieve the goal of a world-class military. The continuous improvement of technological innovation has provided an endless impetus to the modernization and enhancement of the army and serves as a strong backup to improve our country's comprehensive national strength.

Third, the development and innovation of technology are prerequisites for achieving a better life. Technological innovation is the primary path for resolving current social conflicts and realizing a better life for people. Hence, for China to become strong and for the lives of the Chinese people to improve, there must be strong science and technology (Xi, 2017).

Technological development has led to massive transformations in human life. Technological innovation needs to focus on people's livelihoods and aims to meet the demands for a better life through science and technology serving the people. Achieving a better life for people and common prosperity are inextricably linked, with the realization of common prosperity being a fundamental requirement of socialism. First, the improvement of rural infrastructure such as water and electricity supply, road construction, and information network systems is essential. Second, it is necessary to integrate modern technological means with the three major rural industries to promote the development of technology-enhanced agriculture and revitalize rural economy, culture, and ecological development. At present, China continues to uphold technological innovation as the primary driving force, continuously promoting the enhancement of societal productive forces and bolstering common prosperity through technological innovation. However, improving the conditions for a better life for people is not just about upgrading material foundations, but also by paying attention to ecological civilization construction, adhering to green development concepts, respecting nature, improving the environment, promoting harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and integrating technological innovation into the construction of ecological civilization. As the primary driving force, technological innovation, with people as the main body of national technological innovation, serves as a guiding force that enhances the sense of happiness, security, and attainment of the people; it improves

the wealth gap between urban and rural areas as a productive force and boosts the development of ecological civilization construction as a push force. Technological innovation not only creates conditions for a better life but also points out the path to achieve it. It is the foundation for national development and a better life for the people.

4. THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO UPHOLDING TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW ERA

After vigorously developing technology, China has made a leap from "gaining wealth" to "becoming powerful", entering a new era. China also faces enormous challenges in technological innovation during this crucial historical period of national revival. To break the containment and bullying of Western countries, we must insist on technological innovation, because technology is the basis for a country's strength, and innovation is the soul of national progress (Xi, 2014). To achieve innovation, the following four aspects of work must be prepared.

First, we should fully recognize the concept that innovation is the primary driving force and provides high-quality scientific and technological supply. Technological research and development should be problem-oriented and target urgent and pressing issues. Starting from the urgent needs and long-term demands of the country, we must make an all-out effort to tackle key core technologies in areas such as basic raw materials, high-end chips, industrial software, and crop seeds. Accelerate breakthroughs in key core technologies in the areas of drugs, medical devices, medical equipment, vaccines, and so on (Xi, 2021). The government should adhere to the principle of promoting a better life for the people, insisting on being market demand-oriented, reforming the government's investment in scientific and technological units and scientists, and promoting research in basic applied research, optimization of the basic industrial chain, etc. We need to strengthen the country's real economy, with the current booming development of digitization, networking, intelligence, and information technology in our country, to speed up the promotion of real strategic industries and cultivate industries in diverse fields such as networks, materials, energy, aerospace, and bioscience. We need to promote the full application of scientific and technological achievements, unblock the precise docking of the innovation chain and the industrial chain, improve the basic capabilities of the industry and the level of modernization of the industrial chain, accelerate the transformation of scientific and technological achievements from samples to products and then to commodities, and fully apply them to modernization construction. We need to solidify the foundation of innovation, strengthen research infrastructure, enhance open sharing, construct collaborative innovation mechanisms, eliminate "technology islands", and form a strategic technological innovation platform.

Second, we need to advance the reform of the scientific and technological systems, forming a fundamental system that supports comprehensive innovation. We need to improve the current nationwide system dominated by the socialist market economy; fully exert the role of the state as the organizer of major scientific and technological innovation; support strategic scientific plans and scientific projects with a long cycle, high risk, high difficulty, and good prospects; gather the forces of the government, society, and market; plan comprehensively; focus on deployment; system organization; etc. to integrate high-quality resources; conduct system layout in advance; and create advantageous conditions for the joint effort of multiple forces. The government adheres to the principle of promoting market innovation vitality as its foundation, simplifying administration and delegating power, building an innovative environment, and reducing the burden of corporate innovation. We need to optimize the functions of science and technology management, perfect the coordination mechanism of scientific and technological innovation, fully play the role of the science and technology management department, and improve the coordinated development system. Strengthen the integration of enterprises, universities, and research institutes, and promote the entry of scientific and technological achievements into the market through joint ventures, setting up funds, etc. We need to build a scientific and technological innovation system that combines a proactive government and an effective market-oriented approach, which fully guides the rational allocation of innovation resources under market demand and provides a strong impetus for scientific and technological innovation.

