

Research on the Value of Inclusive Growth to Breaking the Rifted Society and Assisting Rural Vulnerable Groups*

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Abstract—The rural vulnerable groups that have existed for a long time have not only caused great hidden dangers in China's development, but also reflected the social accelerated fracture and differentiation. At the same time, as a cause of various social crises, it makes Chinese social contradictions concentrated and sharp in the critical period of transformation. Facing the reality of rifted society dominated by urban-rural duality, the long-term implementation of the "passive relief"-led support model has not effectively curbed the rapid increase of vulnerable groups. As a new development concept claiming fair and reasonable sharing of development results and concerning vulnerable groups based on equal opportunities, inclusive growth provides valuable inspiration in the field of breaking the rifted society and helping the rural vulnerable groups.

Keywords—inclusive growth; vulnerable groups; rifted society; social stratification

I. INTRODUCTION

Although the traditional "passive relief"-led poverty alleviation model is gradually being replaced by targeted poverty alleviation strategy, with the comprehensive promotion and deep implementation of this policy, the lack of scientificity it exposed and poverty alleviation ideas, concepts and opinion guidance that is easy to learn and operable have become major constraints to the work. The problem of passive poverty alleviation thoughts of "waiting, depending and demanding" in poverty-stricken households is prominent, the basic government has limited ability to innovate the theory and practice of targeted poverty alleviation, and the poverty alleviation methods are outdated, so the poverty alleviation effect is superficial and the rate of returning to poverty remains high. It has seriously weakened the expected utility of the government's targeted poverty alleviation strategy. Facing the above dilemmas, under the premise of fully expounding the connotation and characteristics of the inclusive growth concept, this paper analyzes the causes by comparing the core problem of the current poverty-stricken areas and populations. As a new

development concept claiming fair and reasonable sharing of development results and concerning vulnerable groups based on equal opportunities, inclusive growth provides beneficial reference and specific measures in breaking the rifted society and helping the rural vulnerable groups.

II. THE CONNOTATION AND STRUCTURE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH

A. Reasons for the Concept of Inclusive Growth

The concept of inclusive growth came from the expert group established in June 2006 to study the future development of Asia and the development strategy of the Asian Development Bank. In March 2007, the group submitted a research report entitled "New Asia and New Asia Development Bank" to the President of ADB. The report proposed some important recommendations that the focus of the new ADB should shift from tackling the severe poverty challenge to supporting higher and more inclusive growth. Inclusive growth focuses on rapidly creating economic opportunities and making them accessible to a wide range of people, including vulnerable groups. Once the concept of inclusive growth has been proposed, a series of studies have begun. [1]

But it is worth noting that the emergence of the concept of inclusive growth has undergone a long-term process of precipitation and incubation. Based on the continuous and in-depth research on the world-wide problem of poverty elimination, the World Bank proposed "growth on a broad basis" in 1990 and further deepened it to form "friendly growth for the poor". The concept of "inclusive growth" of the Asian Development Bank is based on the inheritance and development of the above concepts.

On September 16, 2010, the then President Hu Jintao said in his speech at the 5th APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting: "To achieve inclusive growth, the fundamental purpose is to make the fruits of economic globalization and economic development benefit all the countries and regions and benefit all people, to

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¹ Liu Change, Li Yunrao, Yi Hua. Research review of inclusive growth. [J] Economics Information, 2011:02.96.

achieve coordinated economic and social development in sustainable development.”[2]

So far, as the largest developing country in the world, the concept of inclusive growth has attracted a lot of attention and extensive discussion in Chinese academic circles and the whole society. Many scholars believe that inclusive growth is the further extension and refinement of the "scientific development concept" and "harmonious society", and it is also an important feature of development in Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is of great enlightenment significance for solving the long-term problem of efficiency and fairness in China's development. Especially as the main target of the concept of inclusive growth, the large number of vulnerable groups in rural China has become the key areas studied by the academic community.

