

# Study on the Influencing Factors of Collective Economic Development

## —Take Shijingshan District of Beijing as An Example

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**Abstract:** The collective economy is an important part of the socialist public ownership economy, the development and expansion of the collective economy is conducive to optimizing the allocation of production factors. Based on the theoretical analysis, this article establishes the framework of factors affecting collective economic development, studies and analyzes the current situation of collective economic development in Shijingshan District of Beijing, and analyzes the influencing factors of collective economic development in Shijingshan District by econometric means. Whether the collective economy can develop effectively or not is the result of the combined action of many factors and has the characteristic of diversification. Among them, policy issues, talent introduction and balance of development have played an important role in the development of collective economy.

**Keywords:** collective economy; influencing factors, policy; introduction of talents; the balance of development

### 1. The Concept of Collective Economy Is Defined

Collective economy is the socialist economic organization that belongs to the collective ownership of the working people, practices joint labor, and takes distribution according to work as the main body in the way of distribution. This can also be interpreted as the economy under collective ownership. Going back to its roots, “collective ownership” was first put forward by Marx. Collective ownership originated from the Soviet Union, and its application scope is limited to rural and urban industries and services, mainly manifested as collective farm ownership. In the mid-1950s, China introduced the concept of collective ownership from the former Soviet Union, and expanded it to the rural and urban areas in the cooperative and public-private partnership movement. As a result, China’s collective economic ownership of rural and urban areas has evolved.

In the construction of material civilization, the role of collective economy cannot be underestimated. It can effectively increase people’s income, reduce people’s economic burden, and promote the sustainable

development of all undertakings. In getting rid of poverty, general secretary Jinping Xi has clearly pointed out that the development of collective economy is an important guarantee to achieve common prosperity, the only way to revitalize the agricultural development in poor areas, and the driving force to promote the development of rural commodity economy.

### 2. Current Situation of Collective Economy in Shijingshan District, Beijing

#### 2.1. Overview of Beijing Shijingshan District

##### 2.1.1. The location transportation superiority is obvious

The Shijingshan District belongs to the city center, in Changan avenue, shaft and important in the western development belt of nodes is only 14 km distance from Tiananmen square, is the emphasis of Jingxi plates, extension cord contact financial street, CBD east Changan street, 5th ring road north-south through the mound stone road, lotus stone road, road and Beijing urban expressway system are linked together, form the road network extending in all directions, compared with other regions, superior traffic location advantage for the realization of the collective economy at home and abroad of various kinds of resources such as capital, information and talent sharing laid a good foundation.

##### 2.1.2. The ecological resource condition is superior

The Yongding river flows through Shijingshan District, forming a natural “green barrier”. In the present situation of collective land in Shijingshan District, most of the land is agricultural and forestry land, accounting for more than half of the collective land area. The total area of agricultural and forestry land and water area reaches 549.74 hectares. The rich ecological green resources make the collective economy have the natural conditions for high-end green development.

##### 2.1.3. Profound historical and cultural heritage

The west mountain of Beijing is the origin of Beijing’s historical civilization, bearing Beijing’s natural and cultural resources and the history of urban development.

There are historical sites such as Shuangquan temple, charity temple, Wanshan bridge, Manjing tea shed and ancient incense road in the area under the jurisdiction, which is helpful to deeply explore its historical and cultural connotation, integrate tourism resources, combine historical and cultural landscape with natural ecological landscape, and promote the construction of Yongding river cultural belt in the west mountain of Shijingshan District.

## 2.2. General Situation of Collective Economy in Shijingshan District, Beijing

Beijing Shijingshan District, located at the intersection of “one axis and one belt”, is the urban area in the overall urban planning of Beijing. In 2002, Shijingshan District implemented the policy of transferring rural residents, which is the fifth urban area without farmers in Beijing after Dongcheng, Xicheng, Chongwen and Xuanwu. It is also a key step to promote the development of collective economy and realize the transition from collective economy to urban economy in the urbanization process of Beijing.

