

## **Chapter 2**

# **Scientific Development of China in the Future: Inspiration of Chinese Dream to Development Cost**

### **2.1 China in the Future: High Income, High Technology, High Welfare and High Human Development<sup>1</sup>**

As for realization of Scientific Outlook on Development, China preliminarily included Scientific Outlook on Development during the “Eleventh Five Year Plan” period and basically included Scientific Outlook on Development during the “Twelfth Five Year Plan” period, the “Thirteenth Five Year Plan” period is going to be the period when China is comprehensively included in the track of Scientific Outlook on Development, which means, by 2020, China will realize the targets of socialist harmonious society and comprehensive completion of well-off society, and complete the mission at the stage.

Based on the “Three-step” Strategy proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the third step would be that by the Mid 21st Century, China’s per capita gross domestic product reaches the level of that in moderately developed countries, people are relatively well-off in their lives, and China basically realizes modernization. Compared with the “First Two Steps”, the third step was only a general concept. Comrade Jiang Zemin further proposed the “New Three Steps”, which indicated that by 2010, China shall double the gross domestic product of that in 2000, people are more well-off in their lives, and China has formed a relatively complete socialist market economy system; during the period from 2010 to 2020, China’s gross domestic product in 2020 shall quadruple that in 2010; during the period from 2020 to 2050, after hard works during the gold 30 years, China shall basically realize modernization, such target of “Modernization” was positioned to be a rich, strong, democratic, civilized, socialist and modernized nation. The Chinese dream of 2050

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<sup>1</sup>“High Human Development” means that the HDI ranges between 0.8 and 0.9. HDI (Human Development Index) is the standard that the UNDP began releasing since 1990 to measure the social and economic development degree of different countries, and based on which classify different countries into four groups, extremely high, high, medium and low.

is a dream about modernization and also a dream about supporting the world of universal harmony.

The general standard of developed country includes per capita GDP and social development level. By the standard around 1995, a country with per capital GDP of over USD 8000 (converted at nominal exchange rate) plus certain degree of social development level can be basically defined as developed country. By the standard of 2005, the figure should be increased to around USD 10,000. The developed countries in 2010 are as follows in Column 2-1. The standard that the UN currently uses to measure developed country is that the countries with human develop index no less than 0.9 shall be considered as developed countries. The author summarizes the descriptions of China in the future as a modernized country with high income, high technology, high welfare and high human development.

High income means reasonable economic development cost, high net welfare and high net income of economic development.

High technology means building a strong innovation country, enter the rank of “Strong Power in Science and Technology”, and reach world advanced level in several important fields of science and technology.

High welfare means high education level and high health level in a country.

High human development means human development index of higher than 0.8 and lower than 0.9.

### **Column 2.1 Developed Countries in 2010**

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) revised the classification of countries in the world in the *2010 Human Development Report* released on Nov 4, 2010. After the revision, the number of developed countries or regions increased by 6 from 38 in 2009 to 44 in 2010. Including the developed economies in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (28 countries) and developed economies that are not members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (16 countries or regions).

Developed economies in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (28 countries).

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greek, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Holland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the US, the UK.

Developed economies that are not the members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (16 countries or regions).

Andorra, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Cyprus, Estonia, Hong Kong China, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Qatar, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates.

## 2.2 Inspiration of Chinese Dream to Development Cost

Chinese dream is first of all a “Dream of Rejuvenation”—meaning the great rejuvenation of Chinese people. China before modern times was in leading position of the world in terms of economic, political, social and cultural development. So “Rejuvenation” is a comprehensive Rejuvenation, besides the aspects of economy, politics, society and culture, China also needs to have the rejuvenation with solutions for ecological problems brought by industrial civilization in modern times. The Party’s Eighteenth Conference Report stressed that the Scientific Outlook on Development should be “Integration of Five Parts” and supported by five constructions, economic construction, political construction, social construction, cultural construction and ecological construction, the construction of a “Beautiful China” was included in the concept. Moreover, this round of rejuvenation should be a rejuvenation that is scientific, open and confident among the peoples in the world. Such confidence was summarized by Comrade Xi Jinping as the confidence in theories, confidence in path and confidence in system of the socialism with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, we need to conclude the development experiences in development cost on the path to “Rejuvenation”, the main dimensions of which include the five internal items, meaning economy, politics, society, culture and ecology, as well as one external item, meaning opening to outside world. Because opening to outside world is also a systematic project that involves various aspects including economy, politics, culture, etc.

Chinese dream is also a “Dream of Exploration”—meaning the dream that Chinese Communist Party constantly leads the people to create common development in the future. How China develops is always a hot topic. Currently, the most time-characteristic “Chinese Dream” stresses letting people share the opportunities of having brighter lives, stresses patriotism, reform, innovation and team work. Such “Dream of Exploration” has actively transferred the reign of exploration from few great statesmen and leaders to the people—the wisdom and power of 1.4 billion people. Kang Youwei, Sun Yat-sen and Mao Zedong all explored the realizing form of the “World of Universal Harmony” in China. As a comparison, the current Chinese dream is more realistic and practical. Its inspiration to the study of development cost lies in using the innovation ability of each person to deal with the development cost of every aspect, this is a kind of participation-type study of development cost. It reflects that the realization of our Chinese dream bears all aspects of cost and needs people from all walks of life to continuously use our strength, find, reduce and even eliminate those unnecessary development cost.

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