B. The Connotation and Development of the Concept of Inclusive Growth

Regarding the connotation of the concept of inclusive growth, the academic community has not yet reached a clear consensus. Asian Development Bank that proposed it defines it as: "Fair and reasonable sharing of economic growth, advocating equal opportunities for growth." The following experts and scholars have made a lot of enrichment and development. Among them are:

- Ali believes that inclusive growth emphasizes the opportunity to increase the membership of all societies, especially those in poor conditions, and intervene in long-term poverty through social security networks, and believes that income and non-income inequalities are primarily related to access to opportunities. [3]
- Ali and Zhuang further define inclusive growth as not only creating new economic opportunities in various sectors, but also the growth of economic opportunities for all sectors of society, especially for the poor. It is inclusive only when growth can ensure that all members of society (regardless of their personal background) can participate equally and contribute to the growth process. Since this definition defines inclusive growth primarily from the perspective of opportunity, it focuses on the process rather than the outcome. [4]
- Rauniyar and Kanbur reviewed the research on inclusive growth of the Asian Development Bank and proposed that inclusive growth refers to "growth with equal opportunities", and with the decline of inequality, it should include economic, social and environmental and institutional scope. This definition

is similar to the relative definition of pro-poor growth including both income and non-revenue content, with the difference that the relative definition of pro-poor growth is concerned with the relative growth of the poor and the decline in inequality between the poor and the non-poor while inclusive growth is concerned with more general inequalities. [5]

- Klasen believes that inclusive growth should not only focus on results, but also on the process. Inclusive growth should be similar to the relative definition of pro-poor growth rather than its absolute definition, which not only can reduce poverty but also decrease inequality from the perspective of results. He defines inclusive growth as non-discriminatory in the process of growth participation and outcomes, and this growth can reduce the disadvantages of vulnerable groups. [6]

Through the above-mentioned definition of the concept of inclusive growth, it can be seen that although the consensus has not been clearly reached, it does not prevent us from understanding the basic connotation of the concept of inclusive growth: first, the value orientation of long-term effective economic growth should be insisted. Second, the inclusiveness of growth is emphasized, with particular attention to whether socially vulnerable groups can share economic development outcomes; Third, the content of growth is not limited to the increase of economic income, but also includes non-material income such as development opportunities. Fourth, attention should be paid to eradicating poverty, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor and concerning social equity.

III. THE ELABORATION OF THE INTRINSIC CONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE CONCEPT OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

Through the above description of the connotation of the concept inclusive growth, it can be seen that there is a natural logical connection between the concept of inclusive growth and the vulnerable groups. The core of this connection is a high degree of consistency in perceptions of poverty, inequality and growth.

A. The Consistent Connection of the Perceptions of Poverty by the Two

Poverty elimination is one of the main goals proposed by the concept of inclusive growth, and it is also the premise of the emergence and development of the concept of inclusive growth with the deepening of the perception of poverty. As mentioned earlier, the core of the concept "inclusive growth" is to eliminate the economic poverty, rights poverty and social exclusion and barriers faced by the poor, and to

² Hu Jintao. Speech at the 5th APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Conference_High-level News_Xinhuanet [DB/OL] http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2010-09/16/c_13514830.htm.

³ Ali, I. Pro — poor to Inclusive Growth: Asian Prescriptions [R]. ERD Policy Brief Series, 2007, No. 48.

⁴ Ali, I. Zhuang, J. Inclusive Growth toward a Prosperous Asia: Policy Implications [R]. ERD Working Paper Series, 2007, No. 97.

⁵ Rauniyar, G. and Kanbur, R. Inclusive Development: Two Papers on Conceptualization, Application, and the ADB Perspective [R]. Working Paper, No. 01, Department of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 2010.

⁶ Klasen, S. Measuring and Monitoring Inclusive Growth: Multiple Definitions, Open Questions, and Some Constructive Proposals [R]. Asian Development Bank Sustainable Development Working Paper, 2010, No. 12.

achieve equal opportunities and fair participation, so that all groups including the poor can participate in and contribute to economic growth, and thus share the fruits of growth. [7]

The vulnerable group is a group of people who are in a living and development dilemma that can't be changed due to congenital or acquired factors, and economic poverty is the main feature of this group. However, according to the interpretation of poverty theory, the right poverty is an important reason for their social disadvantage. The capability poverty or the poverty of development opportunity is the root cause of their long-term weakness and difficulty in changing by their own strength. When the perception of poverty is further deepened to the fact that the poor are in poverty due to the right poverty, capacity poverty and poverty of development opportunities from the economic poverty that reflects the superficial phenomenon, it is not difficult to understand why the concept of inclusive growth is tolerant and inclusive and where the specific content is reflected.

The poverty elimination advocated by the concept of inclusive growth is not only aimed at improving the income level of vulnerable groups. The core idea is to help people get rid of economic poverty and hope to take more active and effective measures to promote their own capacity building to improve the social action and institutional arrangements for safeguard of rights and interests. Thus we can help them gain more choices and opportunities to change their weak position.