Beijing city collective economic system with a total of 12 village collective economic organizations and 1 township economic organization (composed) head office, currently has 74 enterprises, 8 including agriculture, industry, 15, construction of 2 2 1, transportation, catering industry, services, 46 (but with the lower turn shantytowns into new housing areas, and a lot of collective land have been patients, most enterprises have already can't normal operation). There are 704 hectares of collective land in the whole system, of which about 20 hectares can be used for operational construction. The construction area of all kinds of real estate is 1.1 million square meters, including 900,000 square meters of operational real estate (including 200,000 square meters of land expropriated and returned over the years). By the end of 2017, the total assets of the collective economy at the rural level reached 13.72 billion yuan, the total liabilities 9.41 billion yuan, and the owners' equity 4.31 billion yuan. In 2017, the total revenue of the whole system was 1.09 billion yuan, the added value was 650 million yuan, the total profit was 0.07 billion yuan, and the tax payable was 110 million yuan. The per capita income distribution of labor force was 78,915.5 yuan, and the per capita disposable income was 57,067 yuan. The total number of labor force was 4490.

It is estimated that the total revenue of the collective economic system will reach more than 1.55 billion yuan by 2022. The added value of the tertiary industry accounted for more than 95% of the added value. The annual growth of per capita distribution is in sync with the economic growth, significantly higher than that in 2017, reaching more than 80,000 yuan. The Labour force employment rate is 100 percent (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Planning of major economic indicators of the collective economic system for 2018-2022.

Unit: ten thousand yuan		
Economic indicators	In 2018	In 2022
added value	61,893.7	90,525
Among them: primary industry	1010.4	1150
The second industry	2610.7	1600

The third industry	58,272.6	87,775
Total revenue	107,432.6	155,000
Profit total	3175.6	7000
Tax payable	9445.9	15,600
Per capita allocation	4.9	8.1
Employment rate of labor force (%)	100	100

## 3. The Significance of Collective

The 13th five-year plan period is the decisive stage for China to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. It is also the key stage for Beijing to implement its strategic positioning as a capital city and accelerate the construction of a world-class, harmonious and livable city [1]. In this stage, it is emphasized to accelerate the pace of rural transfer, improve the urbanization rate of registered population, deepen the reform of rural collective property right system, carry out the pilot reform of empowering farmers with shares in collective assets, guide the healthy development of rural property right transfer market, and develop and strengthen the collective economy [2]. Based on global information into the full penetration, cross-border fusion, accelerate innovation, and lead the development of the background, through further recognize the importance of promoting the development of the rural collective economic transformation, protect the lawful rights and interests of the rural collective economic organizations, the need to further explore the rural collective economic transformation development new path, at the same time to further strengthen the study of collective economy development influence factor [3].

Collective economy is an important part of public economy, which embodies the principle of common prosperity [4]. Can widely absorb social funds; Ease employment pressure; Increasing g public wealth and national taxes. It is of great significance to develop various forms of collective economy to play the main role of public ownership economy. Developing and expanding the collective economy is conducive to strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. With the material foundation of a strong collective economy, we can more effectively guide the masses to establish the concept of collectivism and the common ideal, popularize scientific and cultural knowledge, improve the cultural quality of the masses, set up public welfare undertakings, more effectively break away from old conventions and customs, and establish a healthy and civilized way of life and new social customs [5].

## 4. Research on Collective Economic Influencing Factors Based on AHP Analysis

### 4.1. Factors Affecting Collective Economic Development

There are many factors affecting the development of rural collective economy, which can be roughly divided into four types: self-development, policy environment, economic environment and science and technology [6]. Self-development factors include: understanding of rural collective economy, diversified development mode, perfect management system, clear legal person and property right; The policy environment factors include: the government policy support, the complete legal safeguard

system, the reasonable plan layout; Economic and environmental factors include: financial investment, rural infrastructure construction, operation and production costs; Scientific and technological factors include input of agricultural scientific research funds, professional talents and complete information sharing.

4.2. Model Construction and Calculation

According to the proposed factors affecting collective economic development, the hierarchical structure model is established (Figure 1).

