

Research on the Historical Significance and Development Trend of World Industrial Modernization

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Keywords: Industrial modernization, Historical significance, Development trend

Abstract: Industrialization is an inevitable stage of economic development. The road to industrialization is the general name of the ways and means for a country to promote its own industrialization. The 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way, basically realizing industrialization in the first 20 years of the new century and taking a new road to industrialization. Industrialization and urbanization are the two wings of social and economic development, the process that any country must go through in economic development, and the only way to modernization. The experience of economic and social development shows that urbanization can not be separated from industrialization, and industrialization can not be separated from urbanization. Only by combining the two and promoting them as a whole, can we achieve rapid, healthy and coordinated economic development. This paper first reviews the basic concepts and theories related to industrialization, then introduces the historical process of China's industrialization development, then briefly reviews several typical foreign industrialization models, then expounds the inevitability of China's new industrialization path and the characteristics of new industrialization, and analyzes and compares several kinds of management to be dealt with in taking the new industrialization path, It also puts forward its own superficial suggestions on the institutional arrangement and guarantee of China's new industrialization path.

1. Introduction

In the 21st century, China's economy is growing steadily and rapidly. At the same time, the economic structure has changed, from the original agriculture to the secondary and tertiary industries at this stage, and the proportion of agriculture in GDP has been declining, falling below 20% for the first time in 1996, reaching 19.7%, and falling to 10% in 2011[1]. Industrialization and urbanization have entered an accelerated stage, and the policy of relying on sacrificing agricultural surplus value to accumulate resources for industry to support industrial development has become loose for a long time. At the same time, industrialization is constantly infiltrating into agriculture, and agricultural modernization has also entered a new development situation[2]. Industrialization, especially new industrialization, is a universal problem faced by all big countries, and it is also a realistic and urgent problem faced by China, a big developing country. Realizing industrialization is

a century-old dream of our country. The experience of economic and social development shows that urbanization is inseparable from industrialization, and similarly, industrialization is inseparable from urbanization[3].

Industrialization reflects the transformation from traditional agricultural economy to modern industrial economy, and urbanization reflects the transformation from traditional rural society to modern urban society. Only by combining industrialization as an economic process with urbanization as a social process and promoting them as a whole, can we achieve rapid, healthy and coordinated economic development[4]. Because of the introduction of new and even seemingly unrelated factors, It will change the environment in which historical factors act. These factors include: “the strengthening of international dependence, the relative growth of non-agricultural production, especially manufacturing and service industries, the transformation of birth rate and mortality rate from high to low, sustained economic growth, more equitable income distribution, the proliferation and specialization of various organizations and skills, bureaucratic bureaucracy, the popularization of political participation (whether democratic or not) and the expansion of education at all levels[5].” As an important lever to adjust the economy, tax policy is bound to become an important tool to realize the coordinated development of agricultural modernization, urbanization and industrialization in China[6]. In order to catch up with and surpass the developed countries and realize industrialization and modernization, the fundamental way out for the late-developed countries is to make scientific and technological progress, transform and upgrade traditional industries with modern new technologies, and realize leapfrog development. Therefore, people hope to “drive industrialization with informatization” and give play to the supporting role of informatization in new industrialization. Based on the above research background, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to explore the coordinated development of industrialization and urbanization in China[7].

From a practical point of view, due to China's large population and unbalanced regional economic development, the development process of industrialization and urbanization is inherently complex and arduous, and there are more problems and challenges in dealing with the relationship between them and realizing their coordinated development. The research of this paper is helpful to enrich the research content of development economics and promote the research of industrialization and urbanization in China to some extent.

2. Theoretical Study on New Industrialization and Agricultural Modernization and Their Coordination

2.1 Theoretical Research on New Industrialization

Since China put forward the category of agricultural modernization in the mid-20th century, scholars have absorbed the development experience at home and abroad and made different definitions of the connotation of agricultural modernization from different angles[8]. Agricultural modernization has a larger system than traditional agriculture, and it is an agriculture with high commodity rate and high efficiency. In the process of economic development, each industrial block has its own comparative advantages. Therefore, according to the comparative advantage theory in Adam Smith's wealth of nations, transnational trade behavior will also occur in this region, because their respective subjects pursue the accumulation of comparative income capital faster, and different subjects attract the concentration of production implanted elements and transfer them to other subjects according to their advantages, resulting in the beneficial transfer or attraction of implanted factors and the steady improvement of production capacity[9]. However, in the early stage of the formation of the emerging construction industry, under the background of mutually beneficial implantation, although the market competition is not very fierce compared with that of the region,

after all, the development of the industry is still immature, many problems that may arise have not been found, and the risks and investment of the construction industry due to market expansion and product research and development are huge, so it is necessary to strengthen guidance to make up for the possible shortcomings of the market[10]. For the convenience of analysis, the embedded network of the emerging construction industry is shown in Figure 1.