B. The Consistent Connection of the Perceptions of Inequality by the Two

Since the reform and opening up, in order to meet people's growing material and cultural needs, the national policy advocates taking economic construction as the center, but the rapidly established market economic system also exerts a sufficient effect of the "Matthew effect." Among them, social problems such as the polarization between the rich and the poor, the class stratification, and the urban-rural fracture have become more and more serious with the imbalance of economic society. The objective reality problem necessarily requires the response of theory and thought. This is reflected in the cognitive evolution of the relationship between efficiency and fairness: that is, it has experienced a deepening process from "priority of efficiency, fairness of equity" to "focus on fairness", "more emphasis on fairness" and "striving to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor".

As a concentrated expression of these social problems, the vulnerable groups at ground level not only bear more cost of social transformation, but also can hardly share social development results reasonably and effectively. Similar inequality is also reflected in the urban-rural gap and regional disparity in education, medical care, employment, social security, housing, and public goods supply. The dividends of reform and development have insurmountable gaps in front of the disadvantaged groups. Under the background of the long-term dual social structure of urban-

rural fracture in China, the life predicament of rural vulnerable groups is particularly harsh and severe in the above-mentioned inequalities.

Observing this group through the perspective of social stratification theory, we can undoubtedly position it at the bottom of society. The core point of social risk theory is that risk is attached to the hierarchical group model as wealth, and is always distributed in a hierarchical or class-dependent manner. Objective reality tells us that wealth gathers in high layers of social class, while the risk is opposite to it, which gathers in lower layers of social class. At the same time, because resources such as education, power, income, and interpersonal relationships can effectively avoid social risks, in modern society, social risks have the same "Matthew effect" as wealth. The poorer regions and poorer people are more vulnerable to the risk. [8]

The inclusiveness advocated by the concept of inclusive growth is based on a deep understanding of this inequality. In the face of the established reality of unequal outcomes, inclusive growth focuses more on the study of process inequality. When advocating the sharing of development results, we will pay more attention to the extension and expansion of participation opportunities in the process of economic growth. We advocate establishing a new economic growth and development model that can accommodate vulnerable groups that have been excluded from the mainstream development framework of society by using a scientific, effective and rational development concept. Based on the above thinking, the concept of inclusive growth fits well with the urgent need of vulnerable groups to gain more participation opportunities, enhance their development capabilities, and change their predicament.

C. The Consistent Connection of the Understanding of Growth by the Two

In the discussion of the connotation of the concept inclusive growth among many scholars, it is considered that inclusive growth should be a pro-poor economic growth mode based on the concern of poor and vulnerable groups. The main goal of the concept of inclusive growth is to enable low-income groups that have been excluded from economic growth gains to participate in the sharing of economic development results reasonably and effectively and let them get more income, thereby improving their living standards and getting rid of the weak survival predicament.

From the perspective of the vulnerable groups, they are undoubtedly most eager for rapid economic growth in the current society. Only maintaining the long-term sustained high-speed growth of the economy is an important prerequisite for them to get rid of their own weak predicament. The appeal of vulnerable groups to change their own predicament is not only reflected in education, medical care, housing, social security, etc., but also in the acquisition of employment and income, to eliminate the pressure of survival. However, if the vulnerable groups have long been

⁷ Cai Rongxin. The formation of the concept of "inclusive growth" and its policy implications [J] Economist. 2009.1.103.

⁸ (The U.K.) Shelton Krinsky: Social Theory of Risk [M], Beijing: Beijing Publishing Group. 2005.

excluded from the high-growth economic framework, it is meaningless to hope that the government and society will obtain more resources for social relief and assistance through economic development. What they urgently need now is a highly inclusive participation opportunity to participate in market economic activities through their own efforts, and to obtain sustained economic income and capacity improvement, thereby changing the weak predicament.

The basic policy connotation under the leadership of the concept of inclusive growth is to create more jobs and development opportunities through high-speed, effective and sustainable economic growth. Investing the human capital of vulnerable groups that is not fully developed into the economic operation not only meets the demand of sustained high-speed economic growth for human capital with, but also achieves self-improvement and development of vulnerable groups through continuous economic growth. The good interaction between the two meets the needs of economic growth goals and achieves the social governance necessary for the support of vulnerable groups. Some scholars in China regard inclusive growth as the further detailed explanation of Scientific Outlook on Development, which is the value affirmation and recognition based on the above-mentioned manifestation of the inclusiveness of its development mode and policy orientation.

