

The Change of Modes in Population and Economic Developments Guided by the New Development Idea

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Abstract

The new development idea, the development strategies of innovation, coordination, greening, opening-up, and sharing, epitomizes China's development concepts, direction and focus in the future. The new development idea will serve as a new guiding direction for the change of China's population and economic development modes and will run through the entire process of China's comprehensive modernization.

Keywords

New development; Change of mode; New era.

1. Introduction

After 40 years of rapid development of reform and opening up, tremendous changes in the economy and society have taken place in China. On the one hand, China's social productivity, on the whole, has significantly improved, and social production capacity has entered the world's forefront in many aspects. On the other hand, with the increase in productivity standard, people's basic living needs have been met, and the Chinese are striding forward from an overall well-off society to an inclusive well-off society. While people put forward higher requirements for material culture, their demand for spiritual culture, social ecology and other high-quality modernization standard is on the rise, which is increasingly manifested as a new demand for a multi-standard, multi-faceted, diversified and three-dimensional, even multi-dimensional good life. However, the development of various undertakings in China, such as differences between economy and society, between regions, between urban and rural areas, culture and ecology, is very unbalanced and insufficient, which has become a significant constraint to meet the ever-growing needs of the people for a better life.

Development is an abiding pursuit for human society. After China's economic development has entered the stage that features middle-income development, it faces a series of new major development problems. Xi Jinping stressed, "On the way forward, we must focus on solving the principal stress-point facing our society to bridge the gap between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing need for a better life. We must resolutely implement the innovative, coordinated, green, opening-up and sharing development concepts, promote the overall plan of the Five-point Strategy for promoting economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological progress, and advance the Four-pronged Strategy" [1]. At present, China is at a tremendous historical stage of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, its demographic, economic and social development has created a new starting point and advantageous conditions for future development. However, the traditional backward growth pattern has yet become an obstacle in improving development quality. China has embarked on a new journey of comprehensive modernization, which requires us to break through and change the existing growth concepts, theories, and methods to meet the new requirements of "growth" in the new era.

2. New Development Idea: Reflection of People-centered Development

Xi highlighted, “We must adhere to the people-centered development idea, which is the fundamental stance of Marxist political economics” [2]. “We must always put people’s interests above all else” [3]. The 19th CPC National Congress Report stressed that “the nature of a political party and government is determined by whom they serve and whom they rely on for their support” [4]. Taking livelihood issues as the starting point, he illustrated that the new development idea was committed to creating a natural environment with clear water and green mountains, a cultural atmosphere conducive to openness and coordination, and an enterprise spirit that encouraged innovation and sharing. More effective institutional arrangements are made based on upholding the principles that the goal of growth is set for the people, that the achievement of the goal is reliant on the people, and that the people share its fruits. In this manner, all the people can have a greater sense of access to co-building and sharing development, strengthening the impetus for development, enhancing unity, and making steady progress toward shared prosperity.

2.1. The Masses Are the Creators of History and the Main Forces That Promote the Development and Progress of the Productive Forces and Relations of Production

“Historical activities are the cause of the masses” [5]. The core content of the Marxist historical view of the masses is that the masses are subject positions and the creators of history. At any stage of history and in any country, “people must be able to live in order to be able to ‘create history.’” “The first historical activity, therefore, is the production of the materials to meet these needs, i.e., the production of material life itself.” “Just to be able to live, people must accomplish it daily and hourly, which is the same now as it was thousands of years ago” [6]. All other activities, such as spiritual, political, and religious activities, depend on it. Production activities directly reflect the development standard of social productivity, but productivity always develops under the domination of specific social production relationships. There is no social productivity that exists independently of the social relations of production. Regardless of the development standard of the productivity, there will be a social relationship of production to go with it; any society is a dialectical unity of productivity and relationship of production. The contradictory movement between productivity and relationship promotes the continuous development of social material production.

