

method is also based on the use of objective statistical data, and not on the subjective assessments of individual experts. Thus, the DEGA MARKET company, which compiles the rating of industrial parks of the PRC, 59, does not disclose the methodology for its compilation, which, in turn, makes it impossible to assess its objectivity and further use. Thus, technological parks today are a catalyst for industrial activity in the regions of the PRC. However, significant differentiation in the level of their development is evident. Due to the fact that these parks are largely financed by public investments, there is a need to assess the effectiveness of their activities and identify the main development problems, as well as assess the risks associated with the allocation of public funds in this area. Improving monitoring based on the proposed methodology will be the key to further advanced development of technological parks, which, in turn, will lead to socio-economic multiplier effects.

The final choice of one or another type of park for a resident largely, in our opinion, depends on the scale of the intended production; the larger the production of a potential resident, the more preferable is the Greenfield type, for small industries the type of industrial park Brownfield is more suitable. The smaller the size of the investor company, the more important it is for him to have an industrial park and a management company. For small and medium-sized businesses, the existence of an technological park is decisive. Many companies won't start production without it. Thus, industrial parks are expedient not so much for attracting foreign investment as for increasing entrepreneurial activity within the country.

The status of a resident of a technological park often implies benefits provided by the state. But these conditions are implemented differently in different parks. To a large extent, the set of benefits depends on the region in which one or another industrial park is based. Two types of government subsidies should be distinguished to support the development of industrial parks. These are subsidies to organizations (management companies) and subsidies for the creation of infrastructure. In addition, each region can create its own system of incentives for such objects. For example, support is expressed in the establishment of tax incentives for organizations' property and rent for the use of a land plot, as well as a reduced tax rate for corporate income tax.

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CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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Abstract. *The article discusses the theories of economic growth to explain China's economic development. This article reviews some of the most prominent theories of economic development. These theories describe tools and strategies for making development goals achievable. China has faced criticism about how its economy has been able to sustain an average annual growth of almost 10%, though this has slowed in the last few years, with a growth of 8.1% in 2021, still within China's growth targets. Economic base theory and Neoclassical Growth Theory are the most suitable to explain China's economic growth.*

Keywords: economic growth theories, economic development study, China's economic development.

The Chinese economy has enjoyed nearly 30 years of rapid growth. China is in rapid advance of industrialization and urbanization development stage, with the development of economy and greater support material technology base, with the increasing market demand, has the rich resources and the increasing improvement of the overall quality of labor force, a group of dynamic

enterprises growing up through reform and innovation, has a stable social and political environment. In order to solve the domestic problem, it has been proposed to increase domestic demand, and the focus of increasing domestic demand should be on raising the income of the people, especially the low-income groups. High-income groups still mostly need to save and invest after their income increases, while low-income groups can only consume when their income increases. The economic development of China is a key condition for the growth of well-being and an improvement in the quality of life of the population.

This article reviews some of the most prominent theories of economic development. These theories describe tools and strategies for making development goals achievable.

Economic base theory dominates the thinking about local economic development of the country. The underlying premise is that the external demand for a region's products as the primary determinant of regional prosperity. The economic activities of a labor market are divided into those that produce for the export market (basic industries) and those that produce for the local market (non-basic /service industries). The two sectors are linked in two ways. The basic sector directly purchases goods and services from the non-basic sector. Second, workers employed in the basic sector purchase food, clothing, shelter, public services from the non-basic sector. Greater demand for the region's exports generates exports sales and income for the basic sector, which basic-sector purchases provide income to the non-basic sector. This is the multiplier effect.

Staple Theory focuses on the export staple and build on it as long as it remains competitive in the larger economic system. In some instances, strengthening the existing specialization may be more sensible than attempting to diversify the economic base. This theory orients economic developers to their local economy. Theory argues that over time the relative share of production in each major sector will change in the region. The economy is divided into three aggregated sectors: primary (ag, forestry, fisheries), secondary (manufacturing, mining) and tertiary (trade and services). Due to the income elasticity of demand for primary, secondary, and tertiary products, the region becomes specialized in primary, then secondary, then tertiary products.