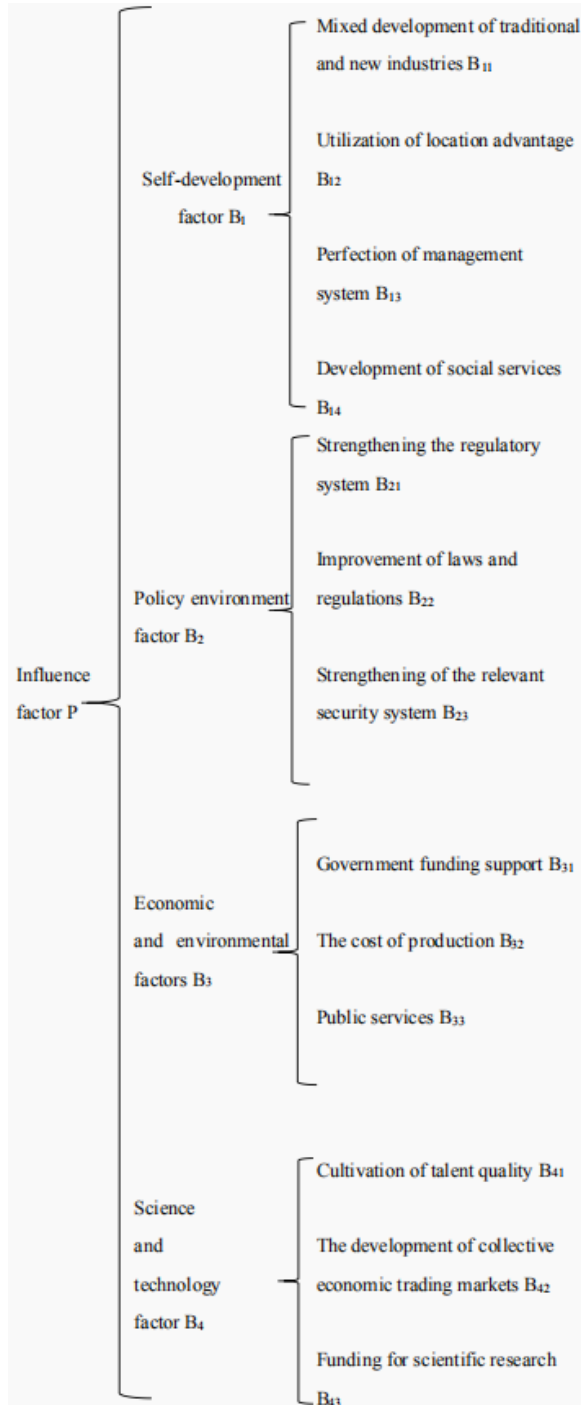


Figure 1. Hierarchy model.

(1) The masses participating in collective economic

organizations are invited to compare and score each influencing factor in pairs, and the five judgment matrices are as follows (Tables 2-6):

Table 2. Judgment matrix P.

P	B1	B2	B3	B4
B1	1	1/5	1/3	2
B2	5	1	3	3
B3	3	1/3	1	3
B4	1/2	1/3	1/3	1

Table 3. Judgment matrix B1.

P	B11	B12	B13	B14
B11	1	1/5	1/3	1/3
B12	5	1	3	3
B13	3	1/3	1	2
B14	3	1/3	1/2	1

Table 4. Judgment matrix B2.

B1	B21	B22	B23
B21	1	1/3	1/3
B22	3	1	2
B23	3	1/2	1

Table 5. Judgment matrix B3.

B1	B31	B32	B33
B31	1	5	3
B32	1/5	1	1/3
B33	3	1/3	1

Table 6. Judgment matrix B4.

B1	B41	B42	B43
B41	1	5	3
B42	1/5	1	1/3
B43	3	1/3	1

According to AHP operation rules, weight of each judgment matrix was calculated and consistency test was performed: judgment matrix P:W (P) = [0.1208, 0.5209, 0.2589, 0.0994]T, CI = 0.0742, CR = 0.0834 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B1:W(B1) = [0.0769, 0.05167, 0.2382, 0.1682]T, CI = 0.0347, CR = 0.0390 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B2:W (B2) = [0.6370, 0.1047, 0.2583]T, CI = 0.01925, CR = 0.0370 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B3:W (B3) = [0.6370, 0.1047, 0.2583]T, CI = 0.01925, CR = 0.0370 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B4:W(B4) = [0.1396, 0.5278,0.4425]T, CI = 0.0268, CR = 0.0516 < 0.1. With satisfactory consistency.

On the basis of the above single-tier ranking, the weights of relative importance of each factor to the highest level were calculated from the perspective of mass participation in collective economic organizations (Table 7).

Table 7. Weight assessment results of influencing factors based on the perspective of participants.