IV. INTERPRETATION OF THE SURVIVAL STATUS OF RURAL VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE RIFTED SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of rifted society is a further elaboration of the theory of social stratification. It was first proposed by Sun Liping, a professor of sociology at Tsinghua University, on the basis of research in recent years. He believes that the so-called "fracture" generally includes the following three meanings: First, in social hierarchy and hierarchical structure, it means that some people are excluded from the mainstream structure of society, and there is no effective integration mechanism between different classes and groups. In reality, this of course refers to the obvious polarization. Due to the polarization, people live in almost two completely different societies, and the two societies are almost closed to each other and lack effective channels of circulation. Second, it is reflected as fracture between urban and rural areas among regions. The fracture between urban and rural areas has both the meaning of social structure (because rural residents and urban residents are two different social strata), and regional or spatial meaning. And space is actually an important dimension of social structure. Third, social fracture is also manifested in many aspects of cultural and social life. The essence of a rifted society is the coexistence of several eras, and there is a lack of organic connection between them. [9]

The research and thinking on the rifted society is the precondition for realizing effective social governance, the direction to achieve harmonious and orderly flow of all classes, and the necessary work to eliminate the hidden dangers of long-term healthy growth of China's economy.

China is a traditional agricultural country with a large number of farmers. In the classification of vulnerable groups, poor farmers occupy a dominant position. According to the rural poverty alleviation standard, annual per capita income of 2,300 yuan (the constant price in 2010), the rural poor population at the end of the year is 98.99 million. [10] The article selects the rural vulnerable group as the analysis perspective of the current rifted social framework. Through the interpretation of the current rural vulnerable groups in the rifted society, the impact of the current rifted social problems and its evolution process are analyzed.

At present, China's rifted society has two manifestations, namely social fracture between urban and rural areas and social fracture within rural areas. The above two forms of rifted society are not only the root causes of the long-term emergence and existence of rural vulnerable groups, but also the obstacles that hinder the rural vulnerable groups from obtaining effective assist and getting rid of their own predicaments.

A. *It Is Difficult to Bridge the Long-term Fracture Between Urban and Rural Areas*

The difficulty in breaking the dual structure between urban and rural areas in China has become an indisputable fact in the academic world. The fracture between urban and rural areas has a long history. There are two main historical backgrounds for this urban-rural fracture: first, in the early days of the new China, in order to ensure the priority to the development of heavy industry, the state successfully implemented the strategy of quickly laying the foundation for China's industrialization development and establishing a relatively complete industrial system. The highly centralized planned economic system under the leadership of the government sacrificed the development of the rural economy to a large extent. From 1952 to 1989, more than 700 billion yuan was obtained from the rural areas (after deducting the national funds for supporting agriculture), exceeding the value of original state-owned industrial fixed assets. In the 1990s, the state's policy of obtaining funds from rural areas continued. [11] The direct result is paralyzed rural market and declined rural economy. Excessive extraction from the countryside has led to the unbalanced development of industry and agriculture, which has greatly sacrificed the interests of farmers, resulting in the peasants living in poverty and low production enthusiasm. Rural development has lagged for a long time, and the urban-rural gap has gradually widened. This is reflected in the formation of urban-rural dual structure with gap between industry and agriculture. Second is the household registration system divided by urban and rural areas. Since November 7, 1955, the State Council promulgated the "Regulations on the Division Standards of Urban and Rural Areas", which divides the national population registration into "agricultural population" and "non-agricultural population." The

¹⁰ Statistical Bulletin of the People's Republic of China on 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

¹¹ Niu Ruofeng, Li Chengui, Zheng Yougui. China's "agriculture, rural areas and rural residents" issue: Retrospect and Prospect [M] Beijing: China Social Sciences Press. 2004.41.

⁹ Gu Yaguang, Integrating "Fracture Society" [N] China Reform Daily. September 8, 2005 Version 005: Page 1.

