

The Research on the Shared Development from Economic Perspective

Junfeng Xu

Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, China

fengjx1971@163.com

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Abstract. Shared development is our value goal and practical problem, which should be reflected in sharing economic resource mainly as the basis sharing political resources, social resources and ecological resources. In our economy development's new style, how to realize economy re-take-off has become the key point to realize Shared development which requires us to take the supply-side reform as the orientation, strengthen industry structure's optimization and upgrading to stimulate new economic growth factors. At the same time we should take the income distribution system construction as a breakthrough to play the distribution system's advantage, and overall enhance the residents' income distribution level and crack the income gap between urban and rural areas, urban residents' income gap, regional income gap, etc. to expand Shared development's scope and degree.

1. Introduction

Shared development is Chinese social development's value goal and practical problem whose core is to share material civilization, which determines the scope and degree in Sharing spiritual civilization, social civilization and ecological civilization. It contains Sharing "labor products" and Sharing "labor process", according with the opinions "the idea that labor creates wealth"[1] "the essence of wealth lies in the wealth's subject existence".[2] Therefore, it is very important to study the difficulties and breakthroughs affecting Shared development from economic development perspective.

2. The Economic Pattern to realize Shared Development

2.1 Economic growth is shifting from a high speed to a medium-high speed

From a historical perspective, Chinese economy development is based on extreme backwardness, which is the direct cause to a rapid development. Since 1978, it has been extremely easy for economic data to grow on the basis of "poverty without any means". After 30 years of rapid development, Chinese economy relative growth speed will slow down, according to macro economic operation in the Chinese academy of social sciences, "in 2011-2015, 2016-2020, 2021-2030, Chinese potential growth rate range will be respectively 8%-8.7%, 5.7% --6.6%, 5.4% - 6.3 percent".[3] The main factors leading to this phenomenon including labor cost factor, industrial structure factor, innovation factor, resource and environment constraint and other factors.

2.2 Promoting the optimizing and upgrading of the economic structure

At present, Chinese primary industry, secondary industry, tertiary industry have taken shape, but each industry and its relationship between structural contradiction restricts their development. From agricultural structure, the household contract responsibility system was introduced in 1978 which greatly promoted agriculture development with agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery. However, since the 1990s, especially the accession to the WTO, agricultural development has been impacted by stagnation, marketization, internationalization, and confronted with more challenges such as large-scale, scientific and modernized development. From industrial structure, state-owned enterprises, private enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises have developed together, since the state-owned enterprises reform in 1984. From tertiary industry structure, the tertiary industry is blooming everywhere, which has formed an important part in Chinese industrial structure.

A large number of population resources are transferred from the primary and secondary industries to the tertiary industry leading to the inefficient effect with the tertiary industry burst.

2.3 Economic Development Transforming from Factor-driven to Innovation-driven

From Chinese traditional economic development, we mainly relied on high investment, high consumption, low labor costs and other major extensive business model. With the reform development, it has restricted the economic resources, the gradual land loss, manpower cost advantages, traditional extensive management mode alone has been difficult to adapt to the modern economy development, scale construction must rely on technology and modern management, scientific and technological innovation to replace human resources input. Therefore, the intensive management mode with scientific and technological innovation is bound to become the main mode in modern economy.

3. Key to Realize Shared Development----Economic Re-Take -Off

3.1 Constructing a Supply-side Reform-oriented Development Model

The inner motive power in economic development lies in consumers' demand, which requires us to make reasonable reform policy from supply side and demand side .Supply-side Reform emphasizes supply side with the people's demand as the center from improving product efficiency supply, corrects the production elements configuration and structural reforms to improve production efficiency and product's quality, product's competitiveness, etc. However, supply-side reform does not mean no paying attention to demand side, but paying more attention to supply side. In the traditional economic reform, we paid more attention to the indicators and quantity pursuit in economic development, neglected the correlation between people's demand and economic development, which led to the contradiction between economic growth and economic development as well as the contradiction between overcapacity, insufficient consumption, resources waste and redundant production. So this reform mainly can solve traditional economic reform contradiction.

3.2 Promoting the Unity among various Industrial Structures

Food production is a basic element to maintain human society and an important element in industrialization process which provides stable resources for industry, and industry and tertiary industry also provide power support and means for agriculture. Accordingly, we must realize the structural oneness in all sorts of industries. At present, we should give priority to agriculture as the fundamental position to construct a market-oriented agriculture structure to realize the synergy between agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishery to ensure the grain production's basic position. We will focus on state-owned enterprises reform, private enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises management to realize the optimization and upgrading in traditional enterprises and technological innovation. We should cultivate and explore t enterprise's development to improve the production capacity and international competitiveness with the secondary industry, strengthen the management mechanism in state-owned enterprises, explore new technologies and new products from state-owned enterprises, improve production efficiency and product quality. Also we must focus on the private economy and capital financing, international competitiveness, the employees' enthusiasm to participate in the construction, strengthen the industry beneficial to people's life, standardize the service measures in the tertiary industry.