Factor	Weight	Ranking	Factor	Weight	Ranking
B <sup>11</sup>	0.0093	13	B <sup>12</sup>	0.0203	11
B <sup>13</sup>	0.0288	9	B <sup>14</sup>	0.0624	5
B <sup>21</sup>	0.3318	1	B <sup>22</sup>	0.0546	6
B <sup>23</sup>	0.1345	3	B <sup>31</sup>	0.1649	2
B <sup>32</sup>	0.0271	10	B <sup>33</sup>	0.0669	4
B <sup>41</sup>	0.0139	12	B <sup>42</sup>	0.0525	7

B <sup>43</sup>	0.0331	8			
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The one-time test index  $CR = 0.0353 < 0.1$  for the total level has a satisfactory consistency.

(2) Professional and technical personnel engaged in rural work are invited to compare and score each influencing factor in pairs, and the five judgment matrices are shown below (Tables 8-12):

**Table 8.** Judgment matrix P.

P	B1	B2	B3	B4
B1	1	1/5	1/3	1/3
B2	5	1	3	3
B3	3	1/3	1	2
B4	3	1/3	1/2	1

**Table 9.** Judgment matrix B<sub>1</sub>.

P	B11	B12	B13	B14
B11	1	1/5	1/5	1/3
B12	5	1	2	2
B13	5	1/2	1	2
B14	3	1/2	1/2	1

**Table 10.** Judgment matrix B<sub>2</sub>.

B1	B21	B22	B23
B21	1	3	3
B22	1/3	1	2
B23	1/3	1/2	1

**Table 11.** Judgment matrix B<sub>3</sub>.

B1	B31	B32	B33
B31	1	2	1/3
B32	2	1	1/3
B33	3	3	1

**Table 12.** Judgment matrix B<sub>4</sub>.

B1	B41	B42	B43
B41	1	1/5	1/3
B42	5	1	3
B43	3	1/3	1

According to AHP operation rules, weight of each judgment matrix was calculated and consistency test was performed: judgment matrix P:W (P) = [0.0769, 0.5167, 0.2383, 0.1682]T, CI = 0.0347, CR = 0.0390 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B<sub>1</sub>:W(B<sub>1</sub>) = [0.0690, 0.4375, 0.3067, 0.1886]T, CI = 0.0216, CR = 0.0243 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B<sub>2</sub>:W (B<sub>2</sub>) = [0.5936, 0.2493, 0.1571]T, CI = 0.0268, CR = 0.0516 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B<sub>3</sub>:W (B<sub>3</sub>) = [0.2493, 0.1571, 0.5936]T, CI = 0.0268, CR = 0.0516 < 0.1; Judgment matrix B<sub>4</sub>:W(B<sub>4</sub>) = [0.1047, 0.6370, 0.2583]T, CI = 0.01925, CR = 0.0370 < 0.1. With satisfactory consistency.

On the basis of the above single-tier ranking, the weights of the relative importance of each factor to the highest level were calculated from the perspective of professional technicians engaged in rural work (Table 13).

**Table 13.** Weight assessment results of influencing factors based on the perspective of professional and technical personnel.

Factor	Weight	Ranking	Factor	Weight	Ranking
B11	0.0356	10	B12	0.0975	5
B13	0.1585	2	B14	0.2251	1
B21	0.1414	3	B22	0.0594	6

B23	0.0374	9	B31	0.0419	8
B32	0.0264	11	B33	0.0998	4
B41	0.0081	13	B42	0.0490	7
B43	0.0199	12			

The one-time test index  $CR = 0.0415 < 0.1$  for the total level has a satisfactory consistency.

### 4.3. Conclusion

Through the analysis of the influencing factors of collective economy in Shijingshan District of Beijing by AHP, the masses participating in collective economic organizations are more concerned about the policy factors, and the top four influencing factors are the strengthening of B<sub>21</sub>-supervision system, B<sub>31</sub>-government financial support, B<sub>23</sub>-related guarantee system and B<sub>33</sub>-public service financial input. Professionals engaged in rural work are more concerned about the development of the rural collective economy itself, and the top four factors for their attention are the development of B<sub>14</sub>-socialized service, the perfection of B<sub>13</sub>-management system, the strengthening of B<sub>21</sub>-supervision system and the financial input of B<sub>33</sub>-public service.

