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THE IMPACT OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION CAPABILITIES AND HUMAN CAPITAL CAPACITY ON THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF CHINA

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—Abstract—

Recently, improvement in the national income has been a global occurrence due to the uncertain financial and economic situations that necessitate 'researchers' concern. Hence, the current research explores the impact of production and consumption capabilities and human capital capacity on the national wealth of China. The present research has employed secondary data from secondary sources such as World Banks Indicators (WDI) from 1991 to 2020. The current study has analysed the stationarity of the constructs using Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and also explores the link among variables using autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) (ARDL). The results demonstrated that production and consumption capacities and human capital capacity have considerably and favourably associated with the national wealth of China. This study has offered the guidelines to the regulators when building the policies regarding nation income enhancement employing production, consumption, and human capital variables.

Keywords: Production capabilities, consumption capabilities, human capital capacity, national wealth, net national income

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Fulford (2019), wealth is the total worth of economic goods or economic commodities' value over time. National wealth is defined as the assets of the country's citizens. It is contingent upon the ownership of the economic assets involved in the transaction. For instance, historical monuments are not included. National wealth is comprised of non-financial assets held by residents, such as tangible assets such as homes, other structures, machinery, and other equipment, intangible assets such as

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software programmes, and other produced (stocks) or non-produced assets (Dierckens et al., 2020). National wealth is a critical macroeconomic indicator because it reflects its acquired wealth over time and lays the groundwork for economic and social development. Countries with a high level of national wealth can innovate, enhance, accelerate, and progress the economy, guiding it toward perpetual prosperity. Additionally, these countries can improve inhabitants' social well-being by boosting employment possibilities, increasing the consumption of products and services, and undertaking developmental or constructive activity for society (Arsenio, 2018).

Numerous economic aspects, such as production and consumption capabilities and human capital potential, affect a country's national wealth. The production capabilities of materials, equipment, processes, technologies, management, and labour force include their ability to produce at a high rate and maintain that pace. Additionally, these production capabilities encompass the sum of currently utilised, accessible, and unavailable capabilities specialized to manufacture particular goods and services. Enhancing production capacity enhances economic activity and creates national wealth (Li et al., 2020) .Consumption capability refers to an individual's, institution's, or government's ability to make expenditures on products and services to meet their demands. Consumption capability is contingent upon the availability of goods and services, the ability to obtain them, the proper time and space, and the ability to optimally utilise the items and services. Individuals, institutions, and governments require a strong consumption capability to engage in economic activities and produce goods and services (Ahmed, Asghar, Malik, & Nawaz, 2020) (Doan, Balsalobre-Lorente, & Nasir, 2020). Human capital capacity is defined by an employee's health, education, knowledge, skills, intelligence, and other characteristics such as punctuality, commitment, and loyalty. Human capital capacity determines how efficiently human resources accomplish their duties and contribute to the economy's creation of goods and services. When human capital capacity increases, firms' contribution to national prosperity increases (Danish, Hassan, Baloch, Mahmood, & Zhang, 2019).

The article discusses the importance of production and consumption capacities and human capital capability in generating national wealth in China's economy. China's economy is still developing. It is a mixed economy based on free markets that implement economic planning through industrial strategies and five-year plans. State-owned and mixed-ownership enterprises dominate the economy. Private corporations and foreign-interested individuals or businesses also participate in the Chinese economy, which is seen as a socialist market economy (Wang, Su, & Li, 2018). In 2019, the Chinese economy's state-owned firms generated 60% of market capitalization and were expected to generate 40% of the country's GDP, which is anticipated to be $15.96 trillion (101.35 trillion yuan) in 2020. Simultaneously, domestic and foreign private investment and enterprises account for 60% of China's GDP. By the fourth quarter of 2019, the country's total assets, including those of state-owned firms and financial institutions, were

US$78.08 trillion (Wang, Zhao, Li, & Su, 2018). In 2020, ninety-one of these state-owned enterprises will be Fortune Global 500 companies. China is the world's second-largest economy in terms of nominal GDP, and the world's largest economy in purchasing power parity (PPP). Since 2010, it has been the second-largest economy in nominal GDP, with data based on fluctuating market exchange rates (Liang & Yang, 2019). China is expected to replace the United States as the world's largest economy in nominal GDP terms by 2028. For most of the two millennia of the nineteenth century, China was one of the world's major economic powers. China is the world's wealthiest country. According to 2018 country data, China is first in terms of billionaires and second in terms of millionaires (659 billionaires in China and 3.5 million millionaires). China's global net worth grew from $156 trillion in 2000 to $514 trillion in 2020. China surpasses the United States as the world's wealthiest country, following a threefold growth in global wealth over the last two decades (Azam, Khan, & Ozturk, 2019). Figure 1 illustrates some information about China's industrial capacity for production.

