

The Guiding Role of Natural Dialectics in the Simultaneous Construction of China's "Four Modernizations"

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Abstract

In the report of the Eighteenth National Congress, it is proposed that the simultaneous construction of the "four modernizations" of industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization is an important process of using multidisciplinary knowledge and multi-level technology to promote common prosperity and realize socialist modernization. This paper uses the literature method to sort out the relationship between natural dialectics and the synchronous construction of the "four modernizations", combined with China's actual analysis of the development path after the synchronous coordination of the "four modernizations" with the natural dialectics, in order to provide ideas for the further implementation of the "four modernizations" synchronous strategy in China.

Keywords

Dialectics of Nature; China; "Four Modernizations" Synchronization.

1. Introduction

The synchronization of the "four modernizations" means to promote the deep integration of informatization, industrialization and informatization, the benign interaction between industrialization and urbanization, and the mutual coordination of urbanization and agricultural modernization, and to promote the synchronous development of industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization. As a whole, it effectively breaks the dual economic structure of urban and rural areas in China, and solves the problems of the contradiction between supply and demand of resource elements in China, the limitation of space for economic activities, and the failure to balance efficiency and fairness. The report of the Eighteenth National Congress proposes to accelerate the "four." The strategy of promoting development at the same time has set off a wave of research in academia. Urbanization gives full play to the agglomeration effect of population and factors, rural surplus labor flows into cities, employment and entrepreneurship increase residents' income, and narrow the gap between urban and rural rich and poor[1][2]. Industrialization and agricultural modernization have changed the original extensive mode of production, realized the upgrading and optimization of the industrial structure, and provided a solid material foundation for the development of society[3]. At the same time, from the perspective of endogenous growth, the process of promoting informatization is a catalyst for accelerating the optimization and upgrading of traditional industrial and agricultural industries, and the development of informatization further helps the global industrial economy to take off [4][5]. The opening up of urban and rural areas opens a channel for the realization of urban-rural integration, which can help promote the equalization of public services in China. The "four modernizations" simultaneously focus on resolving deep-seated contradictions in economic and social development, which is an important way for China to promote high-quality development and build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way [6] [7] In addition to focusing solely on the role of each subsystem on economic growth, scholars will delve more into their interaction mechanisms, degrees of coupling, and spatial patterns. Li Erchao (2013), Zhang Li

(2014) and others summarized the mechanism of the "four modernizations" synergy as follows: industrialization is the driving force of development, informatization is the soul of development, urbanization is the guide, while agricultural modernization is the foundation, and the core is comprehensive coordination and sustainability [8][9]. Ding Huiyuan (2019) measures the coupling and coordination relationship between the various components of the development level of the "new four modernizations" in coastal areas to clarify the degree of coupling development [10]; Li Yurui, Wang Jing, et al. (2014) used the analytic hierarchy method to construct indicators, and the model method based on geography revealed the spatial pattern of the coordinated development of the four modernizations at the prefectural and municipal levels in China [11].

From the above research, it can be seen that the keywords of the current "four modernizations" mainly focus on "development", "interaction" and "comprehensiveness". In order to achieve the long-term goal of basically realizing socialist modernization by 2035, it is now necessary to find scientific guiding methods from socialist theory, so that the "four modernizations" can play a positive role in China's modernization construction.

2. The Synchronous Relationship between Natural Dialectics and the "Four Modernizations"

Natural dialectics is a scientific tool for people to discover new disciplinary knowledge and technical methods in the practice of understanding and transforming natural objective things, and make full use of them to transform objective things so that they can adapt to social life[12]. The synchronous construction of the "four modernizations" proposed in the report of the Eighteenth National Congress is based on the actual status quo of China's development and the process of applying new disciplinary knowledge and technical methods to people's lives, which is in line with the basic content of natural dialectics. At the same time, the dialectics of nature pays attention to the relationship between man and nature and the overall system, so that the "four modernizations" simultaneously show the characteristics of people-oriented, comprehensive coordination and sustainability.

2.1. Adhere to the People-oriented

The "four modernizations" are activities centered around "people", and their fundamental purpose is to promote the all-round development of people and fully embody the main values of the synchronous development of the "four modernizations". As far as the subsystems of the four modernizations are concerned, the new urbanization will take "people-oriented" as the core, focus on realizing the two major changes in population and spatial structure, and accelerate the construction of people-oriented cities. The development of agricultural modernization urgently needs to change the past development model of simply pursuing output growth and one-sided competition for resources and consumption. Therefore, it is necessary to cultivate agricultural production-oriented, industrial-development-oriented management talents, rural public service and rural governance talents, etc., to realize the "sinking" of talents, and to cultivate talents who adapt to and develop agricultural modernization. The development of industrialization continues to absorb the surplus labor force in rural areas, and the structure of human capital is constantly improved; At the same time, the labor force will be concentrated from rural areas to urban areas, and the market size will be further expanded. In the era of digital economy, the quality of personnel is more demanding, and informatization must first improve the quality of people to achieve the purpose of improving the efficiency of the use of organizational information equipment, improving the functions of information systems, ensuring the efficient operation of organizational information management work, and better assisting other departments.

