

the use of culture to form a certain way of life. Therefore, education level, as a necessary condition to obtain higher position, income, power, professional prestige and specific life style, plays an important role in determining people's social status.

Prestige is the good evaluation and social recognition that a person receives from others. It is a subjective status. Comparatively speaking, the income standard, the right status and the education determination are easier-some, because they all have the more explicit objective target. Recognition of prestige status is more difficult because it involves subjective evaluation, which is highly arbitrary. All of the above criteria show only one aspect of social status, as a single indicator, only from the micro-level of social members can be divided into levels, and can not constitute the standard of class division. According to the present situation of social change in our country, we tend to adopt the multi-standard which is mainly based on occupation and integrates income, educational level, life style and values as the basis of social stratification.

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## **JOINTLY BUILDING THE “THE BELT AND ROAD” MODEL IS A GLOBAL INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT PATH**

The "the Belt and Road" initiative is a major international cooperation initiative proposed by China, which aims to strengthen economic cooperation between countries and regions along the Belt and Road and promote common development and prosperity. This initiative is based on the principles of consultation, co construction, and sharing, emphasizing mutual benefit and cooperation among countries along the Belt and Road. This paper will discuss how the "the Belt and Road" model can become a global inclusive development path and inject new vitality into the globalization process from multiple perspectives.

### *1. Jointly build the "the Belt and Road" to promote global economic growth*

The "the Belt and Road" initiative is committed to promoting high-level cooperation among countries and promoting trade liberalization by encouraging multinational enterprises to invest and start businesses. This initiative advocates breaking down trade barriers, simplifying tariff procedures, improving customs clearance efficiency, and providing more convenient conditions for trade between countries and regions along the route. By building an interconnected logistics network

and digital trade platform, the convenience and digitization of trade processes can be achieved, reducing transaction costs. At the same time, by strengthening cooperation mechanisms, promoting the formulation and improvement of international trade rules, and promoting the healthy development of the multilateral trading system. These measures will help expand market size, increase the frequency and scale of trade activities, and create more business opportunities and economic growth points for participating countries. In general, the trade liberalization promotion of the "the Belt and Road" initiative will bring more opportunities for trade cooperation between countries and regions along the Belt and Road, and promote the process of global trade liberalization. The joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" initiative encourages multinational enterprises to invest and start their businesses, promotes complementary resource advantages and production capacity cooperation, provides more investment opportunities for countries, and promotes global investment facilitation. It is committed to improving the level of connectivity in areas such as transportation, energy, and information, providing guarantees for more efficient cooperation among countries around the world.

### *2. Jointly build the "the Belt and Road" to promote interregional connectivity*

Infrastructure construction is an important part of the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road". The construction of infrastructure such as highways, railways, ports, and airports between countries along the route will help strengthen logistics and trade exchanges, reduce transportation costs, and improve efficiency. For example, the Gwadar Port and Karachi Port in Pakistan, jointly constructed by China and Pakistan, will become important nodes connecting Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East, helping to promote regional connectivity.

The joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" initiative aims to promote trade facilitation. By promoting trade liberalization within the region, reducing trade barriers, and promoting trade facilitation, trade exchanges between countries along the route can be increased. In addition, establishing a more convenient and efficient customs clearance and trade mutual recognition mechanism that conforms to international practices can help promote the smooth flow of cross-border trade processes and enhance economic cooperation between countries along the route.

The joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" is also committed to promoting financial cooperation. By strengthening cooperation and communication among financial institutions, establishing cross-border payment systems, providing investment and financing convenience, economic growth and regional connectivity can be promoted. For example, China has set up the the Silk Road Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to provide financial support and financial services for countries along the Belt and Road, and promote the implementation of the "the Belt and Road" project.

### *3. Jointly build the "the Belt and Road" to help developing countries integrate into the process of globalization*

First, the "the Belt and Road" initiative provides important economic development opportunities for developing countries. Through cooperation with China, these countries can attract more foreign investment, technology transfer, and market development, promoting the diversified development of their own economies. In

particular, some countries with rich resources but relatively backward economies can realize the transformation of resource advantages into economic advantages, improve national competitiveness and accelerate the pace of economic development by participating in the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road".

Secondly, the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" focuses on infrastructure construction, providing opportunities for developing countries to improve transportation, energy and other infrastructure. Investing in the construction of infrastructure such as highways, railways, ports, and power grids can shorten the distance between countries, reduce transportation costs, improve logistics efficiency, and promote trade and economic cooperation. At the same time, infrastructure construction can also create employment opportunities for developing countries, improve people's livelihoods, and promote social stability.

Moreover, the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" has promoted trade growth and opened wider markets for developing countries. Advocate to encourage countries along the Belt and Road to strengthen trade cooperation, promote trade facilitation, reduce trade barriers, and expand market access. By breaking down trade barriers and promoting trade liberalization, developing countries can better participate in the global value chain, enhance the international competitiveness of products and services, and achieve an increase in trade scale and efficiency.

In addition, the the Belt and Road Initiative encourages regional cooperation and connectivity, providing more cooperation platforms and opportunities for developing countries. By strengthening cooperation between governments and enterprises, promoting cross-border flow of technology, personnel, information and other elements, and promoting economic complementarity and win-win cooperation. In addition, the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" also encourages exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and technology between different countries, promotes people to people and cultural exchanges, and deepens friendship and understanding between countries.

Jointly building the "the Belt and Road" initiative provides important opportunities for developing countries to integrate into the process of globalization. Through efforts in various aspects such as economic development, infrastructure construction, trade growth, and regional cooperation, developing countries can better participate in global economic cooperation and competition, and achieve sustainable economic and social development. At the same time, the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" has also provided a new model and platform for mutually beneficial cooperation among countries, and promoted the deepening of the globalization process.

Jointly building the "the Belt and Road" model is a global inclusive development path. It provides more development opportunities and cooperation space for countries around the world by promoting global economic growth, promoting interregional connectivity, and helping developing countries integrate into the process of globalization, based on the principle of consultation, joint construction, and sharing. At the same time, the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" model focuses on multilateralism and multi symbiosis, advocates the cooperation concept of openness, inclusiveness and mutual benefit and win-win results, and has made positive contributions to building an open world economy. We have reason to believe that the

joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" model will inject new vitality into global economic cooperation and promote the realization of the beautiful vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

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## **TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND UKRAINE**

The trade relationship between China and Ukraine has made remarkable progress since the collapse of the Soviet Union, becoming a high-profile cooperation partner of the two countries in the international trade arena. This relationship is of great significance to the evolution of the global economic pattern and the change of the international trade pattern. Despite the obvious differences between the two countries in terms of geographical location, cultural traditions and political systems, trade cooperation between them has achieved remarkable success, covering a wide range of fields.

This article will provide an in-depth study of the trade relationship between the two countries, exploring their trade history, major areas of trade cooperation, opportunities for cooperation and challenges to gain a comprehensive understanding of the trade relationship between China and Ukraine and provide policy-makers, scholars and businesses with insights on how to further promote economic cooperation between the two sides.

This part introduces the background and purpose of trade relations between China and Ukraine. In the background part, the paper points out that the trade relationship between China and Ukraine originated in the Soviet era, and with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of China's economy, the trade cooperation between the two countries has been significantly developed. With the transformation of Ukraine's economy and the rise of China's economy, the cooperation potential between the two sides in the field of trade is increasingly huge. The paper emphasizes the importance of the trade relationship between China and Ukraine to the economies