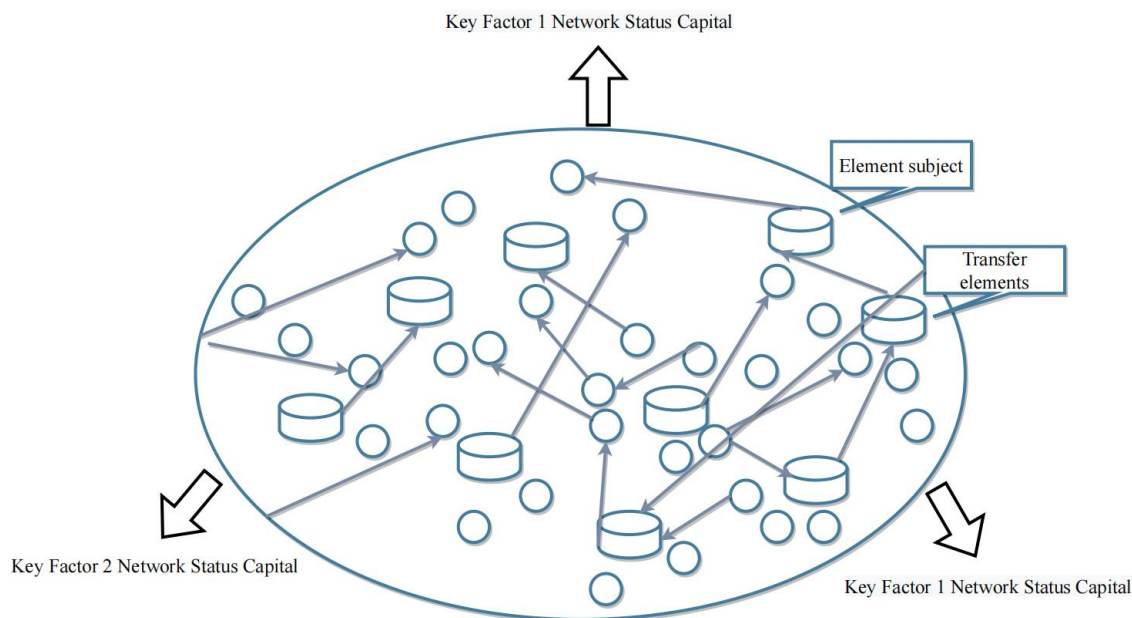


Fig.1 Embedded Network of Emerging Construction Industry

The elements in the figure are transferred along the edge weight line with net income (the benefit generated by comparative advantage), which can be considered as a channel with almost no transaction cost. The elements can flow freely to the direction of the dominant matching subject. Only the subject can be the key node of the network analysis chart. The transfer of relevant elements is only for the convenience of expression, and finally forms the expression method of embedded grid construction industry analysis

With the advancement of agricultural modernization, the number of labor required in rural areas is less, resulting in a large number of rural surplus labor. Only after the transfer of these rural surplus labor forces is reasonable and orderly can agricultural productivity be improved, otherwise it will encounter the bottleneck of development and it will be difficult to improve rural productivity. However, with the advancement of industrialization, the secondary and tertiary industries are constantly developing and expanding, and the ability to absorb rural surplus labor is constantly enhanced. Secondly, industrialization can also promote the development of agricultural products transportation and sales, promote the transformation of agricultural primary products into agricultural processed products, continuously enhance the value of agricultural products, extend the industrial chain of agriculture and optimize the industrial structure of agriculture.

2.2 Study on the Relationship between New Industrialization and Agricultural Modernization

New industrialization and agricultural modernization are two important components of China's modernization. The development of the two should be jointly promoted and mutually reinforcing. For agricultural modernization, first of all, in terms of industry, the development of new industrialization has promoted the agglomeration of industrial sectors, promoted the convergence of

relevant industrial chains in space, and provided industrial support for economic development. The road to industrialization with the widening gap between urban and rural areas. Industrialization is also the process of farmers' non-agricultural and rural urbanization, and urbanization is the inevitable companion of industrialization. Although the western developed countries have achieved industrialization and urbanization at the same time, many serious social problems have occurred in the process of industrialization and urbanization. The most prominent is that the gap between urban and rural areas has been expanded, resulting in the decline of the rural economy, resulting in polarization between the rich and the poor, and a variety of “urban diseases”. For a developing country like China, economic globalization provides new opportunities for industrialization.