Regulations on Household Registration of the People's Republic of China promulgated on January 9, 1958 clearly stipulates that in addition to special circumstances such as the admission of regular schools and the uniform recruitment of labor departments, the "agricultural" population cannot be converted into "non-agricultural" population in principle. So far, with the household registration system, the peasants are firmly locked in the land and cannot move freely according to their own wishes. Urban residents can obtain the corresponding benefits by virtue of non-agricultural registered residence. The different distribution of resources and services such as education, medical care, housing, social security, and public goods supply, which are attached to the "core" of the household registration system further strengthens the urban-rural dual structure and accelerates urban and rural fracture. The most intuitive reflection of this is that the income gap between urban and rural residents is further widening. According to statistics, the per capita income ratio of urban and rural residents in China in 1978 was 2.47:1, 2.61:1 in 1997, 3.11:1 in 2002, 3.22: 1 in 2005, 3.28:1 in 2006 and 3.33:1 in 2007. [12] Since the financial crisis in 2008, China has faced tremendous downward pressure on the economy and difficulties in deepening reform. It is particularly difficult to effectively break the urban and rural fractured society in this context, so the social gap between urban and rural areas is deep.

B. Internal Fracture in Rural Society Driven by the Market Economic Process

With the continuous deepening of the reform and opening up, different levels of interaction began to occur between the urban and rural areas that were originally separated from each other. The majority of peasants, who are mainly "migrant workers", have flooded into the city and joined the market economy as temporary workers. This has become a unique phenomenon in China's economic development. Based on this, the basic role of resource allocation in the market economy gradually began to play a role in rural society. After entering the city, the peasants who are flexible and diligent are able to quickly get rid of the poverty situation in the past and live a rich life by virtue of opportunities, policies and their own abilities. They are even settled in the city and became people of the city. The other batch of farmers is conservative, lax and lazy. Facing the market economy, they lack the initiative and enthusiasm to adapt, so their living conditions have not been effectively improved. They have gradually lost the opportunities for improvement and development and become disadvantaged groups.

Today, the trend of differentiation and fragmentation within this rural society has become more prominent. Through the observation of the current rural society, we can see that some villages are left with only a few elderly people and children, and become a "hollow village" without life. Young and middle-aged people have long been working in cities for a long time. This kind of fracture within the rural

society is the main reason for the long-term existence of a large number of rural vulnerable groups, and more importantly, the loss of talents and capital has become the biggest obstacle to effective rescue of rural vulnerable groups.

V. THE REAL DILEMMA OF ASSISTING THE RURAL VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE RIFTED SOCIETY

China has carried out long-term support work for rural vulnerable groups, along with the form of poverty alleviation input is the most powerful. Specific measures include gradually opening up agricultural product prices, promoting and improving the rural market system, accelerating the development of township industry and commerce, adjusting the structure of agricultural products, increasing the added value of agricultural products, tilting township enterprises in national policies, and developing rural human resources. Despite the great results, there are still many problems that cannot be ignored. In particular, the support work of rural vulnerable groups under the rifted society faces many practical difficulties, among which the most prominent ones are as follows:

A. Rural Resources Continue to Flow into the City, so the Development Momentum of Rural Areas Is Exhausted and the Economy Is Sluggish

Despite the fact that the era when resource allocation flows from rural areas to cities under the leadership of administrative orders has ended, with the market economy playing a fundamental role in resource allocation, rural resources have continued to flow into the city. The most important resource of this is talent and funding. The result is that the urban economy is becoming more and more prosperous, and the corresponding rural society shows the exhaustion of the economy and the sluggish market. The rural social and economic development lacks impetus due to the lack of money and people. Material production is the foundation of all superstructures. The lack of power of rural economic development means that the urban and rural rifted society cannot be broken by the internal power of the village. The lack of endogenous motivation in rural areas is not only the root cause of the long-term existence of urban and rural rifted society under the dual structure, but also the microscopic portrayal of the individual rural vulnerable groups who are unable to change their living predicament relying on their own strength.

B. Rural Public Goods and Services Derived from Economic Poverty Are in a State of Poverty

The survival and development of a group depend on the support of various forms of resources. Under the situation where rural resources continue to flow into cities, urban and rural social breaks, and internal fracture in rural areas becomes intense, it is undoubtedly possible to draw the conclusion that the provision of public goods and services such as education, medical care, culture, and social security in rural areas is in poor state when we observe numerous rural vulnerable groups and their living conditions. This poor state is a direct source of their survival pressures and

¹² Department of Rural Social Economic Investigation, National Bureau of Statistics: China Rural Poverty Monitoring Report 2008, China Statistics Publishing House, 2009, p-15.

dilemmas. This is not only a reflection of the lag of the rural economy, but also becomes the way to effectively change the predicament of the majority of rural vulnerable groups. Lagging economic development has led them to be excluded from the mainstream market economy system, and the lack of public goods and services has made it difficult for them to effectively improve their capabilities and access development resources. The lack of resources and capabilities has made them at a loss facing the impact of market economy and competition, which eventually becomes a vicious circle. There is an old saying: "People with fixed industries have confidence in a fixed life." It is precisely because of the tremendous pressure of survival and development that it breeds extreme behavioral tendencies such as crime, suicide, and revenge on the society, seriously undermining the stability and harmony of social order.

