

Research on the Integrated and Innovative Development of Sharing Concept and Marxist Economic

Niu Zhenyu

Guang'an Vocational and Technical College, Guang'an, Sichuan, China

Keywords: Sharing Concept, Marxist Economy, Integration and Innovation, Development

Abstract: the Concept of Sharing in the New Era is the Latest Achievement of Marxist Economic Theory in Modern China. the Goal of Sharing Idea is to Share Resources among All Citizens. the Main Way to Achieve This Goal is to Separate the Right to Use Resources from the Property Right of Resources. This Paper Deeply Analyzes the Theory of the Integration of the Sharing Concept and Marxist Economy in the New Era, and Points out That the Main Characteristics of the Sharing Theory Are to Separate the Ownership and Use Right of Resources, Change Resources from Private to Public and Create More Abundant Resources. on This Basis, It Puts Forward the Development Ideas of the New Era Sharing Concept Combined with Marxist Economic Theory, Such as Matching the Supply and Demand Relationship, Promoting Market Full Trading and Social Resource Sharing.

1. Introduction

1.1 Literature Review

When China is facing a new era of social economy, the new development concept is the main guiding ideology of economic construction, including the idea of green innovation. He Jingting analyzed the application of new development concepts and other new theoretical contents in the economic construction with Chinese characteristics, and put forward the implementation path of economic construction such as improving infrastructure, building an all-round information platform and reducing the sales intermediate link (he, 2018). Zhang Tao and Yao Huiqin studied the five development concepts of coordination, innovation, sharing, green and opening, and focused on the role played by different development concepts in promoting economic prosperity and transformation. The introduction of new development concepts can help China's economic development to a high-quality, high-speed and high-level road (Zhang and Yao, 2019). Li Lei discussed the innovative concept of economic management in the new era from two aspects of knowledge sharing and macroeconomic regulation, and proposed that the economic market needs to build an economic development platform with comprehensive information, rich resources and rapid transactions (Li, 2014). Hong Yinxing studied the five development concepts in depth, and believed that these theories scientifically solved the existing economic problems in the social meeting, such as the innovation of development concept to promote the theoretical innovation of development motivation, the coordinated development and improvement of development structure theory, the green development and improvement of wealth theory, the open development and enrichment of economic globalization theory, and the sharing of development and improvement of development purpose theory (Hong, 2017). Xing Pengfei deeply studied the course of Ideological and political theory and Marxist theory, and proposed that the development of the subject of Marxist theory in China tends to continuously innovate the course, form a rich knowledge system, integrate new ideas and gradually strengthen the ability to serve the society (Xing, 2019).

1.2 Purpose of Research

Marxist economics is from the perspective of the whole society, through the macro overall analysis method, to explore the relationship between production and productivity, production mode and superstructure in the society. According to the economics, the internal structure of production mode determines the development process of property right relationship, and the development of

productivity promotes the development of property right relationship. All these researches are based on production relationship. Marxist economic theory is scientific and can keep pace with the times. It can help the sharing concept to build resource socialization and collaborative production, and create a business model that is in line with China's national conditions of public ownership and private ownership. This paper will analyze the theory of the integration of the sharing concept and Marxist economics, and explore the gradual realization of public resources under the sharing concept. This will promote the progress of social production, eliminate the surplus phenomenon of commodity surplus, and promote the society to enter the period of Communist society as soon as possible.

2. A Theoretical Analysis of the Integration of Sharing Concept and Marxist Economics

During the 90 years since the founding of the party, the Communists have been studying and practicing the Sinicization of Marxist economics, and derived a series of new economic theories. For example, the concept of shared development has penetrated into all walks of life in China and promoted China's rapid economic development (Xu and Fu, 2019). It contains the theory of the relationship between man and nature, the theory of natural productivity and the theory of material transformation. Marxism advocates the harmonious development between man and nature. The concrete embodiment of the sharing concept is that green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains. Human beings obtain all kinds of resources from nature through labor, and transform nature into a more suitable environment for human existence through processing. But the transformation of human nature is not malicious and passive labor, but in accordance with the law and sustainable labor. In a sharing society, everyone is doing the right thing in the social process, building society together and sharing economic, cultural, political and ecological resources (Wang, 2019).

In Marxist economics, productivity is the combination of social productivity and natural productivity. We should not only pay attention to the speed of economic development, but also pay attention to the quality of economic development. This kind of thought determines that human beings should combine natural forces and natural resources when they produce labor. From a dialectical point of view, we can understand the relationship between social productivity and natural productivity, and then, on the basis of equal treatment of social productivity and natural productivity, we can formulate a production strategy in line with human development. In the process of realizing sharing, modern society needs high-quality and high-level productivity, which can meet the material and spiritual needs to the greatest extent and realize the system of distribution according to work. The changing law of nature does not change according to people's thoughts, but only achieves the material transformation between man and nature through human labor. Marx's theory of material transformation reflects the material transformation between human and human. Labor is the main medium of material transformation. Through labor, human beings can obtain the resources needed for survival from nature. Through labor, some people can obtain the desired goods from other people, and reach the basic standard of survival and continuity (Dong, 2016).

3. The Characteristics of Economic Theory in the Concept of Sharing in the New Era

3.1 Separation of Resource Ownership and Right to Use

The production resources in the sharing concept include not only the tangible resources such as land and equipment in the Marxist production resources, but also the intangible resources such as knowledge, patents, property rights and special skills, which gradually increase in the proportion of the total production resources. With the gradual development of Internet information technology, resource ownership and use right are gradually separated in the sharing idea, forming a new economic form of trading resource use right. People's traditional idea is that the ownership of resources is the right to use resources, that is, ownership is in use. Sharing idea breaks this idea and achieves the effect of separation by giving up the right to use some new intangible resources.