Therefore, China must complete the dual tasks of industrialization and informatization at the same time, that is to say, it must step over the developed stage of industrialization, directly enter the information society from the underdeveloped industrialized society, or realize the development order of informatization without the transition from underdeveloped industrialization to developed industrialization, and at the same time enter the developed industrialized society and information society to realize the leap-forward development of productivity. It is to introduce advanced technology and equipment into all aspects of national economic activities, especially industrial economic activities, from input to output, from production to circulation, so as to improve the contribution rate of science and technology in economic growth, build economic development on the basis of relying mainly on scientific and technological progress, and continuously improve the input-output ratio through technological innovation, management innovation and organizational innovation. Summarizing the above-mentioned interactive mechanism of coordinated development of industrialization and urbanization can be used as shown in Figure 2.

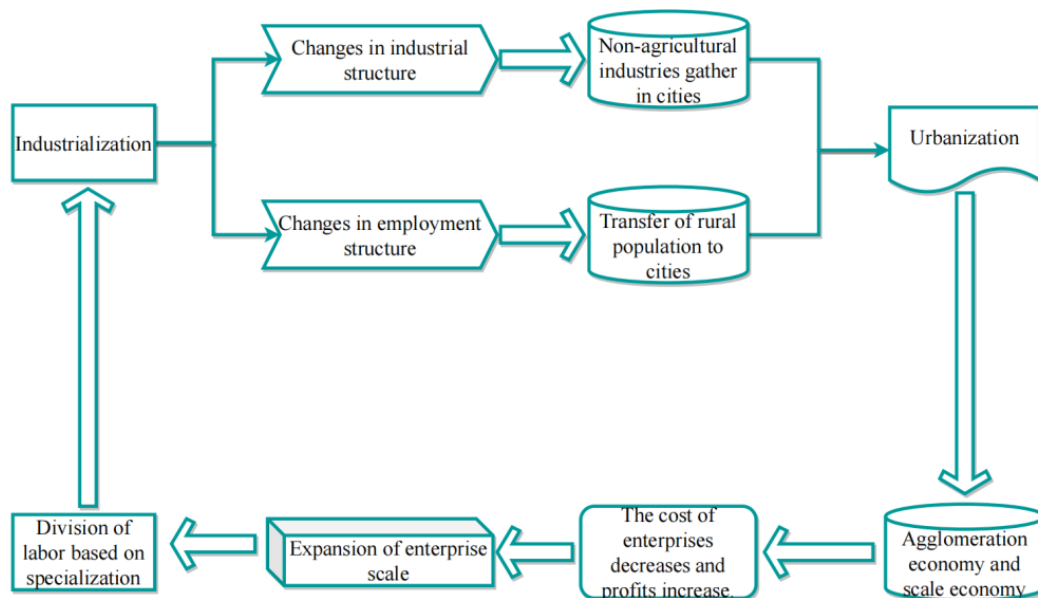


Fig.2 The Process of Interactive Development between Industrialization and Urbanization

Agglomeration of economic benefits can reduce the production costs of enterprises, and due to geographical proximity, fierce competition will cause enterprises to have greater motivation to carry out reform and innovation, thus promoting development. Thus, agglomeration effect will enable industrialization to develop. Second, the development of urbanization will bring economies of scale.

3. Research on the Restrictive Factors and Countermeasures of the Coordinated Development of Industrialization and Urbanization in China

3.1 Constraints on the Coordinated Development of Industrialization and Urbanization

Urbanization is a global phenomenon of social and economic transformation, and it is one of the major problems that must be faced in the process of economic development. With the development of economy, the level of urbanization in the world is constantly improving, but the level of urbanization in China is seriously lagging behind the process of industrialization, which has become one of the main factors restricting economic development and economic growth, and it has also brought many related economic and social problems. Due to China's actual national conditions, many dual social system arrangements that are not suitable for urbanization development have become one of the obstacles to urbanization development, such as household registration management system, land use right system and social security system. The household registration management system of dividing urban and rural areas has created a dual barrier between rural areas and cities, which has hindered the process of urbanization, and the lagging development of urbanization will delay and limit the reform of the current household registration system, resulting in a vicious circle. Solidification of urban and rural population migration system is also not conducive to population agglomeration, which greatly hinders the optimal allocation of human capital and is not conducive to the rational and orderly flow of population.

Due to the lack of citizenization, the family separation of immigrants in the process of urbanization has been strengthened. A large number of left-behind family members and a large number of temporary migration exist at the same time, increasing the instability of urban and rural society. After losing employment opportunities at an older age, the labor force entering the city can only return to the countryside. Due to their lack of social security, this will further increase the pressure of old-age care in rural areas. We will truly complete the process of urbanization under the new normal. With the further upgrading of urbanization development, Dangwan attaches importance to bridging the internal tension shown in the urbanization of 35% of the registered residence registered population and the citizenization of 54.7% of the permanent residents, cultivating new and stable economic consumption subjects of workers and the middle class to optimize the social structure, and adopting the process and integration of transferring the citizenization of agricultural population, so as to promote urbanization to a development stage that promotes the integration of urban and rural society and the integration of urban and rural society.