2.2. The Status of People Varies Significantly in the Different Relations of Production

In any historical period, human beings are the essence of productive labor, but in the different relations of production, the subject position of the people varies greatly. Before the emergence of a socialist society, especially in a capitalist society, the capitalists mainly appropriated the large amount of wealth and surplus value created by the working people. The vast working people, mainly the working class, were exploited and enslaved. Under the beautification and cover of bourgeois economic theories, this relationship between labor and capital has long been dressed in a reasonable and legal cloak. After establishing the socialist system, the socialist relations of production based on public ownership gradually took shape. The masses of the working people become the masters of the means of production, possess the ownership, and regain their rights of possession and disposition; thus, they have entirely changed their exploited status. The working people at the bottom of the social ladder have become the masters of society.

2.3. Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Has Blazed A New Development Path for the Practice of People-centered Development.

The smooth development of socialism must follow the fundamental laws of history. “Even when a society has got upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement... it can neither clear by bold leaps nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offered by successive phases of its normal development” [7]. “Appealing to morality and law moves us no further scientifically; economic science can never regard moral outrage, no matter how reasonable it is served as evidence, but only as a symbol” [8]. Since the beginning of reform and opening up, following the policy of “one central task and two basic points,” China, with the liberation and development of productivity as its fundamental task, and the shared prosperity of the people as its goal, has promoted the development and progress of socialism with Chinese characteristics that have been steadily progressing towards maturity and taking shape, by fully respecting and mobilizing the principal role of the people.

In the social practice of realizing the people-centered development idea, the adjustment of China’s socialist production relationship focuses on mobilizing the enthusiasm of the working people to the greatest extent, stimulating the initiative of all orders of society, and promoting the all-round development of social labor productivity. The modernization reform in rural areas, initiated by the household leasehold-based farming system, has restored farmers’ subject position in agricultural production, thus stimulating and mobilizing their enthusiasm and initiative for agricultural development and rural construction. The development and growth of the private economy in China’s primary economic system has enabled millions of ordinary people to become the subjects of business, entrepreneurship, property rights and wealth.

Through the reform and improvement of the modern enterprise system, the socialist state-owned economy has transformed enterprises from government appendage to market subject, revitalizing the development enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. The establishment of the socialist market economy system has systematically overcome the disadvantages of the planned economy, and economic behaviors such as vigorous competition, profit incentives, cost control and technological innovation to promote development have become the norm, fully revealing the people’s subject role in liberating and developing the productivity. The people’s material, spiritual and cultural living standards have also been rapidly raised from the stage of subsistence to the well-off society in an all-around way. After 40 years of reform and opening-up, China is getting closer and closer to achieving the first 100-year goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

3. China’s Population Development Follows New Development Idea

The population issue has always been accompanied by every stage of economic and social development. Judging from the experience of various countries and China’s practice, as to the relationship between population and economic development, its emphasis on population quantity gradually shifted to population quality. In recent times, China has suffered a significant decline in fertility standard due to various types of wars and natural disasters that have resulted in many casualties. After the founding of New China, the population development strategy eventually implemented is childbirth encouragement, although there were heated debates about population development and the worldwide “baby boom” at the end of World War II. At the beginning of reform and opening-up, China’s population was close to one billion, and the considerable population size prompted China to formulate a family planning policy aiming at “controlling the rapid growth of population.” Starting in the 1990s, China began to attach importance to the quality of population development to promote a balanced relationship between population development and economic and social development.

3.1. China Has Long Implemented A Population Development Strategy Centered on Population Control

3.1.1. 1950s to 1970s: Revolution plus Production

In 1925, Mao Zedong analyzed the social class composition of the Chinese population in his *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*. He further studied the nature, status and characteristics of the various classes of the Chinese population in his writings such as *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* (1927) and *How to Differentiate the Classes in the Rural Areas* (1933). Mao believed that, due to the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and feudalism, the development of productivity was fettered, resulting in poverty, unemployment and bankruptcy for hundreds of millions of Chinese people. As a result, the only way to solve China's population issue was to carry out a revolution. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism can the population economy be solved. "It is a perfect thing that China has a big population. Even if China's population multiplies many times, she is fully capable of finding a solution: the solution is production. Basing itself on the truth that revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population" [9], this idea became the starting point of China's basic population ideology and policy for quite a long time since 1949.