In contrast to the economic base theory and staple theory, which emphasize external economic relationships, *sector theory* focuses on the internal structure of the economy. Internal development through specialization and division of labor paves the way for favorable external trading relationships. Internal development leads to external development as opposed to economic base theory. The income elasticity of demand for the products of different sectors drives the sectoral shifts in production. Increases in labor productivity support the changing sectoral allocation of the labor force.

Unbalanced Growth Theory. Strategy based on the concept of geographical growth centers. In order for an economy to increase income, it must first develop within itself one or several regional centers of economic strength. The spread of growth from the center to peripheral areas –through increases in purchases and investments in underdeveloped areas due to activity in the growth center – the “trickling down process”.

Cumulative Causation Theories. Economic changes cause supporting social changes in a process that continues in one direction. Exogenous change may start the process of change in a new direction. Without intervention, backward areas can be relegated to perpetual underdevelopment, whereas a scheme of balanced locational investment may provide the needed push toward cumulatively positive growth.

Friedmann's Core-Periphery Model. Involves a critical transition from a preindustrial phase to a fully industrialized economy. This transition strongly affects the spatial structure of settlement which in turn affects future economic performance. In the preindustrial phase, the economy is dominated by relatively autonomous cities and regions. As industrialization begins, and as the economy moves into its transitional phase, investments tend to be concentrated in particular locations, establishing an unequal relationship between these cores and peripheral regional areas. Without government intervention to ensure that other communities develop along with the core areas, the cores will come to dominate the spatial economy and retard subsequent growth.

Neoclassical Growth Theory focuses primarily on the supply-side issues. Early models of neoclassical growth models de-emphasize or discourage public-sector development intervention in the market the new neoclassical growth theory admits a more significant role for economic developers in encouraging growth or reducing regional disparities. With emphasis on insufficient demand for the output of regional industries, post-Keynesian theories have had a more limited; though still important influence on regional development thinking.

Post-Keynesian Regional Growth Theories emphasize the lack of equilibrium in the growth

process, the dependence of local fortunes on the strength of effective demand for regional exports, and the tendency for growth trends to become cumulative. Output growth by producers in a given location drives increase in productivity through returns to scale; improvements in productivity make the export sector of a region more price competitive; price competitiveness stimulates growth in exports as consumers elsewhere buy more of the region's goods; purchases of regional exports generate further growth in regional output through the multiplier effect.

Product-Cycle Theory moves us from a world of given commodities and factors of production to a world of changing production and trade relationships. Product development becomes the driving economic force. Essential dynamic is innovation. Looking now at development, not so much at growth. Grounded in neoclassical economics and considers the interregional pattern of specialization in trade. Unlike trade theory, product cycle theory is a partial equilibrium argument about the dynamics of development. It suggests that interregional development patterns are modified over time by recurring cycles of new product, maturing product and standardized product.

Entrepreneurship Theories puts human agency at the center of the development process. People who carry out venture-creation functions that in turn generate development through innovation. This is a departure from neoclassical economics (assigns no role to the entrepreneur). On the one hand many regard entrepreneurship in as beyond the scope of the self-contained, well-defined problems that economics attempts to solve.

Theories of Flexible Production. "Flexible Specialization" a partial return to a less rigid and more craft-based technological model characterized by a type of cooperative competition among smaller firms, the use of flexible manufacturing equipment and techniques and a great reliance on social relationships as a means of organizing transactions. Industry Clusters—Cluster strategies recognize that the fortunes of individual businesses are in many ways defined collectively, given that they depend on common factors (inputs and labor), improvements in technology, and the general growth of the economy.

Economic base theory and Neoclassical Growth Theory are the most suitable to explain China's economic growth. The premise underlying Economic base theory is that the external demand for a region's products as the primary determinant of regional prosperity.