To stick to the road of new industrialization, besides determining the basic strategic thinking, the most crucial thing is to create a suitable policy environment and effective institutional arrangements necessary for the new industrialization strategy. Although China, as a developing country, has the potential advantage of backwardness, the advantage of backwardness is only a possible advantage in theory, not a realistic advantage. In order to turn the potential advantage of backwardness into a realistic comparative advantage, certain conditions must be met. Without proper policy guarantee and institutional foundation, it is hard to imagine that new industrialization can be truly realized under the new situation, new background and new characteristics. In fact, the whole process of new industrialization can not be separated from the general support of the government in policy, including various types and different levels of policy content and measures. At the same time, the process of system modernization cannot be divorced from the specific national conditions, and it is often a special combination of modern factors and domestic traditional factors.

3.2 Realize the Transformation of Government Functions and Provide Environmental Protection for Government Affairs

To completely solve the problem of unbalanced regional economic development in China, it is necessary to further strengthen support for the backward regions in the central and western regions, promote their economies to catch up with the developed regions at a faster speed, so as to narrow the absolute gap between regions, and coordinate the industrialization process in space. In practice, people have gradually realized that the role of the market and the government are needed for economic development. In practice, it is impossible to rely on a single way, and the effect will not be good. It can be said that the role of the government in economic development is not “a question of need or not”, but “a question of how to play”. Emphasizing the policy guarantee and institutional basis of the development path of new industrialization is in fact emphasizing the appropriate involvement of the government in the process of industrialization, and emphasizing the important role and position of the governments of developing countries in promoting the process of industrialization and promoting sustainable economic development. The new system should, on the basis of clarifying the responsibilities of leading cadres, design the assessment system in accordance with the principle of “managing what should be managed well and not managing what should not be managed”. The assessment results should be truly linked with the rewards and punishment, promotion, demotion and exemption of the leading cadres, so as to guide the leading cadres at all levels to change the “concept of development” and “concept of political achievements”, and shift the focus of work to promote the comprehensive development of the regional economy, society and people. However, there is no end to emancipating the mind, and there is no end to reform and innovation.

According to the requirements of the market economy and the characteristics of the cultural industry itself, the main body of cultural industry development should grasp the direction of cultural system reform, think and plan within the framework of the socialist market economy, highlight the transformation of government cultural management functions, promote the reform of cultural undertakings and cultural industries, improve diversified investment and financing policies, and steadily and orderly establish the development model of cultural industry under the socialist market economy system, so as to improve the development quality of cultural industry. The driving of new towns is the result of land use function to some extent. By changing the utilization form of agricultural land operations to the economic form of industrial land, the economic benefits of the latter are higher than the former. Driven by interests, capital will strengthen the path dependence of land function upgrading, and the three-dimensional, incremental and compound land will be manifested in the process of driving urbanization, and the use will be variable, the economic position will be improved, and the scale will be integrated. In the process of urbanization in towns, the upgrading of land functions is particularly prominent, and an effective mechanism to ensure urbanization is realized. Globalization is deepening from trade globalization to production globalization and financial globalization, and a large number of production factors such as capital, technology, management experience and human resources are flowing around the world. By making good use of this opportunity, we can fully combine China's market advantages, low-cost manufacturing advantages and industrial base advantages with those of developed countries in terms of capital, technology and management. The continuous optimization and upgrading of China's industrial structure is guaranteed by international and domestic resources and two markets.

4. Conclusions

New industrialization and agricultural modernization are two important components in the process of modernization, and they cannot be neglected. Agricultural modernization supports new

industrialization and new industrialization promotes agricultural modernization. The combination of the two can solve a series of problems brought about by economic development. The reason is that in terms of new industrialization, it is superior to the national average in terms of scientific and technological content, economic benefits, environmental protection and the development of human resources, but it lags behind the national level in terms of industrialization process, that is, per capita GDP, urbanization rate, industrialization rate and employment ratio of industrial personnel. In the future, the development of new industrialization in Hunan can start from these aspects, give full play to its late-comer advantages and achieve better and faster development. This paper studies and discusses the construction of the institutional guarantee of China's new industrialization from multiple perspectives on the overall coordinates of history and reality, present and future, and China and the world, in order to explain theories, analyze historical facts, serve reality, and face the future, and comprehensively use the latest research results of administration, economics, and sociology.

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