The results of China's first census in 1953 showed that the population had greatly exceeded the original expectation, which was not the original estimate of 450 million to 480 million, but 602 million (including 580 million in Chinese mainland). In the face of the new situation and circumstances, the population issue has become an essential factor affecting China's economic and social development and had to "plan" ahead. In March 1955, the CPC Central Committee issued the *Instructions on Population Control*, stating: "The birth control is a major policy issue relating to the people's lives. Under the current historical conditions, our Party favors proper birth control for the interests of the country, families and the new generation" [10]. In October 1957, in the summary speech on the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of CPC, Mao pointed out that "birth control requires three years of propaganda pilot, three years of promotion, and four years of popularization. It is also a ten-year plan. Otherwise, it will be too late to do it again when the population reaches 800 million, and it will initially achieve family planning." However, the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s interrupted the implementation of the standard family planning policy, and China's population development entered the second peak.

From 1949 to 1964, China's population increased from 500 million to 700 million, with an average of seven and half years for each additional 100 million people. From 1964 to 1974, the population increased from 700 million to 900 million, five years for each additional 100 million people. In just 30 years, China's population reached one billion in 1980, which doubled in 1949. In terms of the productive function of the population, the rapid increase of population has given China a large number of people, which brings favorable conditions for the growth of total wealth. In terms of the consumption function of population, however, the considerable population also brings many problems, such as food security, deterioration of the ecological environment, shortage of resource supply and difficulties in employment of the population.

3.1.2. 1980s to Present: Changes from Strict Quantitative Control through Gradual Relaxation to Encouraging Reproduction

Generally speaking, except for some particular circumstances such as a three-year difficult period, the population of New China has always been on the rise sharply after its founding. The rapid expansion of the population has caused severe difficulties in China's social and economic development, and the labor surplus has made the employment of young people an urgent problem to be solved. It was against this background that China put forward the slogan of "three more, one less, and two just right" in the early 1970s and introduced a nationwide childbearing

policy of “late births, fewer children, long intervals between births.” In 1973, the policy planning of “vigorously promoting family planning to reduce birth rate” was officially included in the national economic development plan for the first time.

On September 25, 1980, the CPC Central Committee issued An Open Letter to All Communist Party Members and Communist Youth League Members on Controlling China’s Population Development to advocate the policy of one child per couple, which marks the family planning has entered a new stage. After the reform and opening-up, China’s national economy has continued to develop rapidly, and people’s living standards have improved significantly. Nevertheless, from a global perspective, some severe contradictions are as follows: the incompatibility between the huge total population and the number of means of living, the incompatibility between the growth of the working-age population and the number of means of production, and the incompatibility between the quality of the population and the development requirements of the four modernizations. In order to coordinate population development with economic development, family planning was officially established as a basic state policy and a long-term strategic task of the State at the National Conference on Family Planning in October 1982. In 2002, the Population and Family Planning Law of the People’s Republic of China were implemented, which means a policy of “one child per couple,” namely the one-child policy, was gradually formed.

The one-child family planning policy has been implemented for more than 30 years, and the standard of economic development has been improved, and society has been transformed. These factors have led to changes in people’s conception of fertility. As a result, the long-standing high fertility standard has been effectively controlled, and the population growth rate has dropped rapidly, so it entered a period of slow and low growth. The pattern of population reproduction in China has changed from three-high (high birth-rate, high death-rate and high growth-rate) to three-low (low birth-rate, low death-rate and low growth-rate). Since the beginning of the 21st century, whether the childbearing policy should be adjusted has once again aroused academic debates. The focus of the debate is “quantity first, structure second, or both quantity and structure” [11]. In an article published in China Social Science, Peng Xizhe and Hu Zhan (2011) suggested that the current childbearing policy has been implemented for more than 30 years and has achieved the goal of population control set at the beginning of the policy formulation. At the same time, its adverse effects or risks on the population’s age structure are gathering as the policy is being implemented, which needs to be adjusted and improved timely based on the current population development. Therefore, they will gradually change people’s fertility behavior and use it to delay the speed of aging and buy time for future generations to cope with the aging problem [12].