C. It Is Difficult for Traditional "Transfusion-type" Passive Rescue to Completely Eliminate the Predicament of Vulnerable Groups, and the Social Support System Is Fragile

The government and society have a very clear understanding and cognition in the face of the social risks contained in a large number of rural vulnerable groups. The support work of the disadvantaged groups is carried out for long term and has achieved certain results, but there are also many problems. The most prominent of these is the "blood-transfusion" mode of assistance under the guidance of traditional charitable relief ideas. The result is that the quality of life of rural vulnerable groups in certain areas has been improved to some extent in a certain period of time, but it is still difficult to completely eliminate the predicament of the disadvantaged groups, and the twice disadvantage and poverty will frequently occur.

At the same time, this kind of passive relief-based support methods has also hindered the comprehensive and effective construction of social support systems for vulnerable groups. For the characteristics of complex structure, multiple causes for poverty, and high twice disadvantage rate of China's vast rural vulnerable groups, we must actively change the deviation of previous work guidance concepts, change passive relief into active development, and extensively, continuously construct social support systems, gather the resources and strength within the entire society to help rural vulnerable groups.

VI. IMPLICATIONS OF THE VALUE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH CONCEPT FOR BRIDGING THE RIFTED SOCIETY AND SUPPORT WORK FOR RURAL VULNERABLE GROUPS UNDER ITS SHACKLE

The development strategy centered on the concept of inclusive growth includes three complementary policy-oriented systems: first, creating jobs and opportunities for development through high-speed, effective and sustainable economic growth. Second, it ensures that people have equal access to opportunities and promotes fair participation. Third, it ensures that people receive minimal economic benefits. Based on the elaboration of the concept of inclusive growth

and the analysis of its policy value orientation, it has important guiding significance for effectively breaking the urban-rural fracture and improving the shortage of assisting work for rural vulnerable groups. This is mainly concentrated in the following four aspects:

A. Eliminating the Effect of Hypothesis of Economic Man in the Process of Policy Formulation and Implementation, and Establishing a Coordinated and Inclusive Economic Growth Mode

The healthy and stable development of the market economy requires the guidance and regulation of various public policies. The makers and executor of policies are the main body of government at all levels and official administrative staff. The value orientation of public policy under ideal conditions is to promote the development of various economic undertakings in society and to realize and safeguard the public interest. In the process of formulating and implementing public policies, governments at all levels and their public servants should not take the initiative to harm the public interest except for their own deficiencies, resource limitations, information asymmetry, and corruption and misconduct of individual staff. But the objective reality is as a kind of social organization. As the public choice theory school believes, the bureaucratic group is an "economic man" who seeks to maximize its own interests in the process of public policy formulation and implementation. Governments at all levels and official administrators also have their own interests. In the process of public policy formulation, especially the long-term public behavior involving multi-stakeholders in urban-rural integration, the central government and local governments, urban residents and rural residents, policy makers, executors, participants and various stakeholders etc., all have their own interests and appeals. The formulation and implementation of public policy is the main measure to balance the interests of all parties and an important way to realize the public interest. At the same time, it also forms a game space for all stakeholders.

The basic driving force of these game behaviors is the economic man hypothesis effect proposed by the classical economist Adam Smith, which means that people pursue the maximization of their own economic interests by any means. All relevant stakeholders use the formal and informal, legal and illegal strategies to play a game. Based on the economic man hypothesis effect described above, many social contradictions and problems have been developed in the formulation and implementation of public policies. The root cause is the growth pattern of economy is not inclusive.

The concept of inclusive growth is a guiding concept that advocates inclusive, scientific, and harmonious sharing economic growth. The implementation process also has far-reaching impact on the formulation and implementation of public policies. The most important role is to eliminate the economic man hypothesis effect in this public policy and formulation process.