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As of 2021, China has the second-largest economy in the world with a GDP of \$17.7 trillion, behind the United States GDP of \$22.9 trillion. If the economy were represented in purchasing power parity (PPP), China edges out America as the largest economy with a purchasing power of more than \$27.3 trillion. How did China go from a poor society, devastated by World War Two and its own civil war by the mid-20th century, to the number two economy today? After decades of economic stagnation and setbacks under Communist rule, China began to open itself to international trade and liberalize the economy when it established diplomatic and trade relations with the U.S. in 1979. As China's subsequent export growth fueled the growth of manufacturing and urbanization, China rose to be a major global economic power over the next four decades.

China has faced criticism about how its economy has been able to sustain an average annual growth of almost 10%, though this has slowed in the last few years, with a growth of 8.1% in 2021, still within China's growth targets. Namely, the government has been accused of manipulating the currency to keep Chinese exports attractive and of not disciplining companies that engage in intellectual property theft.

Like most countries looking to develop their economies, China's first step was to build up its heavy industry. Today, China is the world's leader in manufacturing and produces almost half of the world's steel. The country is also a good candidate for hydroelectricity production, and in 2012, the Three Gorges Dam was completed and is now a major producer of electricity for the southern cities of China (including Shanghai).

While China's growth seemed unstoppable at one point, there are obvious cracks in the economy that have slowed it down. First off, the country is under fire for the amount of non-renewable resources it burns through each year. With China already considered a large polluter and emitter of greenhouse gases, the expected increase in coal usage is troubling to some. Next, China is home to rampant corruption. The national government is actively trying to stamp it out in an effort to make the country more business-friendly for Westerners and to avoid the economic and business inefficiencies that come from corruption. Finally, there's the problem of

underemployment and inflation in China. Chinese farmers on small plots of land are marginally useful and, in an efficient market, would be unemployed. Although inflation in June 2022 was a manageable 2.5 %, the last 20 years have seen the inflation rate vary wildly, a concern for businesses wanting to invest in the country.

China has the first or second-largest economy in the world depending on whether you're looking at GDP or PPP. However, perhaps significantly, the country is not nearly as developed as other countries in the top 10. Government spending is a key driver of growth which has over the last few years led to indiscriminate construction. Even with the largest population on earth, China struggled to find buyers for real estate in its ghost towns. But the government's latest agenda focuses on stimulus to reinvigorate economic activity and if that happens the country has huge room to grow.

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ПОДХОДЫ К ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ ГИБРИДНОЙ МОДЕЛИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО МЕХАНИЗМА СФЕРЫ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ

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Реферат. *Статья содержит обоснование подходов институционального стимулирования развития гибридной модели организационно-экономического механизма сферы социальных услуг с использованием принципа аллокативной эффективности.*

Ключевые слова: социальные услуги, организационно-экономический механизм, институциональное стимулирование.

Механизм предоставления социальных услуг должен обеспечивать возможность реализации гарантий доступа к социальным услугам вне зависимости от специфики социально-экономических системы. Решение данной задачи требует определения оптимальных организационных форм работы, позволяющих привлекать в сферу социальных услуг достаточные объемы инвестиционных ресурсов, обеспечивающих увеличение объемов выпуска социальных услуг.

Модели развития сферы социальных услуг, основанные как на принципах иерархии, так и на принципах рынка, имеют ограничения к масштабированию. В первом случае ограничением становится предел ресурсных возможностей, формируемых директивным перераспределением части совокупного дохода в фонды финансирования отраслей социальных услуг. Во втором случае ограничения связаны с приоритетным охватом наиболее платежеспособных потребителей социальных услуг, что противоречит принципу равенства и доступности данных услуг для всех граждан Российской Федерации. Преодоление ограничений развития сферы социальных услуг осуществляется путем внедрения гибридных моделей, позволяющих адаптивно перераспределять ресурсы социальной сферы и активно привлекать к процессу оказания социальных услуг население негосударственных производителей.

Гибридная или «смешанная» модель сферы социальных услуг – это специфический тип взаимодействия, объединяющий производителей и источники покрытия ресурсов, относящиеся к государственному, корпоративному и общественному секторам экономики, позволяющий максимизировать выпуск социальных услуг [1].