

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

jointly build an open, inclusive, balanced, and universally beneficial regional economic cooperation structure. It is of great significance to China's "two centenary goals" and the "Chinese Dream" of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Moreover, the "One Belt, One Road" strategy has the ability to lead and promote the reconstruction of the global economic and trade pattern. It will reconstruct the global economic and trade pattern from the aspects of the global trade and investment pattern, the industrial division of labor system, and the global governance model, and further promote the development of the world economy. It is a road innovation, theoretical innovation and institutional innovation to break through the predicament of human development. The "Belt and Road" initiative will eventually lead to the establishment of a community with a shared future for mankind.

The "Belt and Road" construction can help high-income countries along the route to solve the problem of a single economic development model and rely mainly on energy or some traditional pillar industries for economic development; help low-income countries to solve the problem of lack of infrastructure construction and investment, and a low degree of integration into the world market, to avoid the poverty trap of high consumption, low savings, and low investment in the countries along the route, as well as the dilemma of frequent national financial fluctuations.

The concept and implementation of the "One Belt, One Road" strategy involves infrastructure, trade, investment, finance, energy and other issues. Among them, policy communication is an important guarantee for the construction of the "One Belt And One Road"; infrastructure interconnection is the priority area of the "One Belt and One Road" construction; Investment and trade cooperation is the key content of the "Belt and Road" construction; financial integration is an important support for the "Belt and Road" construction; people-to-people bonds are the social foundation of the "Belt and Road" construction.

All-round cooperation among countries along the "Belt and Road" is based on macroeconomic policies, such as "United Nations 'Silk Road Revival Plan'", "Kazakhstan's 'Bright Road'", "India's 'Monsoon Plan'", "European Union" North-South Energy Corridor", "America's 'New Silk Road Plan'", "South Korea's 'Silk Road' Express Railroad", "Japan's 'Silk Road Diplomacy'", etc., There are huge synergies between them.

The core value of the theory of a community with a shared future for mankind advocated by China is innovation in the path, theory and system to break through the plight of human development. The Belt and Road Initiative will ultimately lead to the establishment of a community with a shared future for mankind.

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