B. *Coordinating and Promoting the Construction of "Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers" in China and Enhancing the Economic Extension of the Rural Market*

In the 22nd collective study of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that it is necessary to plan the industry and agriculture, cities and villages as a whole, and continue to promote the construction of new countryside so that it can develop harmoniously with new urbanization, benefit each other and form a two-wheel drive. The reform idea of "urban-rural integration" has important theoretical and practical significance. [13] Under the new situation, the downward pressure on economic growth is intensifying. How to promote the construction of undertaking "agriculture, rural areas and rural residents" in China and tap the potential of economic growth has become the direction of future government work and academic research. The 13th Five-Year Plan is the decisive stage of building a well-off society in China. A well-off society is not a well-off society in a certain region or stage, nor is it a well-off society of a certain group of people. It should be a well-off society that all people in the whole society should be able to enjoy. If rural areas, agriculture, and peasants are the categories of "three agriculture" cause, urban-rural integration is the main focus of promoting the construction of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", as well as the main way to realize a well-off society. The concept of inclusive growth is the main principle and idea in the specific practice process. Xi Jinping pointed out: "The most difficult and arduous task of building a well-off society in an all-round way is in rural areas. Without a well-off society in rural areas, especially in poverty-stricken areas, there will be no comprehensive well-off society." [14] Under the perspective of the concept of inclusive growth, the cognition of the urban and rural fracture society status is based on the rational sharing of economic growth and the judgment of the scientific participation degree of economic growth opportunities. Therefore, under the current new requirements of accelerating the construction of a well-off society, there is an urgent need for scientific and advanced growth concepts as a guide.

As mentioned earlier, the inclusive growth policy connotation creates a large number of jobs with rapid economic growth, and achieves a benign economic interaction of inclusion and sharing by expanding participation opportunities. Faced with the complicated economic situation such as the current downward pressure on the economy, overcapacity, and slowdown in exports, it has become the consensus to shift the prospect of tapping the potential of economic growth to a relatively lagging countryside. By analyzing the current situation of rural public goods and services supply in China, the author believes that the establishment of a mature and sound rural

public goods supply and service system can provide necessary support for the smooth advancement of new urbanization. Improving the scalability of the rural economy is enough to provide a fundamental impetus to the realization of the urban-rural break. Similarly, the fundamental way to break the urban-rural fracture is to improve the mobility and ductility of the rural economy and enhance the endogenous power of the rural market economy. This will inevitably require accelerated expansion of the depth and breadth of resource allocation under the market economy system. However, from 1978 to 2012, China's fiscal revenue grew at an annual rate of 13.9%. On this basis, all levels of government maintained the investment in public goods and services at corresponding levels in the major public sectors, but it been kept at a low level in the three rural areas. In 2007-2012, the national fiscal expenditure on agriculture was less than 9.5% on average, far below the average. [15] It can be seen that the rural market economy, especially the rural market economy in underdeveloped areas, has shown a weak and declining trend for a long time, becoming a marginal economy excluded from the mainstream market economy.

The inclusiveness and openness advocated by the concept of inclusive growth will inevitably help deepen the adjustment of the distribution structure of interests, and focus more on helping low-income groups represented by the majority of rural vulnerable groups. The economic development model under the new normal should not only focus on economic transformation, upgrading and structural adjustment, but also be reflected in the inclusiveness and sharing of the economy.

C. *Strengthening the Capacity Building of Vulnerable Groups and Ensuring Equality of Rights and Development Opportunities*

At present, the predicament of the rural vulnerable groups in China is not only the poverty at the material economy level, but also the poverty of their own capabilities, rights and development opportunities. Insufficient capacity and poverty of rights make it difficult for them to effectively protect their legitimate rights and interests and express their own demands through conventional channels. On the issues involving core interests of rural vulnerable groups, such as migrant workers' asking for wages, rural land demolition and circulation, and rural left-behind children's education and growth, the violation of the legitimate rights and interests of rural vulnerable groups has occurred frequently. The lack of protection of due rights and the stagnation of formal rights protection channels have resulted in the emergence of extreme rights protection of vulnerable groups in rural areas, including self-harm, suicide, retaliation against others and society. Poverty of development opportunity is one of the fundamental reasons why rural vulnerable groups have been mired in the urban-rural framework for a long time. Consolidating and highlighting equal opportunities for development is the content advocated by the concept of inclusive growth and an important part of the support work

¹³ Zhang Xiaoshan. Exploration of Xi Jinping's Thought of "Urban and Rural Integration"-Theory-People's Network [DB/OL] <http://theory.people.com.cn/n/2015/1021/c40531-27723378.html>

¹⁴ Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. General Secretary Xi Jinping's series of important speeches [M]. Beijing: Learning Press, People's Publishing House, 2014.