3.3 Improving the Economic Growth's Driving Factors

In Chinese traditional economic development, the promotion factors involved the following categories: cheap labor input, large amount of resource, rich land resources, strong consumer demand, etc. But as farmers gradually began to move to the cities, labor costs also appeared at a very low price. It is this unique labor advantage that the Chinese economy has provided human resources' dividend leading to a great development. Although the per capita resources amount in China is relatively poor, the absolute amount can be relatively rich to a large extent. Such as coal, oil, steel, forests, water and

so on. In the early stage, we mainly focused on resources and raw material export, in the short term, Chinese economic development appeared a rapid progress state. In terms of consumer groups, China has a large consumer market by more than one billion people due to the long-term materials shortage. However, this consumer group's material consumption is generally based on cheap and high-quality consumption, and the dividend of consumer dependence still exists. At present, when all kinds of dividends being no longer exist, we are required to optimize and explore new driving forces for economic growth. We should not only make full use of our traditional advantages, including land dividend, population dividend, resource dividend and consumption dividend, but also continuously explore new driving forces for economic growth Including knowledge, new technology, new energy, skilled human resource advantages to build a stable sustained economic growth layers to make Chinese economy take off again.

4. The Breakthrough in Realizing Shared Development---Income Distribution

4.1 Paying close Attention to Rural Residents' Income Distribution system

Relevant studies show that the income gap between urban and rural residents contributes about 80% to the income gap between regional residents, which requires that we should give priority to the rural residents' income distribution." From international experience, labor remuneration in most countries in the world accounts for the proportion of primary distribution between 55% ~ 65%", [5] so the proportion of primary distribution is very important, we should focus on agricultural primary distribution adjustment. At the same time, we should improve the agricultural products' output and operation efficiency, and narrow the price gap between agricultural products and industrial products from policy orientation so as to ensure the consistency between agriculture and the economic development level in the whole country. Especially in agricultural prices' protection, we should raise the agricultural products' price according to market fair principle through certain means to ensure the key measures of inequality between urban and rural areas. We will strengthen agricultural urbanization, transfer excessive agricultural population to cities, narrow the income gap between urban and rural areas through urbanization. With Chinese agricultural land's decrease and the aging society, the dividend of urban construction population and resources is lost, and the acceleration of agricultural urbanization is bound to become a necessary condition for accelerating rural development.

4.2 Addressing the Income Imbalance among Urban Residents

Urban residents' income distribution in China is mainly distributed in public service system, state-owned enterprises, private enterprises, foreign capital enterprises, the government can regulate the state workers and civil servants' wage directly and guide the workers' income in all kinds enterprises to regulate the income distribution. This requires us to deal with the initial income distribution for urban residents, " we should need some new adjustments in the distribution structure, especially in primary distribution's field "to form" to maintain the low, expand and increase [6] to deal with the state-owned enterprise income distribution .The state should regulate the non-public enterprises through explicit policy staff for enterprise employees, management personnel, assets, income, the tax situation, etc., to develop with the social development level and enterprise management level consistent with the minimum wage standard, at the same time, also government should have some legal norms form to prevent non-public enterprises from escaping from social responsibility problem, especially the employees' salary.

4.3 Making use of the Redistribution's Guiding Function completely

Redistribution is an important means for Government to adjust income distribution and an important way to realize Shared development. At present, in addition to the primary income distribution, Government should play a more redistribution means to resolve the existing income distribution gap. For the vast number of rural residents, Government can increase subsidies and social security services for rural residents, infrastructure construction and public welfare programs by means of income

redistribution to expand the sharing areas and scope in rural residents from the redistribution perspective. For urban residents, the state-owned enterprises workers and civil servants' income ratio should be handled well by means of redistribution, the wage level in enterprises should be standardized, the low-income groups' social security and service should be handled well so as to maximize the relative fairness in all kinds of residents' income. In addition, we can use tax, investment, price adjustment, policy tilt to guide all kinds of fair competition to construct the integration pattern of income distribution rationalization, maximize the Shared development.

5. Conclusion

Therefore, in order to examine the realization of Shared development from the economic perspective correctly, it is necessary to base on the economic new normal characteristics to combine contemporary Chinese economic development's historical and the realistic basis to integrate the innovative elements in economic development and the industrial structure coordination so as to realize the economic take-off providing a solid material foundation for Shared development. At the same time, we should take the income distribution system adjustment as the breakthrough point to break the traditional urban-rural income gap, regional income gap and group income gap to expand Shared development's extent and scope.

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