

On the Objective of Economic Equity in China's Macroeconomic Management

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Abstract: economic fairness is the fairness of social income distribution that is the input of social members related to their income. Fairness and efficiency promote each other. Economic fairness is the unity of fair competition and opportunity. Realizing economic public fairness is a gradual process. We must overcome and solve the accumulated unfairness in the past. If the income gap between outside and inside groups is too large and too small, the income gap within groups should be opened reasonably to promote the improvement of efficiency and determine the quantitative bound root for the goal of economic equity.

1. Introduction

Marxism requires people to study fairness and its realization under the specific historical environment and social conditions. When we recognize that fairness is a historical category, the concept of fairness which includes fairness system and policy as well as the superstructure factors are based on certain production. Relationship is the basis of economy which is determined by a certain level of social productivity in the final analysis. For anything that is divorced from certain historical conditions. The so-called "universal" fair argument is meaningless. The purpose of this paper is to try to study from the perspective of macroeconomic management. From the principle of socialism, this paper discusses the goal of economic equity and its realization in the target system of macroeconomic management. Like any management process, macroeconomic management should also set certain management objectives and select management personnel according to the objectives to achieve the goal of macroeconomic regulation and control. Rational goal is an uncertain concept which it is difficult to define. The goal of macroeconomic management itself is a complex one system that covers a wide range of areas. In different countries and regions, there will be great differences in different periods of view economic management objectives. Nevertheless, it does not hinder our understanding.

2. Analysis on Problems

2.1 The goal of macroeconomic management is determined by the goal of macroeconomic management.

The latter depends on a certain economic system. In degree of intervention of the system, the model of the government to the macro-economic operation is also different from each other. The goal of macroeconomic management is the goal of macroeconomic management. To be specific, the inconsistency between the two systems is the setting of the former which depends on the understanding and technical possibility of the latter. The goal focuses on the regulation of quantity, while the management purpose focuses on the regulation of quality.

2.2 Secondly, the goal of macroeconomic management has not been determined by unified standard.

In other words, the goal of macroeconomic management depends on the value judgment of its management subject on the economic operation. In real life, there are not only ethical value

judgments based on ethics, but also political values based on political science. Specifically in the economic field, there is a certain value judgment as the basis for the selection of various macroeconomic management objectives. It is the diversity of value judgment that causes the diversity and uncertainty of macroeconomic management objectives. As an important objective of the whole macroeconomic management objective system, the objective of economic equity should undoubtedly be reflected.

2.3 Under the socialist market economy, fairness is combined with efficiency.

The fair income distribution system encourages some people in some regions to get rich first and take the road of common prosperity. " It explains that efficiency and fairness are not only opposite, but also promote each other. Market economy needs high efficiency that is for fairness. Fairness supply material basis. The market economy also needs fairness. Fairness is the power source of economic development and the guarantee of social stability which can promote

efficiency improvement. At the same time, the unity of the two is focused. In accordance with the spirit of decision, the priority should be given to efficiency. Only under the condition of the high development of social productive forces, the great abundance of social products can we realize the economic equity. In the past, we suffered from egalitarianism which is the inevitable result of backward productivity result to some extent. Only by the hard principle of economic development can economic equity be realized.

2.4 Under the condition of socialist market economy, fairness is the fairness of social in income distribution that is the input of social members .

Its actual income is consistent with the absolute equalitarianism in personal income distribution, which is not conducive to mobilizing the enthusiasm of the majority of workers. To improve economic efficiency, however, if social wealth is excessively concentrated in the hands of a few people, the gap between the rich and the poor will be too large. The great disparity of income distribution caused by labor factors, which exceeds the social psychological capacity. It will not only hinder the improvement of efficiency, but also cause discontent or even social unrest among all social strata. For example, we have been talking about taking the public economy as the main body and other economic components as the supplement. As a result, the supplementary part got rich first, and some of them became rich overnight, so all kinds of Psychology come out. Another example is the pilot stock market, which is a redistribution of national income. As a result, the distribution is much more unfair. From another point of view, the unfair distribution of social income will also produce psychological problems for groups that lose part of their interests in the adjustment of interest relations. This kind of "imbalance" effect, that is to say, some measures that solve the inequality of social distribution are often mistaken for generating new social income gap. The root of distance, thus it enhances their sense of relative deprivation and triggers their dissatisfaction and resistance to the policy. Therefore, in accordance with the socialist principles, we must use the power of the state (such as economic plans and policies) to distribute the market. In order to make up for its defects and ensure economic and social equity, it actively carries out social mutual assistance. All kinds of social charity and welfare undertakings, it establishes a sound social security system which is to consume the society, according to the requirements of economic and social ethics. What needs to be added is that there is no objective analysis standard for the distribution of social income. The economic ethics and value judgment of the vast majority of social members are the basis. The latter is a changing and non-quantitative society category. Therefore, to a large extent, it is based on the judgment of macroeconomic management subjects. This is consistent with our previous analysis.

2.5 Under the socialist market economy, economic fairness is the unity of fair competition and opportunity fairness.

Nowadays, enterprises are required to abide by competition rules which prevent monopoly. It realizes that fair competition in the market, and compete fairly in a broad sense. There are two key factors that is, one is the equality of opportunity that is for every member of society which is

subordinate to society and the whole country. Under the premise of the need to seek personal survival and development, material and spiritual opportunities are equal, such as fair choice of occupation.

