

production capacity, while ensuring production stability and competitiveness in the market. The transformation of steel industry in China is aimed at "green" transition, which involves reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency, and developing low-carbon technologies.

*Wu Qi*  
West Ukrainian National University  
Jiuquan China

## **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN CHINA: ANALYZE OF TRENDS**

The most fundamental change of Chinese society since the reform and opening-up is the change of social structure. The core of the change of social structure is the change of social hierarchical structure. The so-called stratification is to observe society from the perspective of vertical changes in people's social status. The essence of stratification is a change in the relationship between people's interests or resource holdings. The essence of China's current reform is also about the vicissitudes of People's interest relations. Since the 1980s, due to the country's unbalanced development policy, emphasis on efficiency priority distribution, as well as the state-owned enterprise reform in-depth development and other factors, the gap between the rich and the poor in the country has shown a clear trend of expansion. Although the gap between the rich and the poor is still mainly reflected in the income gap, the wealth accumulation gap has appeared in a certain range. The gap between the rich and the poor can be divided into the gap between the urban and rural population, the gap between the rich and the poor in different regions, and the gap between the rich and the poor in different industries. The gap between the rich and the poor and the class differentiation in China at this stage have already put forward many new problems to the country's democracy and legal system construction.

One of the most important stratification factors is power. Power is the power that people control within a certain range of responsibilities, including the ability to use resources and constraints on others and the ability to influence. Power as a characteristic of political status, because the size of power determines the extent of people's political, economic and social affairs, decision-making capacity, and to other societies, members of the appeal and influence. At the same time, around a certain power also form specific rights, obligations, social prestige and so on. These constitute differences in the political status of people, and these differences are often the conditions for the formation of other social differences. Therefore, power is the division of social status is an indispensable standard. In modern society, formal education is becoming a more and more important status characteristic. This is partly due to the fact that the development of science and technology has increased the importance of education by making more and more complex jobs available to the more educated. On the other hand, because of the stratification of modern personnel system, personnel selection needs to be established in one. In addition, education also means

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.

### **References:**

1. Tong Xin. Sociology of population. Beijing: Peking University Press, 2000. 266.
2. Li Qiang, Hong Dayong, Song Shige. An analysis of the income gap between social groups in China. Sciencedaily (Beijing) , 1995, (11) : 61.
3. Hou Junsheng and the thought process of western sociology. Liaoning People's Publishing House, 1988 edition.

*Wang Yongshun*

PhD student, West Ukrainian National University,  
Lecturer at Jiuquan Vocational and Technical College, Jiuquan, China  
Supervisor: DSc, Professor Roman ZVARYCH

## **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