¹⁵ Department of Rural Social Economic Investigation, National Bureau of Statistics: China Rural Statistical Yearbook, China Statistical Publishing 2013 Edition.

for rural vulnerable groups in the future. Achieving equal opportunities for development is an important guarantee for improving the ability of rural vulnerable groups, and it is the basic driving force for passive relief as an active development.

Strengthening the capacity building of vulnerable groups is the basic content of the support work. The specific measures mainly include the following three aspects: first, when government carries out the construction of people's livelihood and poverty alleviation projects, but also focus on the development and training of human resources in rural vulnerable groups, strengthen the long-term financial input in skills training. We will improve and implement the support policies and encourage rural vulnerable groups to work and start businesses. Second, it is necessary to strengthen the assistance and support of neighboring enterprises to rural vulnerable groups. The development and contribution of enterprises should not only see the payment of government fiscal and taxation, but also the degree of fulfillment of their social responsibilities. A company with a good sense of social responsibility is bound to make a difference in helping disadvantaged groups. For general employment, it is possible to give priority to local rural vulnerable groups, which will undoubtedly help to strengthen the capacity building of vulnerable groups. Third, we can enrich and expand the capacity building and training content of social support system for rural vulnerable groups. In the past, social support systems were mostly based on temporary charity and poverty, and lacked long-term institutional capacity-building assistance mechanisms. The gaps and lags in this regard should be the direction to be strengthened in the future.

D. Enhancing Social Inclusion and Improving Social Support Network

With the full development of the market economy, the demand for free flow of capital and manpower is increasing, which requires the abolition of exclusionary systems and the promotion of social inclusion. Incorporating rural vulnerable groups into the main body of the society, treating them equally, and caring for them is the attitude that should be given to the support of rural vulnerable groups in the future. The implementation and promotion of new urbanization must consider the effective development and resettlement of the majority of rural vulnerable groups, and incorporate them into the strategic overall planning. Relying on the new urbanization process as the main support, it comprehensively promotes the development of rural social economy, politics and culture to break the barriers to the differentiation of public goods and services between urban and rural areas in the past.

Despite the current emergence of various social organizations or the third sector like mushrooms after rain, there are few social organizations that have long adhered to the actual situation and played a supporting role and the social support network for rural vulnerable groups is almost blank. This not only reflects the lack of capacity of the Chinese government to stimulate civil power, and manage and use social organizations, but also provides new ideas for us to explore the support work of rural vulnerable groups in

the future. At present, the relief contents for the rural vulnerable groups are mostly temporary reliefs of the nature of the season. For example, the Chinese government officials comfort the elderly at the grassroots in the Spring Festival and give special comfort in the disaster period. This kind of temporary relief with strong uncertainty is more interpreted as a part of the work of the government officials as the main part of the program, rather than the actual implementation of rural vulnerable groups. The working methods of passive relief have long been seriously flawed, and only long-term stable and targeted and developmental relief assistance can fundamentally play a positive role in preventing and solving problems of rural vulnerable groups.

VII. CONCLUSION

In the previous China's economic development process, the development concept of one-sided pursuit of speed and scale has caused problems such as disparity between the rich and the poor, class differentiation, regional economic imbalance, and structural excess. The long-term existence of a large number of rural vulnerable groups is a concentrated reflection of such contradictions. As a scientific development concept, the concept of inclusive growth is further elaborated in the field of economic growth and distribution. In its policy orientation system, it advocates creating a large number of jobs and development opportunities through rapid and sustained economic growth. The government formulates development strategies and public policies. The transformation of economic growth mode should not only be reflected in the drive of technological innovation, and industrial structure upgrading, but more importantly, the concept of economic growth and distribution needs to keep pace with the times and adapt to the objective national conditions. In the layout process of the economic and industrial structure, it is necessary to consider not only the high-grade, precision and advanced technology-based enterprises with high value-added and high innovation, but also the enterprise of people's livelihood that can accommodate more vulnerable groups, especially the rural disadvantaged groups. While pursuing GDP, we should also focus on responding to the basic interests' demand of the underprivileged people.

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