

Rational Thinking on China's Modernization Road: The Unity of the First Modernization and the Later Modernization

Chiyun Pei

School of Marxism, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, Hubei 430070, China

Keywords: Road to modernization; Rational thinking; Modernization and unification, late modernization and unification

Abstract: Adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, comprehensively deepening reform and building a well-off society in an all-round way have drawn a new blueprint for comprehensively governing the country according to law and marked a new milestone for the construction of China ruled by law. Development philosophy, as a philosophy, firstly and mainly criticizes and reflects on development theory and practice, rather than generalizing and abstracting from above. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially after the establishment of the socialist system in China, Mao Zedong made rational thinking on all aspects of China's socialist modernization. Studying the connotation and characteristics of the leapfrog and modern development of developing countries has become the theme of Marxist development philosophy, and the philosophical reflection on the development process and future expectation have become the macro vision and proposition destination of the study of development cost. This paper discusses the development path of modernization, so that we can grasp this concept more comprehensively and clearly.

1. Introduction

In the process of China's modernization, especially with the three-step development of the strategy aiming at modernization since the reform and opening up, the socialist market economic system has gradually improved, and the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new period [1]. From the completion of the socialist reform in 1956 to the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution", an independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economic system were basically built, which laid a solid foundation for comprehensively realizing the modernization of the national economy[2]. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee focused on the strategic overall situation of the development of the cause of the Party and the country, and based on the reality of the construction of socialist rule of law in China, put forward a series of new ideas, new viewpoints and new measures to comprehensively promote the rule of law [3]. Development philosophy, as a philosophy, first and foremost criticizes and reflects on development theory and practice, rather than generalizing and abstracting from above. After the founding of new China, especially after the establishment of the socialist system in China, Mao Zedong made realistic and rational thinking on all aspects of China's socialist modernization [4].

Adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, comprehensively deepening reform and building a well-off society in an all-round way have drawn a new blueprint for comprehensively governing the country according to law and marked a new milestone for the construction of China ruled by law. Modernization means that society has the ability to develop an institutional structure that can adapt to changing challenges and needs [5]. Studying the connotation and characteristics of the leap-forward and modern development in developing countries has become the theme of the times in Marxist development philosophy, while philosophical reflection on the development process and future expectation have become the macro vision and proposition destination of development cost research. According to the starting time of a country's modernization and the factors that promote the occurrence of modernization, the types of modernization are divided into early endogenous modernization and late exogenous modernization

[6]. The development of "early-onset" countries, whether political or economic, is basically natural and endogenous. "Post Modernization" has a strong artificial color, which is imposed by external forces, and the starting point is not clear, either due to the collapse of traditional society, external aggression, or the stimulation of external modernization factors [7]. New breakthroughs have been made in the understanding of the construction road, the driving force of development and the contradictions involved in the country's political, economic and cultural life. These achievements are of fundamental significance to the construction of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics.

2. Attach importance to the modernization of people's thoughts and behaviors

2.1 Improve the spirit of innovation

At present, many people lack the spirit of innovation. To truly realize modernization, everyone in the society needs to have the spirit and consciousness of innovation and maintain a "forward-looking" learning attitude. The development of market economy requires people to adjust their values and lifestyle according to the market operation mechanism and commodity value law. This urges people to come out of traditional living habits and have a relationship with others in society with commodity consciousness. After the founding of new China, especially after the establishment of the socialist system in China, Mao Zedong made a realistic and rational thinking on all aspects of China's socialist modernization. In the face of new things, we should keep curiosity, try bravely, have the spirit of exploration and firm belief. People's ideal value goal and practice mode may be "materialized", which is related to the transformation of value orientation mode. Building a prosperous, democratic and civilized modern socialist country is the ideal of the people of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and China in the war years. In the modern society and scientific and technological innovation, the former's legal system and fair thoughts echo the latter's public duties. Relying on the national policy of reform and opening up, contemporary China has achieved rapid development. Taking the development path of promoting scientific and technological innovation, integrating into the world system, formulating modern system and establishing socialist market economic system, it has become the most dazzling "post development" country in the world. During the new democratic revolution, Mao Zedong once pointed out: "the democratic revolution is the necessary preparation for the socialist revolution, and the socialist revolution is the inevitable trend of the democratic revolution."

2.2 Break the shackles of worn-out customary forces

If China's modernization movement is analyzed from a cultural perspective, it can actually be regarded as a movement to criticize decadent old traditions. The origin of modernization theory can be traced back to Conde, Spencer, Durkheim, Toennies and so on. Although they did not use the concept of modernization, they all adopted the dichotomy to discuss the development and evolution process from "traditional" society to "modern" society in their own theory. Because different societies have different political, economic and ideological contents, different ways of organization, and different ways of adaptation and combination, they have formed different social structures and civilized societies, leading to different social development processes. The premise of modernization is that they can fully communicate with each other and understand each other from the other's point of view. As a way of resource allocation, cooperation embodies the principle of economic freedom, is the transformation and extension of the classical capitalist economic ethics, and has certain compatibility with the capitalist economic system. Although the theory of modernization bears the imprint of ideology since its birth and is not very effective in guiding the actual process of modernization in developing countries, it sums up and abstracts some value criteria. In economic construction, being eager for success and taking the development speed as the center makes the industrial structure and product structure unreasonable, the demand exceeds the supply, or the inflation or waste is serious, and the agricultural development lags behind. The theory of governing for the people is embodied in the process of building a modern society. At the same time, the

modern society also alleviates the intensification of social contradictions to a certain extent. With the continuous development of national modernization, the second era has come.

