




# Introduction to Political Science course research report

---

Chinese modernization

[1220031019]

[Author: Yuan Mengyao]



**Abstract:** This paper first makes a general interpretation of the essence of Chinese modernization, and then analyzes the five characteristics of Chinese modernization from the perspective of similarities and differences between Chinese and Western modernization roads, namely, large population, common prosperity of all the people, harmony between material civilization and spiritual civilization, harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and peaceful development. Finally, the author expounds the suggestions for accelerating the Chinese-style modernization - creating the hidden champion enterprise in the subdivision industry, constructing the vocational education system, and promoting the realization of equity.

**Keywords:** large population, common prosperity, spiritual civilization, harmonious coexistence, peaceful development, high-quality development, vocational education, industry invisible champion

## **I. Understanding of the essence of Chinese modernization**

Chinese-style modernization is socialist modernization led by the Communist Party of China and modernization with Chinese characteristics based on China's own national conditions. Its essential requirements are: adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adhere to socialism with Chinese characteristics, achieve high-quality development, develop people's democracy throughout the process, enrich the people's spiritual world, achieve common prosperity for all people, promote harmonious coexistence between man and nature, promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, and create a new form of human civilization.

Chinese modernization was gradually explored in the construction of new China. It is based on China's national conditions and draws on western experience to a certain extent. This paper tries to understand the essence of Chinese modernization by analyzing its five characteristics. The following is an analysis of the five characteristics:

### **(1) Modernization with a huge population**

Depending on the size of the population, the task of modernization and its difficulty and complexity are different, and its development approach and promotion method are bound to revolve around "fit". The modernization of China's 1.4 billion people will be the most difficult and large-scale modernization in human history. But at the same time, the opportunities it brings are unprecedented. From the industrial point of view, China is building the most complete and complete modern industrial system in all industrial categories. From a demand perspective, our modern industrial system creates demand potential that can be tapped for decades to come. From the perspective of talents, China strives to cultivate a large contingent of talents in various industries needed for modernization development, which will create another miracle for human history.

## **2. Modernization for the common prosperity of all people**

Common prosperity for all the people is the fundamental difference between Chinese modernization and Western modernization. Western modernization centered on capital, which eventually led to serious polarization; The Chinese style of modernization, on the other hand, is people-centered and requires common prosperity. To this end, China strives

to improve the distribution system, the basic system for promoting common prosperity. Give full play to the primary distribution, redistribution and third distribution [The primary distribution is the process in which the market determines the remuneration of production factors according to their contribution, which is an important way to improve efficiency and promote common prosperity. Redistribution is the process in which the government adjusts income through taxation, social security, fiscal transfer and other means, and is an important means to ensure people's livelihood and social goals. The third distribution is a process in which the high-income group of society helps the low-income group through charity and other means, and it is an auxiliary way to supplement the primary distribution and redistribution.] The role of. As for the West, French President Emmanuel Macron himself acknowledged in his 2021 speech that "capitalism and the market economy have provided opportunities for progress for the middle class, but the system is now broken." This also confirms that if Chinese modernization wants to find a different road from the West, it is an inevitable choice to focus on the common prosperity of all people.

### **3. Modernization in which material progress is coordinated with spiritual progress**

In the past few decades of reform and opening up, China's material civilization construction has made remarkable achievements, and has become the world's second largest economic entity, while the spiritual civilization construction has also made great achievements, but there is still a huge gap between the two, especially in the aspects of public morality, civilized quality, scientific literacy and media literacy. The long-term neglect of the coordinated construction of material and spiritual civilization has led to the gradual disappearance of the upward motivation of ordinary people in the Western world in the past 20 years, which is a warning bell for us to attach importance to the coordinated development of spiritual civilization, requiring us to attach importance to the "strengthening of ideal and belief education" and "inheriting Chinese civilization" emphasized in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Party.