Third, creating a fair, open, and transparent market environment is imperative. To build an innovative country and a world science and technology powerhouse and realize self-reliance and self-strengthening in science and technology, it is necessary to abandon an enclosed and opaque innovation environment and establish a righteous environment for scientific and technological innovation. Improve the orderliness, openness, and inclusiveness of the market environment; advance the reform of the scientific and technological system that protects scientific and technological innovation; enhance the concentration of global intellect and market capital resources; form the greatest synergy in building a new scientific and technological innovation system; and use a sound science and technology innovation environment to support the building of an innovative country. Meanwhile, we need to stimulate the innovative spirit of various technological talents, actively introduce top-level talents on a global scale,

retain talent with a scientific incentive mechanism, make good use of talent with a perfect talent cultivation mechanism, and build a world scientific and technological powerhouse and a highland of talent. Advocate the culture of innovation, curb ostentatious styles and speculative behaviors, reasonably apply encouraging policies, optimize the research environment, and create an innovative entrepreneurship social ecology. Inheriting excellent Chinese national historical culture, society needs to establish a healthy science and technology concept, establish a scientific integrity culture with Chinese characteristics, popularize it to researchers in all fields, internalize it into various scientific mechanisms, and form a social atmosphere that loves speaking of science, popularizing technology, maintaining integrity in science, and pursuing scientific and technological innovation.

Fourth, optimize the legal protection system for scientific and technological innovation, safeguard the rights of science and technology workers, and enhance enthusiasm for scientific and technological innovation. Legal protection should be provided at the application level of scientific and technological innovation, safeguarding the rights and interests of researchers and producers of scientific and technological achievements. We should stimulate the vitality of scientific and technological innovation, use the rule of law to promote the improvement of the scientific and technological innovation mechanism, transform the functions of science and technology management, and enhance capabilities with clear strategies, reformation planning, and service transformation as the orientation. Reduce direct interference, such as dividing money, dividing items, defining projects, strengthening planning policy guidance, giving more autonomy to research units, giving scientists greater decision-making authority on technical routes and the right to use funds, and liberate research units and researchers from cumbersome and unnecessary system constraints (Xi, 2021). To strengthen intellectual property rights as the core, according to the practical needs of scientific and technological innovation, further improve the corresponding intellectual property legal system and raise the level of the rule of law in scientific and technological innovation work. At the same time, for the ethical issues of scientific and technological innovation in the fields of artificial intelligence, biotechnology, network security, and military security, in addition to self-moral restraint, the government should also use the law to regulate scientific and technological innovation and its main activities, strengthen the combination of policies, regulations, and ethics, and reasonably restrain ethical issues in the process of scientific and technological innovation. In addition, we should integrate external resources, strengthen the combination of legal services for enterprises and community services, organize different forms of legal aid and legal popularization activities, provide more convenient legal services, enhance legal awareness, enhance the professionalism and popularization of legal services, and commit to reducing illegal behaviors by using scientific and technological achievements.

In conclusion, it is of paramount importance to actively nurture and embody socialist core values while steadfastly adopting a people-oriented philosophy towards scientific and technological development. This principle facilitates the provision of welfare for the population through scientific and technological advancements. Within the global landscape, characterized by fierce competition and a multiplicity of scientific and technological schools of thought, China is mandated to foster an environment conducive to innovation. Critical to this is the emphasis on embracing a spirit characterized by the pursuit of groundbreaking advancements, admiration for science, advocacy for creative thinking, and the capacity to evolve in sync with contemporary trends. Furthermore, there is an urgent need to stimulate imagination and progressive thinking to expedite the utilization of science and technology for the betterment of societal living standards, the encouragement and proliferation of diverse scientific ideas, and the integration of scientific technology into various material and spiritual aspects. By forming a synergistic bond between the humanities and science culture, it is possible to aid the construction of a robust socialist cultural nation. It is also important to disseminate a scientific spirit and elevate the level of scientific knowledge among the general public. Meanwhile, it is crucial to observe the legal constraints and ethical boundaries pertaining to scientific and technological innovation, with a view to nurturing a societal atmosphere characterized by democracy, freedom, adherence to the rule of law, and creative innovation.

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