In 2004, Gu Baochang and 17 other scholars proposed that China should adjust the current one-child childbearing policy to allow a couple to have two children in about 15 years from 2005. In 2009, 26 scholars, including Gu Baochang, jointly suggested adjusting China’s childbearing policy as soon as possible and reiterated and submitted a further argument report [13]. According to his data prediction, Zeng Yi (2010) argues that, if the current “one-child” childbearing policy continues, it will be challenging to cope with the vast negative economic and social impact of the rapid aging of the population, and then proposed a soft landing scheme featuring a “two-child, late-birth” policy. [14] Of course, some scholars advocate that the current childbearing policy should be kept unchanged, and it is significant sobriety to adhere to and stabilize the current childbearing policy [15]. Some scholars even argue for a more stringent fertility policy [16]. and the current childbearing policy should not be hastily modified in the name of coping with aging [17].

Although the opinions and attitudes of scholars differ significantly, it can be seen that the overwhelming majority of scholars share a common judgment. In the future, China will neither bear the existing pressure of a considerable population nor can it withstand the severe shortage

of labor supply caused by a rapidly aging population and pension burden. As theoretical, practical and policy discussions intensified, promoting balanced population development gradually became the consensus of society, and the state's strictly controlled childbearing policy began to be relaxed across the board. China implemented the policy of "two-child for a couple" that one parent is from a one-child family in 2014, and the two-child policy in early 2016. From the implementation effect of the two-child policy, the number of births in China was 17.86 million in 2016 and 17.23 million in 2017, which is still higher than the average annual birth rate of 16.44 million during the 12th Five-Year Plan period. The proportion of two-child families has also increased from 40% during the 12th Five-Year Plan period to over 50%, indicating that the adjustment of the childbearing policy has achieved apparent results and played a positive role in optimizing the population structure.

3.2. China Has Adhered to People-centered Development Idea as Strategic Core to Promote Balanced Development Between Population and Economic Society, and Comprehensively Improve China's Population Quality

Marx believed that the free and all-round development of human beings is the purpose of development, not the means, and emphasized that human beings' free and all-round development is the free choice and free development of human beings. He argues that "man creates and produces his social connection, his social essence, in the active realization of his essence because the essence of man is his true social connection. Nevertheless, social essence is not an abstract general force opposed to a single person, but the essence of each person, his activities, his own life, his enjoyment, and his wealth" [18]. With the development of the economy, resource constraints and environmental damage are restricting humankind's pursuit of high quality of life, and sustainable development has become the theme of the times. The limits to growth [19], a report for the Club of Rome's project on the predicament of humankind, argues that human development was about to face an unprecedented dilemma. The subsequent oil crisis and world economic recession caused a radical change, and people began to think seriously about the original growth pattern. Amartya Sen, a well-known development economist, believes that human beings should not focus on wealth or commodities per se but on acquiring functions and capabilities. The ultimate goal of development is to realize the free development of human beings. He believes that "the use of the concept of 'human capital', which concentrates only on one part of the picture (an important part, related to broadening the account of 'productive resources'), is certainly an enriching move. Nevertheless, it does need supplementation. That is because human beings are not mere means of production, but also the end of the exercise" [20].

In 1990, the United Nations Development Program initiated the Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the status of countries in terms of population growth. This indicator implies that human development consists of physical health, education and economy, political freedom, personal safety, and participation in cultural and political activities. On this basis, they propose systematic indicators to assess human development, including Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI-1), Human Poverty Index for selected high-income OECD countries (HPI-2), the Gender-related Development Index (GDI), and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).

In 2002, the concept of balanced population development was for the first time proposed in the political report to the 16th CPC National Congress. Since then, the balanced population development idea has been used to measure and implement the strategy of promoting comprehensive population growth. In 2017, the State Council issued the National Population Development Plan (2016-2030) to put the balanced population development strategy as a national one, which stated that "the concepts of innovative, coordinated, green, open and sharing developments should be firmly established fully implemented. They promote balanced

population development as the mainline, create the overlapping advantages conducive to the growth of population gross potential, structural dividend and quality capital, coordinate sustainable growth of population, economy, society, resources and environment, provide a solid foundation and lasting impetus for an all-round well-off society and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation" [21]. The National Population Development Plan (2016-2030) sets out the main objectives and strategic directions for population growth: further improving the degree of coordination between population and economy and society, as well as resources and environment based on achieving a balanced growth trend in terms of gross, structure, quality and distribution of population.