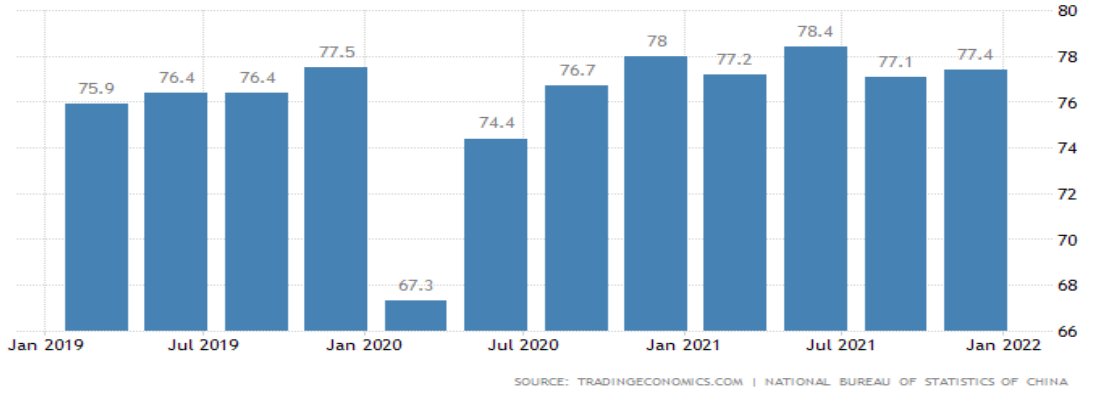

Figure 1: Industry Production Capacity in China

Numerous countries throughout the world, primarily underdeveloped or developing with a lower-middle-income economy, have a lower rate of national wealth development. This low rate of wealth creation prevents them from progressing in social development and economic performance and remaining at the bottom of the international market's list of progressive countries (Ahmad et al., 2020). It is necessary to focus attention on increasing national wealth production. In this perspective, the present is the most important. This study aims to analyse the effects of production and consumption capacities and human capital capability on national wealth creation. The present study is an excellent addition to the literature because it fills in numerous holes in the literature. To begin, several previous studies have explored the effect of production and consumption capacity on national income. However, because these two concepts substantially impact economic and social activities and contribute to a country's national income, they have been discussed individually. The current study contributes to the body of knowledge by examining the influence of these two variables on national wealth

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collectively. Second, earlier work has explored the relationship between production and consumption capacities and national wealth, and this is the first time that production capabilities are measured using the CPI and EPC.

In contrast, consuming capabilities are analysed using the FCE and GNE. Third, while the Chinese economy fits the analysis of national wealth due to its size, it was not the subject of the prior study. Our study, which focuses on the Chinese economy, contributes to knowledge.

The following is the structure of the paper: The next section reviews the author's claims regarding the role of production and consumption capabilities and human capital ability in generating national wealth. Following a literature study, the methods used to conduct the analysis and the findings regarding the link between the elements mentioned above and national wealth development were discussed. The validity of the research findings is then established through comparison to previous studies. Finally, the research's conclusions, consequences, and limits are discussed.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

National wealth is the total of a country's collected wealth over time and serves as the foundation for economic development and social progress. Countries with a significant amount of national wealth, such as tangible and intangible assets, including financial assets, have a long-term track record of economic innovation, improvement, agility, and progress, as well as an ability to improve social well-being through developmental activities and higher living standards (Shmelev & Ayres, 2021). Numerous elements, including the production and consumption of products and services and the availability and efficiency of human resources, all contribute to the formation of national wealth. The current study explores the role of national wealth creation in terms of production and consumption capabilities and human capital potential. In the extant literature, numerous scholars have expressed their opinions on the impact of production and consumption capabilities and human capital capability on national wealth. This is about previous authors' views regarding the importance of production and consumption capabilities and human capital potential in generating national wealth.