2.2. The View of Nature in the Dialectics of Nature

2.2.1. Systematic View of Nature

The mechanism of action of the interaction of the "four modernizations" is the key to the synchronous development of the "four modernizations". Industrialization and urbanization interact benignly, urbanization exerts agglomeration effect to bring market demand to industrialization, and industrialization provides sufficient commodity supply. Urbanization and agricultural modernization rely on each other and promote each other, promote the continuous improvement of the level of urban-rural integration construction, and narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. Informatization runs through the development of the three modernizations and has become a strong support. The "four modernizations" simultaneously promote employment and entrepreneurship, increase residents' economic income, ensure and improve their basic living needs, enable urban and rural residents to share the fruits of development, and promote the overall and common progress of society [7]. It covers different regions and different industries, unifies economic, social, ecological, political and other aspects of development and all-round human development, builds a relatively complete economic and social system, and supports the "national chess game" [13].

2.2.2. Ecological View of Nature

The ecological nature concept emphasizes that in order to promote the rapid economic and social development of our country and pursue the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, we must adhere to the sustainable road of ecological civilization with low consumption and low emissions. The "four modernizations" simultaneously implement the concept of green development. Industrialization actively uses information and knowledge, breaks through technical barriers, and changes the leading development model of high pollution and heavy chemical industry in the past to the sustainable development of green environmental protection, energy conservation and emission reduction. In order to achieve sustainable development, informatization focuses more on environmental protection and environmental beautification of the development of green information technology, adhere to the green to drive digitalization, digitalization to promote informatization, and give full play to the positive driving role of information technology in China's goal of building a beautiful China. The development of urbanization no longer pays attention to the economic benefits of cities, but more takes into account social benefits. Adhere to the principle of respecting nature, conforming to nature and protecting nature, strive to promote the green, recycling, low-carbon and sustainable development of China's three major industries, minimize the damage to nature, and strive to build a green city. In the process of agricultural modernization, we have abandoned the original extensive development mode, strengthened the management and improvement of the landscape, forest, field, lake and grass systems, coordinated the treatment of outstanding environmental problems in rural areas, and strived to achieve the sustainable development goal of unifying ecological beauty and people's wealth. According to statistics, China's total industrial output value was 6.9 trillion yuan in 2010 and 31.31 trillion yuan in 2020, and the proportion of added value of traditional manufacturing industry decreased from 46.67% to 39.8%. The agricultural output value has also increased from 0.36 trillion yuan in 2010 to 1.3 trillion yuan in 2020, and the amount of chemical fertilizer and pesticide application in the country has achieved negative growth for three consecutive years.

2.2.3. Ecological View of Nature

Science and technology are tools to understand and transform the world, guide and promote the progress of human society. At present, the three major industries are closely integrated with information and data, and the new industrialization has accelerated the construction of a technological innovation system with enterprises as the main body, market-oriented, and the combination of production, education and research, aiming at major breakthroughs in scientific

and technological innovation, and effectively promoting China's transformation from speed to quality. In the development of informatization, China vigorously promotes innovation in network knowledge and information technology, insists on using informatization to cultivate new forces, and promotes high-quality development with the help of new forces. In the construction of urbanization, more information infrastructure is used, the construction of smart cities and scientific and technological innovation towns is continuously strengthened, and scientific and technological innovation is used to improve the level of urban public services and enhance the capacity of population absorption, so as to continuously improve the level of urbanization. Agricultural modernization adheres to the road of invigorating agriculture through science and technology, implements the strategy of invigorating agriculture with quality, and fundamentally accelerates the major transformation of agricultural development from increasing production to improving quality. With the help of new agricultural equipment and agricultural knowledge, the innovation ability, competitiveness and total factor productivity of agricultural production have been improved, thereby accelerating the transformation of China from a large agricultural country to an agricultural power [14].

3. Conclusion and Recommendations Literature References

(1) The Marxist system concept and dialectics require that everything must be done in an overall manner. Pay attention to the use of systematic thinking, strengthen the "four modernizations" synchronous integration reform and the organic connection and support of various fields and industrial reforms, comprehensively promote reform and innovation in ecology, politics, economy, culture and other aspects, and release the comprehensive momentum of reform and innovation to the greatest extent. On the road to accomplishing the long-term goal of common prosperity, we must pay more attention to the synchronization and coordination of the "four modernizations" and pay attention to the functions of each subsystem to release the overall impetus for the synchronization of the "four modernizations".

(2) In the course of construction, we will still adhere to the principle of taking people as the core and break down the obstacles to the opening up of urban and rural areas, especially the current land system, household registration system, fiscal and taxation system, and social security system, so as to realize the integration of urban and rural construction. Pay attention to the needs of the people, rationally arrange production, life and ecological space, and strive to create a good environment suitable for business, life, entertainment and tourism, create a happier and better life for the people, and let the people have a stronger sense of gain.

(3) Adhere to green and sustainable development, focus on the implementation of environmental protection policies, and improve the awareness of environmental protection in all sectors of society. In order to solve the contradiction between the natural environment and the economy and society, we will continue to make efforts to provide a high-quality external environment for promoting the synchronous development of the "four modernizations" and promote regional green development.

(4) Innovation is the foundation and necessary condition for achieving sustainable development. China must seize the opportunity of a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial reform, support the synchronization of the "four modernizations" with scientific and technological innovation and transformation and development, and provide strong support for the construction of a socialist modern power with science and technology.

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