3.3. China Has Proposed New Development Idea to Improve Population Development

As required by the new development idea, the concept of population development quality will inevitably be enriched as China's population-balanced development thought and policy are gradually perfect. We continue to expand its connotation from population quality only to four aspects: the population gross, population structure, population quality and population distribution, and the relationship among the population and economic society and resource environment. Therefore, we propose that the quality of population development should include two "dynamic equilibria": one refers to the dynamic equilibrium between the various intra-population elements, and the other refers to the dynamic equilibrium between each intra-population element and the economy, society, resources, and environment, in which they coordinate with each other to promote the improvement of population quality from low to high standards.

First of all, the two "dynamic equilibria" are not one after the other but are synchronous. While the birth of the population, the transfer of labor force, the changes in the average life expectancy of the population, and the education received by the population are changing and seeking balance, the external economy and environment are also changing simultaneously. Due to the correlation between internal and external factors, dynamic equilibrium is synchronized. Secondly, the two "dynamic equilibria" are not one-way effects but two-way interactions. For population development, while internal factors such as population gross and population structure are subject to external economic, social and environmental constraints, the latter is also affected by intra-population factors. Finally, the quality of population development rests on the population's quality, and the balance of the quality of the population itself is the key. Meanwhile, the dynamic balance between population and economic society and resource environment must be achieved, as shown in Figure 1.

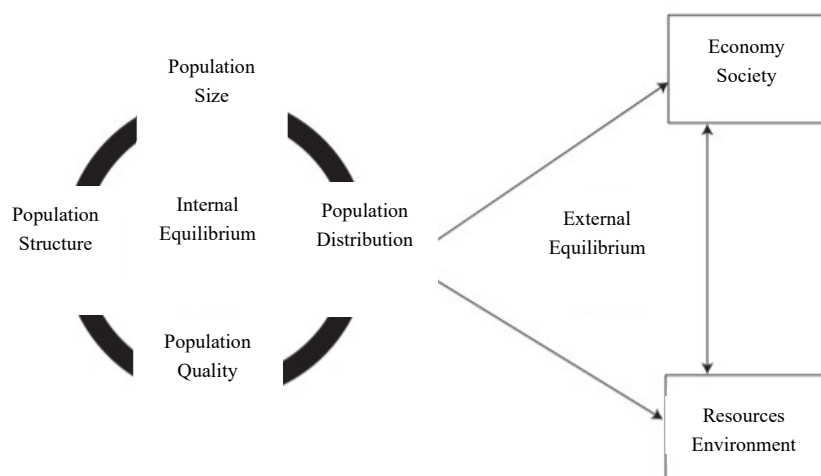


Figure 1. Evaluation Index System of the Quality of Population Development

Based on the definition of the quality of population development, we consider the quality of population development as a systematic concept which consists of three aspects:

First, coordination of population self-development

It specifically includes four elements: population gross, population structure, population quality, and population distribution, which need to be coordinated to achieve moderate population gross, optimized population structure, high population quality, and reasonable population distribution. At the same time, its coordination should consider the coordination of economic, social and resource environment to continuously promote the change of the development system of the population itself from low to a high standard in a dynamic balance.

Second, coordination between population and economic development in society

People are the subject of all economic activities, and the population size plays a crucial role in economic output. Population size is the core element of the labor-intensive industry, the age structure will affect the number of the labor force, and population distribution will bring about differentiated development of the regional economy. Changes in intra-population factors will directly affect economic efficiency. Meanwhile, the change of population factors will also cause social changes. When economic development is low, people are less concerned about education, health and safety. In contrast, when economic development reaches a high standard, people demand higher quality education, more reliable health care and a more stable social environment, and the standard of social development rises accordingly.

The economy brings, first and foremost, material abundance. Efficient economic development provides human beings with the basic material security of life. At this time, the income standard increases significantly, the population's mortality rate falls, the average life expectancy extends, and the expenditure on education continues to rise. Therefore, humans can enjoy the fruits of economic development. Likewise, the improvement of social development can bring perfect infrastructure, rich educational resources, improved medical and health care, which can meet the needs of human life and productive activities.

