

The Difference between Chinese path to Modernization and Western Models: Systematic Analysis

Lihua Chen
Quanzhou Arts and Crafts
Vocational College, Quanzhou
Fujian 362500, China

Abstract: The new path of Chinese path to modernization is fundamentally different from the development model of western modernization. The latter is rooted in aggression, exploitation and oppression. The capitalist system established through modernization is also not the "end of history". Chinese path to modernization is from passive to active, from backwardness to catch up gradually. In the deepening and evolution of the theme of Marxist theory, it has realized the curve overtaking of the western modernization model. The Chinese model provides an example of development that late-developing countries can follow. However, the Chinese model is short and a transitional development model, which will eventually change its value-neutral characteristics through a series of value additions of economic growth, legal reform, democratization and constitutionalism.

Keywords: Chinese path; modernization; Western Models; Systematic Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Western countries have always maintained a "possession" attitude in the process of modernization. In the middle of the 20th century, the colonial system of imperialism gradually collapsed, peace and development became the theme of the times, and many backward countries began the process of modernization. In this process, the western countries vigorously pursued the "capitalist" modernization model, leading the world modernization pattern. In the 1990s, the United States put forward the "Washington Consensus", promoted the neo-liberal economic theory, and promoted the "Westernization" development model to the world under the banner of "aid".

It is through the capitalist mode of production established by the industrial revolution and the modern political state established by the bourgeois revolution that western modernization gains its own realistic basis. They are regarded as the correct way to achieve human happiness. With the expansion of capitalism in the world, the bourgeoisie of all countries is increasingly demanding the establishment of a capitalist mode of production. First, China's economic reform and modernization process is not driven by any ideological dogma or principle, but by the pragmatism of economic success orientation. This can be clearly seen from Deng Xiaoping's "no matter black cat or white cat, as long as you catch mice, you are a good cat" and Zhao Ziyang's "crossing the river by feeling stones".

Because of the pragmatic and experimental approach adopted, China's reform has shown a fragmented and gradual feature. At this time, the "end of history" theory in the field of western ideology is rampant. Japanese American scholar Fukuyama believes that the development model of capitalism is the last form of governance of human society. It is not difficult to find that although the direct colonial expansion has ended, the western countries still "colonize" in the economic field, promote "westernism" in the ideological field, and try to push the "westernization" modernization development model to all parts of the world. The modern production relations under the control of capital logic constitute the essence of the western modernization model. The dominance of things and the

degradation of human beings in the process of modernization in the western society caused Rousseau's rebellion against modernization as early as the 18th century, and became the core clue of the whole western modernization reflection.

"China Dream: a wealthy and strong country" postage stamps is shown below. (from Baidu)

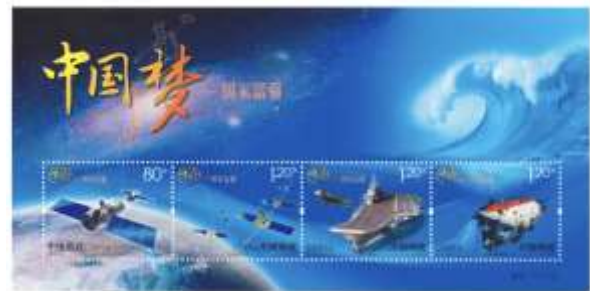


Figure. 1 "China Dream: a wealthy and strong country" postage stamps

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 A Historical and Realistic Survey of the Modernization of Western Capitalism

It is different from the "rational modernization" insisted by western enlightenment thinkers. Finally, China's road to modernization, like other successful East Asian countries, involves "selective learning" of the western model, including the American model of neo-liberalism. The uniqueness of the Chinese model lies in the fact that the Communist regime can take the policy initiative when, where and how to adopt foreign ideas. Since the 20th century, many developing countries have not realized modernization according to the western model, but have lost their development autonomy, missed the development opportunity period, and fell into the western development trap. Some Latin American scholars put forward the so-called "dependency theory" when thinking about why the post-modernization countries will encounter these problems.

