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NATURE OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AS AN IMPERATIVE FOR THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF THE POPULATION

When it comes to economic inequality, you can think of reasons at all levels. For example, there are personal reasons for inequality of income and wealth due to differences in ability. There may also be social factors, such as unequal distribution of resources. There's even a bit of luck. Some people just have a lot of luck. How did this economic inequality happen? Actually the greater the capacity to accumulate differences, the greater the inequality.

First, on the whole scale of human evolution, how did economic inequality arise in human society? Actually it stems from our ability to accumulate differences. People aren't exactly the same. There are always some differences. For example, a young man living in a primitive society, his hunting ability is particularly strong, can hit more prey. And that difference, of course, leads to a much bigger difference. For example, if you hit more prey, you will eat more than others and become stronger than others. It is also likely to attract more women, giving them more opportunities to leave their offspring behind. If he were to lead the tribe, the overall strength of the tribe could be greatly enhanced. Even today, each of us, has an advantage in some way, and that's the difference with others, the greater the difference, the greater the advantage, the more opportunities you have.

So when did the ability to accumulate differences start to emerge? One of the key nodes was the domestication of food and the emergence of agrarian societies. Specifically, there are two critical factors.

The first key factor is the change in mode of production. People went from gathering-hunting mode of production to farming or herding. This largely provides a stable source of food and allows people to live in a fixed place without having to migrate, thus meeting the most basic conditions for accumulating resources. With

surplus grain, you can store it at home. With a fixed field, you can ensure that in the future there will be a continuous flow of food production from the field. The second key factor is a change in the pattern of wealth transfer. For farmers and herdsmen with stable output, the transfer pattern of wealth is vertical transfer between relatives, that is, the wealth of the previous generation, directly inherited by the next generation of relatives. Rather than being transgenerational, like hunter-gatherer groups.

It can be said that it is precisely because of the subdivision and improvement of social functions, with the transformation of the mode of production, the vertical transfer of wealth, these two key elements, human private resources, wealth began to gradually accumulate down, before you start to accumulate differences. On this scale, it is the first node of economic inequality in the development of human history.

Those who are more capable of acquiring and accumulating resources naturally rise to the top of society. This, in turn, will further strengthen their ability and means to accumulate resources. This was a widespread winner-take-all situation in the early countries. In the evolution of human society, the establishment of the state is the second node of economic inequality. And as we move into the modern world, urbanisation, commercialisation, innovation in the financial sector and the globalisation of trade have, to a large extent, made it possible for people with a lot of capital to be rewarded more handsomely. In addition, there is a relatively comprehensive set of laws and institution to protect personal property. It has also led to a rise in wealth and income inequality in our modern society.

As people move into the modern world, they become more resourceful, more able to accumulate differences, and, of course, more economically unequal at the structural level of society.

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ONE BELT ONE ROAD AS GLOBAL INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY OF PRC

The “Belt and Road” construction is an initiative that conforms to the trend of world multi-polarization, economic globalization, cultural diversification, and social informatization. It promotes the countries along the route to achieve economic policy coordination, carry out wider, higher-level and deeper-level regional cooperation, and