Third, coordination in terms of population, resources and environment

Human development is inseparable from resources, but its limitation determines that resources cannot be developed and used unrestrictedly. When per-capita occupancy is large, rational resource reserves are conducive to economic development; the more significant the population, the fewer resources per capita. The overuse of resources, such as water pollution, excessive deforestation, and over-exploitation of mineral resources, has resulted in water shortages, reduced forest areas, and a significant burden on resource-carrying capacity and human health: population and economic growth cost resources, consumption and environmental pollution. Consequently, the efficient use of energy and sustainable development have become critical issues for human development.

People are part of the environment. The environment is the external condition for human survival and living, and the quality of the environment determines whether population development is sustainable. Overdevelopment brings environmental problems such as air pollution, water pollution and soil pollution, affecting human health, life and production. Over-exploitation of resources has brought about energy depletion and environmental degradation, and the pleasant environment of green hills and mountains will no longer exist, limiting the long-term healthy development of human beings. The livable environment near green mountains and clear water will no longer exist, and the long-term healthy development of humankind will be restricted.

4. Economic Development Mode Changes in Cognizing New Development Idea

In the primary stage of industrialization, the government can contribute to economic growth by increasing investment in physical capital, which is the primary means to promote economic development. In the advanced stage of industrialization, the government's main task is to improve the quality of development, and the primary means becomes encouraging technological innovation, accumulating human capital and improving management efficiency. Since the reform and opening-up, with the deepening of industrialization, urbanization, marketization and internationalization, China's theoretical understanding and policy on economic growth and development modes have been gradually deepened.

4.1. Scientific Connotation of Economic Development Mode

Economic development is a historical evolution process based on economic gain, marked by economic structure optimization and aimed at improving economic quality, social progress, political democracy, cultural prosperity and an excellent ecological environment. Economic development refers to methods and modes for achieving sustainable economic development through changing production factors, including increased volume, structural change and quality improvement. Economic development is the result of the economic development mode, namely, the mode of economic development determines the economic development, but in turn, the stage in which the economic development located affects the economic development mode. At the same time, the mode of economic development is closely related to the policy orientation of the government's macro-control; the different economic development policies give rise to different development modes. The enduring driver behind the change of development modes and economic development is ultimately the ability of humankind to create value and wealth.

The economic development modes are often viewed as a complex dynamic system, including developing productive powers and adjusting production relations. We examined the historical process of the economic development modes, manifesting four different modes as follows:

- The first one is the quantity-based mode, which only focuses on the growth of economic quantity (i.e., GDP) and features labor-intensive and extensive development.
- The second is the mode focusing on quantity, and meanwhile, it begins to pay attention to economic restructuring and economic quality improvement, which is the existing economic development mode in most areas of China.
- The third is the mode focusing on optimizing and upgrading the economic structure and improving the quality of the economy. It focuses on improving the quality of the economy, the ecological environment and people's livelihoods and features in pursuing technology-intensive development.
- The fourth is the quality-centric mode, with many synergies between economy and society, politics, culture and ecological development, that is, it features people-oriented, comprehensive and coordinated development.

Generally, a quantity-based development mode is adopted in the early stage of economic activities. At that time, economic development can be equivalent to economic gain. With the expansion of the total economic volume, however, people gradually tend to produce more of the requirements in the quality of economic development. At the same time, the connotation and extension of economic development are constantly expanding, and more factors will be incorporated into the framework of economic development. In particular, people should be centered in the economic development because the most fundamental purpose of economic development is to seek the welfare and improve the people's living quality. Therefore, the economic development mode is constantly changing with the development of social productive power, and it is a historical process of practice. Consequently, the economic development

modes in different countries or regions at different stages of development should not be the same.