Another factor is equal rights, including economic rights, social rights, cultural and educational rights. Because these rights are given by laws and policies, they can also be called equality before laws and policies. This equality is based on law, justice and policy. Competition which is in socialist society must follow certain rules and take them as competition. The supreme arbiter of the conflict requires that laws and policies themselves should be constantly improved and rationalized which fully reflect the social benefits to all. At the same time, the implementation of laws and policies should be equal to everyone. Equality before law and policy is fair. The foundation and fundamental guarantee are also the highest embodiment of fair competition. Only in this way can we see the phenomena of privilege, bureaucracy, corruption, nepotism and equalitarianism can be eliminated, because of the establishment of socialist market economy system. The realization of equal rights provides economic basis, so the above rights may be materialized into reality instead of being merely detained in general abstract principles.

2.6 The realization of economic equity under the socialist market economy is a gradual process, which is determined by the history and reality

The fundamental factor determining fact that is the prerequisite of socialist economic fairness and socialism. On the one hand, due to historical reasons, China's socialist society was born out of the extremely underdeveloped social productive forces of semi colonial and semi feudal countries with extremely backward economy and culture that basic of thousands of years of backward economy of small-scale peasants. The concept of equalitarian interests has been firmly rooted which has become one of the causes of various corruption phenomena and hinders the fairness of socialist economy.

We must get rid of the arduousness of eradicating the ideology of small peasants and the legacy of feudalism determines the fairness of socialist economy. On the other hand, due to historical reasons, we just chose the socialist market economy system whose coexistence of the old system. It determines the constant change of the value standard of the socialist fair judgment. The value standard will follow the society with the continuous progress of doctrine. The unity of double optimization can be realized. The optimization of social and economic development shows that the coordination of society is different the relationship between groups or classes with different interests. They can continuously increase the total amount of social supply of socialist economy. The primitive accumulation of wealth and barbarity cannot be realized without the full development of market economy and productive forces, which determines the socialist economy. The realization of fairness can only be a gradual process.

3. the goal of economic equity is not only the essential requirements of socialism, but also the defects of market economy.

So far, our discussion is only limited to theoretical derivation. In fact, the goal of economic equity is not only the essential requirements of socialism, but also the defects of market economy. Under the condition of market economy, the share of social wealth distribution is based on the provider of factors of production and their marginal productivity. This kind of operation mechanism does not guarantee the cooperation. Fair distribution of wealth will lead to many unfair phenomena. Therefore, the gap between the rich and the poor in developed market economy countries is becoming increasingly obvious and common phenomenon. Even under the condition of socialist market economy, the problem of economic equity is far from solved. In terms of system, the problem of how to combine the principle of social distribution, market economy system is far from being solved. That is, China is facing the problem of principles of distribution of the national economy. On the other hand, due to various reasons, there are a lot of unsatisfactory places in the distribution of the national economy, some of which have gone beyond the economic field. It became a social problem attracting people's attention.

The so-called "not suffering from poverty but suffering from inequality" is the reflection of this thought, while the "equalizing capital and wealth" and "everywhere" put forward by the previous peasant wars.

In essence, the slogan of "equality" is also a kind of equalitarianism. Fundamentally speaking, equalitarianism is not conducive to motivating workers to work actively. The development of socialist market economy is not only inapplicable, but also an increasingly serious ideological obstacle, which must be eradicated. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "first of all, we should break equalitarianism and the big pot of rice.". So breaking egalitarianism means that we recognize that there is a reasonable gap between the incomes of members of society. Within the scope of current policies and laws, some people have adopted legal management and hard work can obtain relatively high income. This is the result of the market mechanism. It is a reasonable income gap. At the same time, breaking equalitarianism does not mean that we should completely avoid the equal distribution of certain personal interests and benefits, such as ,during the war, the distribution of some basic necessities, the relief for the victims and the disabled were limited and the average distribution of quantity can be regarded as necessary and beneficial.

3.1 In determining the goal of economic equity, we must fully take into account the accumulated unfairness in the past.

It is unreasonable that the price comparison of industrial and agricultural products. If we don't pay attention to solving the accumulated inequities under the traditional system, these fairness may evolve into more unfairness which cause social problems and instability. At the same time, we must pay attention to that in the period of "transition" from the old system to the new system, the new system is not perfect, and it means of legal supervision.

Therefore, it is necessary to appropriately expand the income within the group. But the income gap within the group is not arbitrary. We must abide by certain basis, which mainly include difference in technical level, in responsibility, in mental and physical expenditure. And the difference between working environment and conditions.

3.2 The determination and realization of economic equity goals must be combined with social welfare and its goals.

In the field of economy, it is difficult to achieve the goal of economic equity by means of macroeconomic management. From the above distribution, we can see that the income of social members is not fairnesse which is often corrected through social insurance, social welfare, social security and other policies. So we can think that the existing social distribution system should be in the comprehensive economic system reform which can get new vitality.

Conclusion

As we said at the beginning, it's hard to be clear about economic equity, but we can still use the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve and other mathematical tools in western economics to solve the problem.

The poverty line of social members' families can also be determined by quantitative analysis of the average degree, which can be used as a low-level indicator to judge the degree of economic fairness

In addition, we can investigate the income of social members to understand the distribution of social wealth and determine the basis for making economic equity goals.

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