A firm's or company's production capacity is the greatest amount of goods or services that can be produced over a specified period. Production capabilities refer to materials, equipment, processes, technologies, management, and people to achieve the highest possible production rate and sustain that pace. Additionally, these production capacities encompass the sum of currently employed, available, and unavailable capabilities that enable the creation of specific goods and services (Kulcsár, Mankovits, & Ailer, 2021). Manufacturing capabilities affect both the production of goods and the profit earned from selling these products. These manufactured commodities may constitute assets for many inhabitants, social institutions, and profit-making organisations, while the proceeds from the sale of products in the form of cash or bank deposits constitute assets

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for businesses or enterprises. These resources contribute to the country's prosperity (J. Zhang et al., 2020). Ezenne, Jupp, Mantel, and Tanner (2019) conducted a study to determine the capability of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) for crop water production in precision agriculture.

The study emphasizes that, historically, farmers used in situ weather and soil moisture observations to determine crop water conditions for irrigation scheduling. The procedure is laborious and does not adjust to the geographical and temporal variations associated with crop water status. However, UAS, the digital technology utilised in precision agriculture for the same purpose, produced superior results and was favoured for crop production. Thus, the power of UAS to produce crops, forests, and similar commodities contributes to the building of national wealth. An article about the safe raising of pigs by Ji, Chen, Trienekens, and Wang (2018) analyse pig farmers' capacity for safe and clean production and their degree of productivity and contribution to national wealth generation in China. The cross-sectional survey collected data on farmers' safety capacities, productivity levels, and national income, a proxy for national wealth, from 540 farmers in 27 pig cooperatives in China. A logit regression model was used to test hypotheses about the relationship between the questions' variables. The findings demonstrate that when pig farmers in China have safe production capacities, cooperatives perform better in environmental and financial performance, which contributes significantly to the country's national wealth. Thus, manufacturing skills are positively correlated with national income. Cristóbal, Guillén-Gosálbez, Jiménez, and Irabien (2012) conducted a study on the optimal electricity production capacity of coal-fired power plants and their contribution to the country's national income. The research findings indicate that the ideal capacity of coal-fired power plants to generate electricity is positively related to the country's national income.

Production capabilities and consuming capacities play a crucial part in a country's wealth generation and development (Usman, Ozturk, Hassan, Maria Zafar, & Ullah, 2021) .Consumption capability is a term that refers to an individual's, institution's, or government's ability to spend money on items and services to suit their needs. Consumption capability is entirely determined by the availability of essential items and services, the capacity to acquire them, the appropriate time and space, and the ability to employ the obtained products and services. Individuals, institutions, and governments all require a high capacity for consumption to generate national wealth, as consumption capacity directly affects the performance of economic activities and the production of goods and services (Abbasi, Shahbaz, Jiao, & Tufail, 2021). Onifade, Çevik, Erdoğan, Asongu, and Bekun (2020) research examines Nigeria's government's consumption capacity, economic growth, and national wealth. Public expenditures on recurrent, capital and fiscal expansion were analysed concerning budgetary allocations to different sectors to determine the government's consumption capacity. Using Pesaran's ARDL approach, annual time series evidence about the factors and their relationships was

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collected from the Nigerian economy from 1981 to 2017. The granger causality test was used to determine the causal relationship between variables. The study asserts a causal relationship between government consumption capability and national wealth creation since effective government consumption capability improves economic activity and increases economic growth. Zhao and Tang (2018) examined the dynamic relationship between consumption capacity, health expenditures, CO2 emissions, economic growth, and national wealth. Annual panel data techniques and an autoregressive distributive lag (ARDL) model were used to examine the relationship between consumption capability, health expenditures, CO2 emissions, economic growth, and national wealth in Pakistan from 1995 to 2017. The study demonstrates that economic institutions and governments can minimise CO2 emissions and improve the quality of the work environment through effective consumption capabilities and health expenditures. Improved environmental quality increases productivity and contributes to the country's national prosperity. Thus, consuming capacity is positively correlated with national income.