4.2. Shift from Extensive Economy to Intensive Economy

In 1995, the 5th Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee proposed that the main task of economic and social development during the 9th Five-Year Plan was to achieve two fundamental changes in the economic system and the economic development mode. For the first time, the term “transforming the economic development mode” was officially used in the document of the CPC Central Committee, clearly stating that it should be implemented to change fundamentally the economic development mode from extensive to intensive. Namely, it should gradually shift from increasing the quantity of production factor inputs to improving the efficiency of production factors to achieve economic growth. In 1997, the 15th CPC National Congress explicitly proposed “changing the economic development mode” to avoid high input and low output as well as high consumption and low efficiency.

In transforming the economic development mode from extensive to intensive, the GDP growth-centered mode has been retained in ideas and practices, although attention has been paid to the critical issues such as the cost of economic growth and sustainable development. This development mode has led to rapid economic growth in China, but its drawbacks are evident and worsen.

4.3. New Development Idea: From Exploration to Formation

Because of the increasingly severe damages and high costs to the economy, society, resources and ecosystem brought about by China’s extensive economic growth mode for more than two decades, the 17th CPC National Congress officially put forward theoretically the requirement of “accelerating the change of economic development mode” for the first time, following the principle of the scientific outlook on development featuring in “comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable” development, in order to replace the relatively narrow understanding of the original economic growth mode, and pointed out the following clear “three veers” for the path of change:

- In terms of demand structure, the way to stimulate economic development should be shifted from mainly relying on investment and export to relying on consumption investment and export coordination.
- In terms of industrial structure, the way to boost economic growth should be shifted from mainly relying on the secondary industry to relying on the synergy of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries.
- In terms of factors structure, promoting economic growth should be shifted from relying mainly on increasing the consumption of material resources to relying mainly on scientific and technological progress, improving the quality of workforce and management innovation.

Since its debut of the new economic development mode, Chinese scholars have expounded its connotation from different angles. For example, Zhang Yunping (2009) claims that the connotation of transforming the economic development mode includes at least five aspects: efficiency improvement; structural optimization; natural harmony; smooth-steady operation; overall coordination [22]. Wei Xinghua (2010) argues that it needs to deal with four-sided relationship well in order to transform the economic development mode: the unification of economic growth and economic development mode; the unification of economic development and human development; the unification of foreign capital and economic security; the unification of economic development and socialist development [23]. Li Qun, however, indicates that the change of economic development mode includes three aspects: the change from extensive to intensive, the comprehensive, balanced and coordinated sustainable development, and the people-centered core goal [24].

In 2011, in light of various problems and difficulties encountered in transforming the economic development mode, the 12th Five-Year Plan stated that accelerating the change of the economic development mode was a profound change in China's economic and social field. It is a comprehensive, systematic and strategic change that will run through the entire process and all sectors of China's economic and social development. To ensure substantive progress in this change, China must fulfill the basic requirements of "five insistences."

- Insisting on taking strategic adjustment of the economic structure as the main direction to accelerate the change of the economic development mode. For this purpose, it is necessary to establish a long-term mechanism to expand domestic demand, shift economic growth to the way driven by consumption, investment and export in a coordinated manner, strengthen the essential position of agriculture in the economy, enhance the core competitiveness of the manufacturing industry, thrive strategic emerging industries, accelerate the development of the service sector, and promote economic growth to rely on the synergy of primary, secondary and tertiary industries. In addition, it is necessary to coordinate urban and rural development, actively yet prudently advance urbanization, and accelerate the construction of a new socialist countryside to promote effective interaction and coordinated development among regions.
- Insisting on making scientific and technological progress and innovation necessary support for accelerating the change of the economic development mode. For this reason, it is necessary to implement further the strategy of invigorating the country through science and education and fostering people of high caliber, give full play to the role of science and technology as the primary productive force and talent as the primary resource, improve the modernization of education, enhance the ability of independent innovation, augment the innovation talent team, promote the change of development mode to relying mainly on scientific and technological progress, improvement of the quality of the workforce, and management innovation, to speed up the pace of building an innovative country.
- Insisting on taking the safeguard and improvement of people's wellbeing as the primary purpose and ultimate goal to accelerate the change of the mode of economic development.
- Insisting on taking the construction of resource-conserving and environment-friendly society as an essential focus for accelerating the change of the economic development mode.
- Insisting on taking reform and opening up as a solid impetus to accelerate the change of economic development modes.