### **4. Modernization of harmonious coexistence between man and nature**

Harmonious coexistence between man and nature involves multiple strategies such as green transformation, pollution prevention and control, ecosystem diversification, carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. As we all know, the West became a developed country after experiencing colonial plunder, capital accumulation and a hundred-year industrial development process of "transforming the world" and "conquering nature". With the development of industry, human natural environment has been seriously polluted and destroyed, and today's climate change has been regarded as a global crisis. Whether developed countries or developing countries that have not yet completed the road of industrial development, environmental governance and harmonious coexistence between man and nature have become common responsibilities. China's modernization is bound to go through a completely different modernization process from that of the West. Take carbon neutrality as an example, as can be seen from the carbon peak and carbon neutrality forecast chart of a securities below, China's carbon reduction slope is much

steeper than that of the United States, the European Union and Japan, and this is still on the basis of China's assumption of 30% of the world's manufacturing added value, which reflects that Chinese modernization fully demonstrates the responsibility of a big country and the road of harmonious coexistence with nature.

## **5. Pursuing modernization along the path of peaceful development**

Unlike the West, which once relied on colonial plunder to complete its primitive accumulation and promote the process of modernization, China has been peace-loving since ancient times, understanding that "each country has its own differences", advocating seeking common ground while shelving differences, mutual learning and accommodation, and advocating the morality of "benevolence, kindness and harmony among all countries". It has not only strengthened the development of traditional trade between China and other countries, but also continuously innovated through cooperation with other countries in the fields of Silk Road e-commerce, green economy and digital economy, effectively promoting the modernization of China and other countries.

Second, suggestions on how to speed up modern construction in China

(A) Create segmentation industry invisible champion enterprises [invisible champion enterprises: Hidden champions refer to those small and medium-sized enterprises that occupy a leading position in a certain industry or market, possess core competitiveness and clear strategy, and whose products and services are difficult to be surpassed and imitated. These enterprises have global or regional market leaders, but their products are not easy to be detected, their operating style is low-key, and their social visibility is low. These companies are the world's best in their respective segments.] To achieve high-quality development

One of the essential requirements of Chinese-style modernization is to achieve high-quality development. China has already become the world's largest manufacturing power, but it is still far from the world's largest manufacturing power. From the macro perspective of national industrial development, the world's manufacturing powers are often invisible champions. There are 2,734 hidden champions in the world, 220 in Japan, 366 in the United States, 1,307 in Germany, and only 68 in China. Therefore, it is recommended to strive to create a segmented industry champion to promote the high-quality development of Chinese-style modernization.

Chinese modernization is characterized by a large population, which makes it possible for China to develop simultaneously in different technological routes. Superimposed on China's strategy of adhering to science and education to rejuvenate the country, China's engineer dividend will continue to strengthen in the future, and then promote the construction of subdivision hidden champion enterprises. Scientific and technological innovation is also the key to China's modernization, such as the outbreak of new energy automobile industry, China's electrification, digital application, etc. These scientific and technological innovation and resource endowments will give birth to many new business

forms. It is believed that the combination of "electrification + intelligence + network connectivity" and "effective government + engineer dividend" will become a strong path to build invisible champions, and then promote the high-quality development of Chinese-style modernization.

**(2) Accelerate the construction of a vocational education system, and promote the integration of industrial development**

At present, China's economic restructuring and industrial transformation and upgrading continue to advance, and the demand for technical skills in all walks of life continues to increase. However, at the same time, we can see that the unemployment rate in China in 2022 is 5.7%, which means that a large number of people who have the willingness and ability to work are unemployed. This reflects the waste of talent resources and the irrationality of talent structure. There is a problem of mismatch between talent training and industrial development. It is suggested that the construction of vocational education system should be accelerated to train and deliver matched talents for China's modernization.