As defined by Prasetyo and Kistanti (2020), human capital is the market or economic value of labor force skills and experiences. Human capital comprises assets such as health, education, knowledge, training, skills, intelligence, and other employer-related characteristics such as punctuality, commitment, and loyalty. Human capital assets are catalysts for increasing human resource productivity and profitability. Increased investment in various human capital assets increases the likelihood of increased productivity, contributing to the country's national wealth. According to Xu and Li (2020), human capital has a high correlation with economic growth because it is necessary for boosting company activity and allowing the economy to grow. Increased human capital in education, science, and management results in innovation in economic and social life, increases social well-being, increases employee engagement, and improves product and service quality; all of these factors contribute to the country's national wealth Ogundari and Awokuse (2018). A study was carried out. Ahmed et al. (2020) explore the effects of human capital, abundant natural resources, and urbanisation on national wealth proxy for economic growth. The Chinese economy focuses on analysis in this study to determine the nexus between variables—Bayer and Hack cointegration tests in conjunction with the bootstrap causality method for determining cointegration and causal relationships between elements. According to the study, human capital adds to a country's national wealth in environmentally conscious workers and has the ability, intelligence, and skills to reduce adverse economic repercussions on environmental quality.

A clean atmosphere stimulates labour and increases output. As a result, the country's national wealth increases. Amna Intisar, Yaseen, Kousar, Usman, and Makhdum (2020) explore the impact of trade openness and human capital capacity on national wealth-based economic growth. The research sampled nineteen countries from two regions of Western Asia and Southern Asia between 1985 and 2017. The unit root tests, Kao and

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Fisher cointegration tests, and DH causality tests examined the nexus. The study concludes that increasing human capital in many economic sectors improves enterprises' effectiveness, productivity, profitability, and contribution to the country's economic growth. Thus, human capital has a beneficial effect on a country's national revenue. As a result, there is a positive correlation between human capital capacity and national wealth creation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study examines the impact of China's production and consumption capacities and human capital capability on the country's national wealth. From 1991 to 2020, the current research used secondary data gathered from a secondary source such as WDI. The study's equation is as follows:

$$NNI_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 CPI_t + \beta_2 EPCS_t + \beta_3 FCE_t + \beta_4 GNE_t + \beta_5 HCI_t + e_t \quad (1)$$

Where;

NNI	=	Net National Income
t	=	Time Period
CPI	=	Crops Production Index
EPCS	=	Electricity Production from Coal Sources
FCE	=	Final Consumption Expenditures
GNE	=	Gross National Expenditures
HCI	=	Human Capital Index

The current study employed national wealth as a predictor variable, quantified as net national income (annual percentage growth). Additionally, three predictors have been used in this study: production capabilities as measured by the crops production index and electricity production from coal sources (percent of total), consumption capabilities as measured by final consumption expenditures (percent of GDP), and gross national expenditures (percent of GDP), and human capital capacity as measured by the human capital index. The variables and their associated measurements are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Measurements of the Variables

S#	Variables	Measurement	Sources
01	National Wealth	Net national income (annual percentage growth)	WDI
02	Production Capabilities	Crops production index	WDI
		Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)	WDI
03	Consumption Capabilities	Final consumption expenditures (% of GDP)	WDI

		Gross national expenditures (%of GDP)	WDI
04	Human Capital Capacity	Human capital index	WDI

The current article has used descriptive statistics to determine the mean and standard deviation of variables and the number of observations and their minimum and maximum values. Additionally, the current study generated a correlation matrix to illustrate the directionality of the relationship between the variables. Additionally, the current paper analysed the structures' stationarity using the ADF test. The test's equation is as follows:

$$d(Y_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon Y_{t-1} + d(Y_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (2)$$

The ADF test characteristic is that it examines the stationarity individually. Hence, the separate equation for the ADF test for each construct is given below:

Net National Income

$$d(NNI_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon NNI_{t-1} + d(NNI_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (3)$$

Crops Production Index

$$d(CPI_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon CPI_{t-1} + d(CPI_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (4)$$

Electricity Production from Coal Sources

$$d(EPCS_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon EPCS_{t-1} + d(EPCS_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (5)$$

Final Consumption Expenditures

$$d(FCE_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon FCE_{t-1} + d(FCE_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (6)$$

Gross National Expenditures

$$d(GNE_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon GNE_{t-1} + d(GNE_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (7)$$

Human Capital Index

$$d(HCI_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \Upsilon HCI_{t-1} + d(HCI_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \quad (8)$$