3. Characteristics of "Early Hairstyle" Countries and "Late Hairstyle" Countries

3.1 Characteristics of "Early Hairstyle" Countries

The development of "early-onset" countries, whether political or economic, is basically natural and endogenous. The early endogenous modernization started early, its formation is natural, the starting point has no fixed boundary, and it is relatively vague. The evolution process is a relatively mild and gradual process. When world capitalism flourished and western colonists came to the east one after another, China still stumbled around the millstone in the middle ages and failed to move towards the world, modernization and modernization in a timely and active manner. Modernization has made brilliant achievements in the West and Europe, and industrialization shows a single capitalist development model. The driving force of development mainly comes from the people, especially in the early development, the government's role is extremely limited, mainly as a night watchman, and there is little direct intervention in modernization. Mainly in the folk, mostly in a form of bottom-up, the modern factors gradually grow up, and the traditional factors gradually disappear. China's modernization is not the result of the natural evolution of Chinese society, but driven by the severe national crisis and the urgent historical task of saving the country and the people, modern Chinese people were forced to borrow western civilization as quickly as possible, trying to borrow the ready-made achievements of western modernization as a tool for saving the country and the people. "Early-onset" countries need innovation in system, system, technology and management. Due to its long development time, each scientific and technological revolution is accompanied by the climax of economic outbreak. Britain became the first modern country in the world. Other typical countries include France, the United States and some Western European countries around the 18th century.

3.2 Characteristics of "Post-Hairstyle" Countries

"Post Modernization" has a strong artificial color. It is imposed by external forces, and the starting point is not clear. It is either due to the collapse of traditional society, external aggression, or the stimulation of external modernization factors. Development is a worldwide theme today. However, each development subject not only has different understanding of the result of development - modernization is to obtain modernity, but also has difficulty in reaching a consensus on what means to develop and under different time and space conditions. Giving full play to the advantages of latecomers can make latecomers save many groping processes in the dark and reduce development costs. We can learn from the mature technology, experience, system, system and management mode of "early modernization" countries, and avoid detours. After the reform and opening-up, China has entered a new period of socialism. In the new period, the people are the leaders, and everything starts from the people and is for the people, which is the starting point and foothold of everything at present. The general crisis in the development of post-hairstyle countries forced the disintegration of the old traditional forces, but at this time, new forces could not be established, which required a powerful national force and a tough political power to deal with them comprehensively.

As a modernization model, compared with the capitalist modernization model, the new socialist modernization model has distinct opposition, which is a breakthrough and innovation of the capitalist modernization development model. Although China's national capitalist industry has inherent defects since its birth, it can still grow indomitably in the narrow gap between feudalism and imperialism. Basic organizations can timely and accurately inform the public of the relevant actions of the party and the government, so as to promote the development of social modernization. Different societies have different political, economic and ideological contents, different organizational methods and different ways of adaptation and combination, thus forming different social structures and civilized societies and leading to different social development processes. The

late-developing countries can now get support and help from the early-developing countries in terms of capital, resources, capital, talents and technology. Most of those developed on the road of "early-hair-style" countries learn from the relatively mature systems, systems, technologies, experiences and management models of "early-hair-style" countries. This kind of development is people-centered, and takes promoting people's all-round development as the starting point and destination.

4. Conclusions

At present, it is the desire of the public to jointly build a modern society. Therefore, it is necessary for the country to play the role of builder and guardian in the process of modernization and establish a good image of a big country. At present, if China really wants to achieve the goal of modernization, it should rely on personal change. Through the investigation and analysis of Marx's social development theory, general cost theory and the modernization process of the world and China, this paper makes an overall and in-depth reflection on the relationship between cost, development and cost as much as possible, and reveals its internal relationship. It is necessary for everyone in society to have the enthusiasm of socialism, take the construction of modernization as an individual goal, and take action. Social and historical development always opens the way for itself by paying the price and abandoning it. Therefore, we should understand the development from the angle of cost, and deeply analyze and grasp it from the understanding and practice of people with natural and social attributes. The time of history is not uniformly distributed in sequence, and history can also leap forward. We should seize the opportunities provided by the world and the times and walk out a new road belonging to China in modernization.

References

- [1] Wang Yuxin. The modernization of national governance must always adhere to the unity of direction and road[J]. Journal of Theory Guide, 2018, 000(009): 50-54.
- [2] Ma Min, Chen Jiaming, Zhu Yingui. China's Modernization-A Comparative Perspective: The "Chinese Road" of Modernization-Reflections on the Historical Process of China's Modernization[J]. Chinese Social Sciences, 2016(9):27-40 .
- [3] Cai Simin. Intervention, reflection and construction—Chinese practice on the path of modernization [J]. Collection of Marxist Philosophy, 2016, 000(003): P.181-197.
- [4] Zhu Xinxian, Gao Jian. Tagore's View of Civilization——Thoughts on the Modernization Path of Non-Western Countries[J]. Academic Exchange, 2017, 000(011):66-70.
- [5] Wang Qian. Thoughts on the impetus for the development of China's socialist modernization——Taking Binzhou City as an example[J]. New West, 2020, No.504(05):67-68.
- [6] Zhou Yaru. The World Significance of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era——Based on the Perspective of Modernization Development [J]. Journal of the Party School of Shijiazhuang Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, 2020, 022(002): 4-7.
- [7] Zhou Chenggang, Li Dan, Li Yang. Experience the unity of quiet simplicity and modernity at Princeton University[J]. Study Abroad, 2018, 000(009):66-69.