In 2012, the 18th CPC Party Congress once again stressed that the strategic choice concerning China's overall development was to take scientific development as the theme, and the main task was to accelerate the change of economic development modes. Thus, it is a must to accelerate the formation of a new economic development mode and shift the focus of promoting development to improving quality and efficiency, to inspire various types of market subjects to foster new vitality, to enhance new momentum for innovation-driven development, to build a new system of modern industry, to cultivate new advantages of open economic development, so that the economic development relies more on the following fields, such as domestic demand, especially consumer demand, modern service industries and strategic emerging industries, resource conservation and circular economy, and the coordinated interaction of urban and rural regional development, to enhance long-term development stamina constantly.

In 2015, with the deepening of the understanding of economic development modes, in theory, policy and practice, the 5th Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee formally put forward the new development idea. It has become the guiding ideology of China's economic, social and population development. The new development idea contains a series of profound historical requirements for the change of the development mode.

- In terms of the driving force of economic growth, it is necessary to be changed from factor input to innovation.

- In terms of the logic of economic development, it is necessary to be changed from aggregate unbalanced expansionary growth to structural balanced and coordinated development.
- In terms of the fruits of economic development, it is necessary to be changed from allowing some people to get rich first to enjoying together aiming at the goal of inclusive affluence.
- In terms of the ecology of economic development, it is necessary to be changed from external development to the intrinsic requirement of development itself.
- In terms of the international mode of economic development, it is necessary to transform from the margin to the center of the world stage to form a community with a shared future for human development.

These historical changes have given a whole new connotation to the modern economic development of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

4.4. New Development Idea and Modern Economic System

The proposal and crystallization of the new development idea have gradually made the change path of China's economic development mode clearer. The 13th Five-Year Plan put forward that persisting in development is the top priority for contemporary China. Therefore, it is necessary to believe in and implement the new development idea firmly, focus on improving the quality and efficiency of development, and take supply-side structural reform as the main task to expand adequate supply and meet effective demand to speed up the formation of institutional mechanisms and development mode that steer the new normal of economic development.

In 2017, in line with the "Two Century Goals" and the need to embark on a new journey of all-round modernization, the Report to the 19th CPC National Congress further laid out new requirements for building a modernized economy by changing the modes of economic development: while China's economy has gone a stage of development from the high-speed to the high-quality. It is now in the critical period of solving the problematic cases of transforming the development mode, optimizing the economic structure and transforming the growth drivers. Constructing a modernized economic system is a great urgency to cross the critical period and a strategic goal for China's development. The necessary measures are as follows: to put quality first and give priority to efficiency, to take the supply-side structural reform as the main task, to promote the changes of quality, efficiency, driven forces in the economic development, to raise total factor productivity, to accelerate the construction of the industrial system that promotes synergistic development of the real economy, technological innovation, modern finance, and human resources, to build an economic system with effective market mechanisms, dynamic micro-subjects and proper macro-regulation, and to enhance the innovation capacity and competitiveness of the Chinese economy.

5. Conclusion

The innovative, coordinated, green, opening-up and sharing development ideas proposed by the Party Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping as the core are the latest understanding of development issues when the economy enters into the new normal. They represent the latest summarization of the Party's economic and social development, an essential achievement in the development of contemporary Chinese Marxist political economy, and a breakthrough in the growth ideas of so-called Western traditional mainstream economics, sociology and ecology.

Each of these new development ideas has its focus. The innovative development solves the problem of the weak impetus of growth; the coordinated growth addresses the problem of imbalance in growth; the green growth deals with the problem of disharmony between humanity and nature, and the opening-up development focuses on the problem of interactions

between China and the international community in growth, and the sharing development cures the problem of social equity and justice.

The new development idea has highly generalized China's new historical changes and requirements for growth, which bears the overall, fundamental, orientational and long-term interests of China's development, and embodies concepts, direction, and focus for China's comprehensive modernization. They find a breakthrough for latecomer countries to achieve higher standard and higher quality modernization and a distinctive new path for China's modernization, thus greatly expanding the ways to realize the modernization of human society.

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