The current article examines the relationship between variables using the ARDL model. If some constructs are stationary at 1(0) while others are stationary at 1(1), the ARDL model is the best fit. Additionally, the ARDL model is the optimal choice when small samples are utilised (Sharif, Baris-Tuzemen, Uzuner, Ozturk, & Sinha, 2020), as this article has only 30 observations. Finally, the ARDL model elucidates the short- and long-run associations between all constructs. The ARDL regression equation is as follows:

$$\Delta NNI_t = \alpha_0 + \sum\delta_1\Delta NNI_{t-1} + \sum\delta_2\Delta CPI_{t-1} + \sum\delta_3\Delta EPCS_{t-1} + \sum\delta_4\Delta FCE_{t-1} + \sum\delta_5\Delta GNE_{t-1} + \sum\delta_6\Delta HCI_{t-1} + \varphi_1 NNI_{t-1} + \varphi_2 CPI_{t-1} + \varphi_3 EPCS_{t-1} + \varphi_4 FCE_{t-1} + \varphi_5 GNE_{t-1} + \varphi_6 HCI_{t-1} + \varepsilon_1 \quad (9)$$

In the equation as mentioned above, """δ_1, δ_2, δ_3, δ_4, & δ_5""" represents the coefficients for """short-term""" relationships among constructs; while, """φ_1, φ_2, φ_3, φ_4, φ_5, & ε_1""" represents the coefficients for """long-term""" relationships and error term.

4. STUDY FINDINGS

The current article used descriptive statistics to determine the mean and standard deviation of variables, the number of observations, and their minimum and maximum values. The average NNI value was 5.763 percent, whereas the average CPI value was 76.319 percent. Additionally, the research revealed that the mean EPCS value was 35.982 percent, while the mean FCE value was 32.652 percent. Finally, the findings indicated that the average GNE value was 43.665 percent, and the mean HCI value was 77.873 percent. These figures are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
NNI	30	5.763	2.887	4.872	9.736
CPI	30	76.319	5.872	65.625	85.812
EPCS	30	35.982	2.871	32.981	47.242
FCE	30	32.652	3.872	29.092	44.763
GNE	30	43.665	3.762	33.762	54.934
HCI	30	77.873	5.872	75.983	86.983

Moreover, the current study has also run the correlation matrix to show the directional linkage among the variables. The results in Table 3 exposed that the CPI, EPCS, FCE, GNE, and HCI positively associated with the NNI.

Table 3: Matrix of Correlations

Variables	NNI	CPI	EPCS	FCS	GNE	HCI
NNI	1.000					
CPI	0.674	1.000				
EPCS	0.509	0.549	1.000			
FCE	0.452	0.655	0.436	1.000		
GNE	0.412	-0.427	0.320	0.430	1.000	
HCI	0.498	0.447	0.437	0.632	0.543	1.000

Additionally, the current paper analysed the structures' stationarity using the ADF test. The data noted in Table 4 indicate that NNI, EPCS, and GNE exhibit level stationarity. In addition, the results demonstrated that the CPI, FCE, and HCI are stationary at the initial difference. As a result, the data demonstrated that the ARDL model is appropriate.

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Table 4: Unit Root Test

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test (ADF)	Level	t-statistics	p-values
NNI	I(0)	-2.872	0.035
CPI	I(1)	-7.832	0.000
EPCS	I(0)	-2.563	0.041
FCE	I(1)	-6.623	0.000
GNE	I(0)	-2.662	0.039
HCI	I(1)	-5.854	0.003

The short-run relationship results in Table 5 indicate that China's production and consumption capacities and human capital capability are strongly and positively related to its national wealth. Additionally, R square (0.537) revealed that 53.7 percent of variation in NNI is attributed to all of the study's factors.

Table 5: Short Run Coefficients

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(CPI)	0.793821	0.298722	2.657390	0.0387
D(EPCS)	1.093837	0.452762	2.415921	0.0432
D(FCE)	4.582373	1.563723	2.930425	0.0276
D(GNE)	1.382822	0.392872	3.519777	0.0022
D(HCI)	1.653983	0.653822	2.529715	0.0402
CointEq(-1)*	-1.387263	0.156726	-8.851518	0.0000
R-squared	0.537621	Mean dependent var		-0.044852
Adjusted R-squared	0.519282	S.D. dependent var		2.234322

The long-run relationship results in Table 6 indicate that China's production and consumption capacities and human capital capability are strongly and positively related to its national wealth.