Resource providers can fully rely on the possession of resources and reap the profits of the right to give up resources. The demander of resources can reduce the cost of obtaining resources and achieve high profits. Internet technology provides market resource trading platform with all-round, multi-dimensional information matching and fast trading support. In this environment, the ownership and use right of resources are separated.

3.2 Resources Changed from Private to Public

The private ownership of resources mainly refers to that enterprises, individuals and individuals have specific right to use and profit from the resources they own. This monopoly and regional use of resources hinders the public application of resources. Sharing idea breaks this situation, provides resources to the public, forms a society in which everyone can use public resources for free, and then all resources are public. The awareness of resource sharing goes deep into the minds of citizens, and social people begin to ask for the sharing of land, square, knowledge, ocean, atmosphere, ecosystem and other resources. Citizens have gradually changed from requiring resource sharing to striving for the right to use public resources. Sharing idea can perfectly solve people's needs. The transaction use right of sharing idea separates the use right from the resource property right, that is, the use right belongs to the non resource owner under certain conditions and certain environment. When one, two or more demanders who need resources exercise the right to use resources at the same time, they actually achieve the purpose of sharing the right to use resources.

3.3 Sharing Idea Creates More Abundant Resources

People have different needs for resources. They have higher requirements for the scope of resources, the speed of information exchange and the right to use shared resources. However, sharing idea can meet these requirements at the same time. Sharing idea will fully mobilize some idle and low utilization resources, expand the scope of market transactions, increase the number of commodities traded in the market, and improve the flow rate of resources. Resource sharing also means that the speed of market information circulation is accelerated, and both sides of the transaction can quickly get in touch with each other and feed back the situation of commodities. Such a market environment greatly reduces the cost of searching product information, negotiation and supervision.

4. The Idea of Sharing in the New Era and the Thought of Marxist Economic Innovation and Development

4.1 Supply and Demand Matching to Resolve Excess Production

Market production pursues large-scale production to achieve the effect of more profits, and forms the upsurge of taking more production quantity as the profit idea, resulting in the phenomenon of excessive production and a large number of surplus. The sharing idea, by making the means of production public, can ease the shackles of productivity development. At the same time, the matching of supply and demand in the market spontaneously regulates the market and eliminates a series of elements that hinder the free development of the market, such as intermediary cost, transaction cost, property right restriction, information asymmetry and monopoly. All participants in the market take the lower marginal cost resources as trading products to obtain higher marginal income. Collaborative consumption forms a circular investment mode of remanufacturing, remolding and reusing by connecting the initial end of the production link. The sharing platform has the characteristics of transparency, openness and multi-party participation, which can collect social resources information to the greatest extent and solve the problem of information resource asymmetry in the market. Sharing idea will make efficient use of resources and greatly reduce pollution emissions and waste products.

4.2 Full Transaction Stimulates the Vitality of Means of Production

Sharing idea can remove the intermediary, reduce the difficulty of many to many matching and increase the amount of resources. Full transaction is one of the means of Sharing idea, which is

embodied in less transaction links, low cost and fast speed. The demand of social consumers tends to be diversified gradually. The forms, standards and types of commodities that commercial intermediaries can provide for consumers can no longer meet the needs of consumers. The buyer and the seller should connect directly, exchange commodity prices and quality, promote trade products from the supply side to the demand side, remove the middle stakeholders, and reduce transaction costs. The property right of resources is fragmented to form a single right to use, which is the most suitable right to use resources for the demander to achieve multi latitude matching and improve transaction efficiency. If the same resource is shared many times, it can have many opportunities for innovation and design, improve the number of times it is used, and realize the marginal cost of the demand side is infinitely close to zero.

4.3 Resource Sharing for Social Public Use

Sharing idea realizes the socialization of resources in form, separates the ownership attribute of resources from the right to use, and practically meets the needs of the whole society for the right to use resources. The resource sharing platform re optimizes and allocates social resources from a macro perspective, expands the scope of resource sharing and makes all resources available. The scope of shareable resources can be divided into productive resources, inefficient resources, pioneering resources and idle resources. The resources with high frequency of application in the society are productive resources and idle resources, such as shared bicycle, shared battery, shared umbrella, idle car, idle house and idle funds. The sharing of inefficient resources and pioneering resources is mainly to put the traditional enterprise resources back into use after transformation, gather the extensive thinking and knowledge of the society, constantly collide and run in, form new ideas and create new products.

References

- [1] He J.T. (2018) Marxist Political Economy of New Development Concept . Chinese Journal of Multimedia and Network Teaching (Electronic Edition), 4(1), 325-326.
- [2] Zhang T., Yao H.Q. (2019) New Development Concept Promotes The Transformation of China's Economy to High-quality Development . Hebei Academic Journal, 34(3) 46-47.
- [3] Li L. (2018) Research on Innovation of Economic Management Concept in the Context of New Era. Business Manager, 16(10), 36-36.
- [4] Hong Y.X. (2017) New Development Concept and New Development of Socialist Political Economy with Chinese Characteristics . Journal of Nanjing University of Political Science, 31(1), 1-5.
- [5] Xing P.F. (2019) The Centennial Inheritance of Marxist Theory in China and the Development Trend of the New Era . Social Science Edition of Chongqing University of Technology and Industry, 36(4), 113-120.
- [6] Xu Y.S., Fu K. (2019) The Value of Upholding and Consolidating Marxist Political Economy in the New Era . Journal of Mudanjiang Institute of Education, 19(3), 16-18.
- [7] Wang R. (2019) Marxist Ecological Philosophy Contained in the Concept of Green Development in the New Era . 26(2), 25-26.
- [8] Dong Z.H. (2016) Methodology Analysis of Marxist World View of Shared Development Concept. Philosophy Research, 51(6), 13-18.