They believe that the western developed countries are the center of the world, while the developing countries are at the periphery. The former is in a dominant position in the world economy, while the latter is under the control and exploitation of the former. Chinese path to modernization is a modernization that actively guides capital development, liberates and develops productive forces. Seeking truth from facts, as the core content of the ideological line of the CPC, is not only the due meaning of adhering to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, but also the experience summary and great tradition of the CPC's century struggle. It runs through the whole historical practice of the sinicization of Marxism, making the CPC win major victories in leading the Chinese revolution, construction and reform in various historical periods.

2.2 The Realistic Evolution of the Course of Chinese path to modernization

In particular, although China's state machinery has adopted most of the basic macroeconomic principles of the Washington Consensus in the domestic economy, especially the emphasis on the market, entrepreneurship, globalization and international trade, it has rejected or revised those neo-liberal economic policies that will significantly reduce the role of the government. First, the "modern" capitalist system is based on the exploitation of human beings, The competitive accumulation of capital restricts the whole capitalist system. "Marx pointed out that capitalism has two basic characteristics - the exploitation of industrial workers and the competitive accumulation of capital", which constitutes the opposite relationship between capital and labor and between capital and capital.

When Deng Xiaoping called on the people to emancipate their minds, he pointed out that the old thinking of dualistic opposition between plan and market, capitalism and socialism must be abandoned. Market and capital are not the only criteria to judge capitalist society. As a means of economic adjustment, market can also be used by socialist countries. To promote China's modernization, we must make capital participate in production and distribution, provide corresponding institutional guarantee, establish and recognize the legitimacy of non-public ownership, and activate the vitality of capital in promoting national economic development.

3. CONCLUSION

China's modernization drive has shifted from passive acceptance to active pursuit, and has gradually formed a catch-up from a backward state. The concept of peaceful modernization and the independent way of realizing it have transcended the western modernization development model characterized by aggression, exploitation and oppression, and have broken through the plight of Latin America and other countries under the control of the West This new type of civilization has the possibility of being defined, and more and

more shows its great significance to the world today: it not only means that China's modernization has entered a new stage, but also means that China will make greater contributions to the 21st century's Marxism, the world socialist movement, and even the whole human society at a new historical height.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] Wang Wenyong The Ethical Basis of Chinese path to modernization [J] Hubei Social Sciences, 2000 (S1): 2
- [2] Sun Xiaoyuan Deng Xiaoping and "Chinese path to modernization" [J] 2021(2015-2):88-95.
- [3] Li Ying The CPC and Chinese path to modernization: exploration, interpretation and significance [J] Journal of Shanghai University of Technology: Social Science Edition, 2021, 43 (4): 7
- [4] Hu Wei The Experience of China's Modernization after the Reform and Opening up -- Discussion on the "China Model" [J] Jiangxi Social Sciences, 2009 (3): 11
- [5] Yang Qingmei Chinese anthropology's theoretical exploration of Chinese path to modernization [J] China Social Sciences, 2022 (3): 17
- [6] Guo Han, Ren Baoping Common prosperity in the process of Chinese path to modernization: practice process and path choice [J] Reform, 2022 (7): 10
- [7] Rong Kaiming Thoughts on the main features of the new road of Chinese path to modernization [J] Learning Forum, 2021 (6): 8
- [8] Luo Wen The profound meaning of "Chinese style" modernization [J] Southern Journal, 2022 (5): 4
- [9] Gao Denghui, Liu Weicai, Wang Hailiang Historical Consciousness and Practical Transcendence of China's Modernization Development Path -- Based on the critical perspective of the western capitalist modernization development model [J] Journal of Nanjing Normal University: Social Science Edition, 2016 (4): 6
- [10] Liu Wei Beijing Forestry University, 2019
- [11] Luo Xizheng Research on the "China Model" from the perspective of Russian scholars [D] Xinjiang Normal University
- [12] He Xuefeng Written talk: about "Chinese smallholder economy" [J] Journal of Nanjing Agricultural University: Social Science Edition, 2013
- [13] Zhang Jingjing The destruction and construction of social trust -- starting from the comparison of social trust models between China and the West [C]//Tianjin Social Science Academic Annual Conference two thousand and ten