At the government level, efforts can be made to improve the status and treatment of professional teachers and break the stereotyped concept of vocational high school in society. To promote the significance of the separation of general high school and vocational high school - to introduce some students who are not suitable for theoretical research into the field of practice, so as to make the best use of talents, reduce the waste of human resources, and achieve full employment; At the enterprise level, strengthen and promote the cooperation between enterprises and vocational colleges, combine the cooperation between schools and enterprises, cooperate with vocational colleges to optimize the training mode, strengthen the theoretical knowledge while improving the job skills of enterprises, realize the situation that graduates can take jobs and be competent, strengthen the mutual appointment and employment system of teachers on both sides, improve the practical training ability and level of teachers in vocational colleges, and improve the theoretical knowledge guidance ability of enterprise teachers. Achieve a win-win situation between schools and enterprises.

**3. Taking into account the fairness of the starting point, the process and the result, and ensuring the balanced development of China's modernization**

Over the years, the Gini coefficient released by the Chinese Bureau of Statistics has remained within the range of 0.46 to 0.48, and the statistical data of Southwest Finance University has exceeded 0.6 (only four countries in the world such as South Africa have Gini coefficients exceeding 0.6), so it is urgent to solve the problem of wealth gap.

In view of the current trend of widening gap between the rich and the poor, it is necessary to take into account three dimensions of fairness: starting point fairness, process fairness and result fairness.

More attention should be paid to starting point equity between urban and rural areas and between regions. As far as the gap between urban and rural areas is concerned, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas should be coordinated, the dual economic structure of urban and rural areas should be broken, and the issue of "three rural" should be placed in an important position in the whole national economic and social development. We should increase the investment in rural infrastructure construction. We

will improve and implement policies to support and benefit agriculture and effectively reduce the burden on farmers. In terms of regional disparities, the government should continue to implement the strategy of "western development" and "Central rise", attract investment for the central and western regions with preferential policies, and promote coordinated regional development.

Between industries, more attention is paid to process equity. We allow and encourage reasonable competition between industries and minimize monopolies. It is suggested that the state further relax the market access conditions for private enterprises and issue relevant documents as soon as possible to provide a reliable policy guarantee for the fairness of the process.

In the process of China's modern economic development, consideration should be given to the development issues between urban and rural areas, between regions, and the fair competition of industries to ensure comprehensive and balanced modernization development.

But modernization is not about specific values or specific institutions; what suits you is the best. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have long explored and blazed a path of modernization of their own. Today, Chinese-style modernization is presented in front of us in a grand way: high-speed rail, manned space flight, Beidou navigation, artificial intelligence, 5G communication and other cutting-edge technologies... The 1.4 billion Chinese people are sharing the fruits of modernization. History has proved that the Chinese-style modernization path is one suited to China's national conditions and will lead China's 1.4 billion people to the great rejuvenation of the nation. We have walked with full confidence and confidence, and will continue to walk firmly toward an even more brilliant tomorrow.

#### References:

- [1] Yao L. (2008). Construction of "double-qualified" teaching staff for digital media art major in higher vocational colleges. *Grand View of Fine Arts* (09),168-169. doi:CNKI:SUN:MSDG.0.2008-09-120.
- [2] Gu Naixia. (2021). New Zealand's higher vocational education policy and trend research (a master's degree thesis, jiangxi normal university of science and technology). <https://kns.cnki.net/KCMS/detail/detail.aspx?dbname=CMFD202201&filename=1021742291.nh1>
- [3] Jin Xin & Wu Hang.(2023). Understanding the world significance of Chinese-style modernization in the space-time comparison between theory and Practice. *Contemporary China and the World* (03),90-96. (in Chinese) doi:CNKI:SUN:DDZS.0.2023-03-010
- [4] Qin Y. (2014). American vocational high schools are becoming a new favorite in employment. *World Information Education* (23),75. doi:CNKI:SUN:JYXI.0.2014-23-022.
- [5] ding beauty. (2017). Analyses the social equity problem in the social security system in China. *Journal of jinan vocational college* (05), 103-105. The doi: CNKI: SUN: JLXX. 0.2017-05-036.
- [6] Zhang Qian & Huang Haicong (2023-08-20). Deep cultivation of subdivision fields to create "invisible champions". *Zhongshan Daily*,003.