### 4.4. Policy Suggestions

#### 4.1.1. Strengthening oversight and supervision

There is a relative lack of collective land construction policies in Shijingshan District, the transitional policies are lagging behind, and there is a lack of support for the increase of stock and the re-use of vacated land. The original policies have not been accurately implemented, and the connection of operation and management rights and interests within the scope of “one green gap” and the return of property are slow to be realized [7].

Land did not change sex when one-time farming turns house 2002, still be the collective land property that each collective economy organizes all. However, Shijingshan District has been designated as an urban planning area, and there is no rural planning. Due to the shallow integration into regional planning, it is difficult to make use of collective land in Shijingshan District, and the land output efficiency is low.

All collective economic organizations should take effective measures in a timely manner, establish long-term control mechanism, consolidate the improvement results, prevent the illegal construction backlash, focus on the work plan of the district’s land reutilization, plan as a whole, intensive and efficient use of land, and promote the collective economy to achieve high-end green transformation and development. In the next five years, the collective economy should take “the high-end service industry-led industrial system” as the development direction, based on the actual situation, give full play to regional advantages, make reasonable and effective use of local resources, transform resource advantages into industrial advantages, and continuously enhance the collective economic strength.

Since 2015, the collective economic system has dismantled a large number of low-end businesses and illegal construction. By the end of 2017, 433 courtyards

and illegal construction sites had been demolished, 2.6 million square meters of land had been vacated, 1.63 million square meters of construction area had been demolished, and 128,000 people in low-end industries had been cleared. The regional environment has been significantly improved through the actions of eliminating and improving the high-end industries and promoting the improvement of the high-end industries. The special actions of promoting and improving the high-end industries have created a lot of new space for the high-end green transformation and development of the collective economy.

#### 4.2.2. Strengthening the introduction and training of talents

By focusing on key tasks such as party building, reform, development and stability, we should inspect, discover and train cadres, and truly identify and select cadres who have worked hard and are willing to take on responsibilities [8]. We will organically combine expanding democracy with people's participation to enhance public trust in hiring and employing people. We should break the closed concept of talent management that collective economic organizations stick to the city, seek development in an open way, and realize the geometric effect of boosting collective economic development by introducing talents and innovative management methods. Facing the society, we should recruit and select inter-disciplinary talents who understand economy, know management and dare to innovate, give full play to their professional advantages, facilitate their development, and help collective economic organizations to improve their management level and master the ability of market economy.

With the improvement of the industrial structure and the increase of the age of the existing leading cadres, the knowledge structure and age structure of cadres need to be improved urgently [9]. Timely encourage and recommend a group of young cadres to receive systematic education and professional training, appoint a group of promising young cadres in a planned way, and create conditions for them to grow up in practice, so that the cause of the center can be continued [10].

Through the human resources market, introduce all kinds of outstanding talents, especially senior management talents and professional management talents and highly skilled practical talents in line with the business development direction of the center. To the talent that introduce, want to establish restraint mechanism, stabilize talent team. We will foster an atmosphere of respect for knowledge and talent, establish a mechanism for fair competition, earnestly implement the policies of the municipal and district governments on talent introduction, and establish a system for rewarding senior talent and a system for distributing their benefits.

#### 4.2.3. Adhere to the high-end green lead

In the next five years, the collective economy should take "the high-end service industry-led industrial system" as the development direction, based on the actual situation, give full play to regional advantages, make reasonable and

effective use of local resources, transform resource advantages into industrial advantages, and continuously enhance the collective economic strength. We will attach great importance to and give full play to the leading role of major projects in the development of the collective economy, and focus on building and nurturing four "one batch" industrial projects, namely, one batch of cultural and creative industry projects, one batch of comprehensive service industry projects, one batch of leisure tourism industry projects and one batch of rental housing projects.

At present, Shijingshan District is in a crucial period of vigorously implementing the strategy of "comprehensive and deep transformation and high-end green development", constructing "eight high-end systems" with first-class standards, and striving towards the goal of national green transformation and development demonstration zone. Since 2015, the collective economic system has dismantled a large number of low-end forms of business and illegal construction through the actions of dismantling illegal practices to build high-end industries and dredging, remediation and promotion. The next step is to intensify efforts to do a good job in high-end green transformation and development.

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