

## СЕКЦІЯ 3. СУЧАСНА МОДЕЛЬ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ КИТАЮ

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*Velychko V. V.*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-8335-9128*

*PhD, Associate Professor*

*National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture*

*Kyiv, Ukraine*

### CHINESE STUDIES ON MODERNIZATION THEORY: FROM CLASSICS TO POSTMODERN

**Key words:** developed, developing countries, modernization history, modernization theory, first, second modernization.

In course of modernization theory research, Western academics earlier than their Chinese counterparts have designed the ongoing progress of industrial nations since 1950<sup>th</sup> and have developed theories and concepts on modernization. The post-capitalist society concept was proposed by Ralph Dalendorf while Steven Best and Douglas Kellner laid basics of the post-modern theory in 1990<sup>th</sup>. Their followers in China made substantial contribution to modernization theory and put light on the transformation from the classic to the postmodern period.

Further insights on modernization were closely related to classic modernization theory and then – to the post-modernization theory. Postmodernism originated in Western developed countries. According to the Webster's Dictionary, postmodern refers to the trend of thought that emerged in the mid-20th century. From the perspective of modernization theories, post-modernization studies is also an area of modernization research, which is about social development in developed countries.

The time of the “postmodern” concept was not self-sufficient, and it inevitably affected the spread and application of post-modernization theory. In this sense, the post-modernization theory was based on the classic modernization theory. It does not completely transcend the constraints of the classic modernization theory [1, p. 78].

Chinese academics discuss modern societies from different angles, which are often referred to as “post-industrial societies. In this regard Zhao Ruyu argues,

that from the perspective of industrial structure, in the past, present and in the future, except the manufacturing, there will only be two kinds of human economic society, namely, agricultural one and service (the third industry) one. So, the increase in the proportion of the service industry occurred in a certain historical period. The reason is that compared with the industrial sector, for the service sector it is difficult to form a monopoly [2, p. 98].

Chen Ying stipulated, that since 1970s, the proportion of industries in the national economy of developed countries has dropped to about 1/3, but the service sector has grown faster. Thus, the “post-industrial economy” has taken shape. The changes in the industrial structure of developed countries since the 1970s have indeed show off the economic characteristics of a post-industrial society.

Ji Minghui noted, that service sector in the country significantly decreased. However, proportion of the added value of the service sector in the whole country varies. Taking as a case the service sector in Northeast China, she argued that the added value of the overall service sector in the three northeastern provinces (Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang) in 2009–2013 increased slightly from 7.77% to 7.87%. From year 2013, the industry showed a downward trend. By 2018, the service sector of the three provinces accounted for only 6.41% of the country’s tertiary industry, down about 1.4 percentage points compared with 2013 [3, p. 50].

Yang Chengzhang disclosed the most surprising change is the growth of professional staff in service industries: the growth rate of this part of staff is much higher than the growth rate of the total number of employees in industry and they constitute a key group in the post-industrial society. In this regard, has found out that the flow of labor in China had shown a basic trend from manufacturing to service industries and from legal person institutions to self-employed [4, p. 4].

Different scholars have different understandings of classic modernization and their policy implications are different.

He Chuanqi argued that the civilization development can be divided into four eras: the tool era, the agricultural era, the industrial era, and the knowledge era. Each era includes a start period, a development period, and a mature period. And the transition period, the process of human civilization includes 16 periods in 4 eras; the transition process from the agricultural era to the industrial era, the agricultural economy to the industrial economy , the agricultural society to the industrial society. Being the transition from the agricultural civilization to the industrial civilization (the so called “first” modernization).

Sharing much of the Western knowledge regarding post-modernization and taking into consideration Western scholars debates on it, He Chuanqi offered the “second modernization“ theory and inspired domestic research

community to widen modernization research when published his paper on knowledge economy and second modernization. He comprehensively proposed and laid the theoretical cornerstone of the “second modernization” theory. The second modernization theory spans from the early 1970<sup>th</sup> till 2100 and marks human civilization transition to knowledge era [5].

The second modernization has just gone through half a century and is still in the development stage. Its characteristics and laws are in the process of formation and development. Perhaps, knowledge of it is very limited. In developed countries, the first modernization has become history, and the second modernization is in full swing. In the developing countries, both the first modernization and the second modernization are inevitable challenges, and therefore face double pressure.

In its context of further diversification of such categories like modernization theory concepts of post-industrial economy, knowledge economy, service economy, mass society, etc. were disclosed, fixed and developed.

Actively pondering issues were the interaction of government and society and the prospects for government evolution Zhang Kanzhi studied the significant transformation of government functions in the direction of quality management services, achieving the “primacy of a human” in the administration system, the transition from “center-periphery” local governance model to decentralized regional government system have been heavily supported by people and individuals [6, p. 28].

The highest type of modernization is emerged along with the scientific revolution. Human development was chosen as the main substance for this modernization. The difference between new view of modernization and the previous view is that it does not focus on the purely economic attributes of industrialization, but on the dynamic relationship between social systems and structures, economic and social development.

In general, as Western and Chinese academics think, that in 1950s and 1960s, scholars in developed industrial countries realized that social development is not linear, and modern industrial society is not the end point of the development of human civilization, so they put forward views such as post-industrial society and post-modern society, post-modernization theory start to form. Since the 1970s, there was a major turning point in the economic and social development of developed industrial countries. The proportion of industrial output value in the national economy continued to decline, the proportion of industrial labor force in the national labor force continued to decline, urban residents moved to suburban rural areas, and the rise of ecological and environmental awareness. These changes and classical modernization runs counter to each other, and post-modernization ideas and the second modernization theory emerged.

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***Воронкова В. Г.***

*ORCID: 0000-0002-0719-1546*

*доктор філософських наук, професор,  
академік Академії наук вищої освіти України,  
завідувач кафедри управління та адміністрування  
Інженерний навчально-науковий інститут імені Ю. М. Потєбні  
Запорізького національного університету  
м. Запоріжжя, Україна*

***Нікітенко В. О.***

*ORCID: 0000-0001-9588-7836*

*доктор філософських наук, професор,  
професор кафедри управління та адміністрування  
Інженерний навчально-науковий інститут імені Ю. М. Потєбні  
Запорізького національного університету  
м. Запоріжжя, Україна*

## **ФОРМУВАННЯ КОНЦЕПЦІЇ ЦИФРОВОГО ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ В КИТАЇ**

**Ключові слова:** цифрове економічне управління, цифрова економіка, Китай.