Table 6: Long Term Coefficients

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI	1.493824	0.498373	2.997402	0.0322
EPCS	4.872923	1.437382	3.390138	0.0039
FCE	1.543985	0.436394	3.538053	0.0023
GNE	3.488698	0.674637	5.171222	0.0005
HCI	2.687539	0.873638	3.076261	0.0055

C	0.983769	0.463532	2.122332	0.0403

5. DISCUSSIONS

The findings reveal that the agricultural production index, which measures production capacity, positively correlates with a country's national income. These findings corroborate Rashed and Hassan (2019). They demonstrate that when the resources (physical and human) employed on the land have a high production capability, they enable the optimal production of crops and crops that are beneficial to the health of the environment, as well as meeting the basic objectives of crops commodities, and thus contribute to national wealth. These findings corroborate Kapoor et al. (2020).'s finding that agriculture technologies with a large production capacity promote the development of various food and non-food crops, which give material and energy resources to various enterprises. Thus, agricultural production capacities contribute to national wealth. The findings imply that electricity generation from coal resources, production capacity, positively correlates with a country's national wealth. These findings corroborate Al-Zareer, Dincer, and Rosen (2018). They demonstrate that the ability of coal-fired power plants to generate maximum electricity from a small number of coal results in increased production of electricity, which helps run economic processes and generates national wealth while reducing coal combustion results in an improved quality work environment, which contributes to the sustainability of national wealth.

The findings reveal that FCE, which measures a country's consumption potential, positively correlates with its national wealth. These findings corroborate Wu et al. (2019).'s finding that the capacity of resident entities, including individuals and businesses, to make expenditures on products or services to meet their demands. Diagram illustrates the economic activities that occur in producing these commodities and services. As a result, an increase in the FCE equates to increased national wealth. The findings reveal that GNE, which measures a country's consuming potential, positively correlates with its national wealth. These findings corroborate Akinlo and Oyeleke (2018). They assert that increasing expenditures by households, businesses, and governments on goods or services to perform various activities to satisfy their desires and consumption of cash or goods for investment purposes increases national income. The findings reveal that the human capital index positively correlates with a country's national wealth. These findings corroborate L. Zhang et al. (2021).'s assertion that increasing human capital through improved education, health, and professional training provides the economy with a talented, skilled, trained, and experienced labour force. This labour force contributes to the growth of the nation's wealth through improved economic management and performance of economic operations.

The current study is significant theoretically since it significantly contributes to the literature on economic growth. The study analyses national wealth using net national

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income as a proxy. It investigates the effects of a country's production capabilities, consumption capabilities, and human capital on its national wealth. Historically, studies have evaluated the impact of either production or consuming capacity on national income. The present study, which combines them, contributes significantly to the body of knowledge. This study investigates national wealth and the determinants of national wealth, including production capabilities, consumption capabilities, and human capital, with evidence that is novel in and of itself. The study is deemed critical for developing countries such as China. Numerous empirical implications flow from the study. The government can take this study as a guideline for focusing on human capital development and encouraging improvements in production and consumption skills through effective policies and methods for creating national wealth that result in social and economic well-being. Similarly, this study advises economic units on how they might contribute to national wealth through promoting production capabilities, consumption capabilities, and human capital.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the study was to determine the amount to which production capabilities, consumption capabilities, and human capital all contribute to the country's national wealth. The authors employed a quantitative research technique to evaluate the CPI and EPC indicators of production capability, the FCE and GNE indicators of consumption capability, and human capital in China's economy and their impact on its national wealth. The empirical analysis demonstrates a positive association between the CPI, EPC, FCE, GNE, human capital, and national wealth. The findings indicated that when land resources are productive, they generate optimal crops and crops that are favourable to the environment, meet the core objectives of agriculture commodities, and contribute to national wealth. The ability of coal-fired power plants to generate the maximum amount of electricity possible from a small number of coal results in increased electricity production, which generates national wealth, and the reduction of coal combustion results in a higher-quality work environment that sustains national wealth. The findings demonstrate that the consuming capacity of individuals, institutions, and governments, as measured by FCE and GNE, contributes to a country's national income increase. Likewise, improving human capital assets such as education, experience, and skills boosts economic activity and national prosperity.

7. LIMITATIONS

Only three criteria have been evaluated for their impact on a country's national wealth: production, consumption, and human capital. The analysis of a small number of variables constrained the scope of the study and cast doubt on its validity. The authors are expected to present a future study that evaluates the change in national wealth as a function of more variables. China is a rapidly developing economy with substantial capital stock, a massive labour force, and a strong scientific and technological base.

Because all other nations are not comparable to China, the study based on China's national wealth growth due to improvements in production capabilities, consumption capabilities, and human capital is not universally applicable. Future authors must concentrate their efforts on various countries when analysing national wealth.

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