

Modernization and Regionalization of China as Factors of Globalization: a Philosophical and Comparative Analysis of Chinese Studies

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Abstract--- *This article presents a philosophical analysis of the work of Chinese scientists who study the processes of modernization and regionalization in China. The purpose of the study: to justify that the modernization and regionalization of China as globalization processes have conceptual and theoretical foundations that are purposefully formed in Chinese scientific thought. The authors used the following methodology to realize the goal of the study: the method of social constructionism, comparative approach, method of interpretation, systemic method, integrative approach. The analysis showed that in the studies of Chinese scientists the rationale for regionalization and modernization as a factor in globalization processes prevails. The authors emphasized that the processes of modernization and regionalization are considered by Chinese scientists in the system. The authors present the system in the following version: analysis of foreign experience - formation of a national theory - verification of a theory in practice - preparation of a concept - analysis of practical results. This, according to the authors, reveals the meaning of the study: Chinese scientists through the scientific sphere form an idea that confirms the national policy of the state.*

Keywords--- *Philosophical and Comparative Analysis, Modernization of China, Regionalization of China, Global Processes, Interpretation of Research.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The modernization and regionalization processes in modern China are the subject of scientific interests of Western (1; 33; 12; 26; 34; 4; 11 and others) and Russian scientists (20; 30; 31 and others). China forms a development strategy by studying the theory of regionalization and the experience of modernization in Europe.

Chinese scientists [19; 21; 14; 2] came to the conclusion by analyzing Western theories and practical experience of regionalization in Europe. China cannot copy the European experience of regionalization and modernization. This is due not only to different types of civilizations, the political and social system, but also because the perception of the Western model was a risk factor for China. Chinese scholars took these principles as a basis and prepared their theories of modernization and regionalization for China. Scientific theories laid the foundation for China's development strategy. These are: 1) the formation of a new type of society based on modernization and regionalization; 2) the modernization of all levels of society (health, education, culture and others); 3) Providing the

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regions with economic and social power in the process of regionalization. These decisions are based on the implementation of the steps proposed by the Chinese leader Xi Jinping: “Chinese Dream” - “Asian Dream” - “World Dream” [27].

The authors of the article conducted a philosophical and comparative analysis of modernization and regionalization studies by Chinese scientists. The analysis showed the following. Chinese scientists explain that the processes of modernization and regionalization are interdependent, since their implementation is aimed at creating a harmonious Chinese society. The authors of the article determine the object of research (globalization processes) and the subject of research (research by Chinese scientists on the processes of modernization and regionalization of China). The purpose of the study: to justify that the modernization and regionalization of China as globalization processes have conceptual and theoretical foundations that are purposefully formed in Chinese scientific theory.

An analysis of the sources gives reason to say the following. Research centers, institutes, laboratories of China form a specific theory, which will be put in the development strategy. The preparation of the theory is based on a serious and deep study of the theory and practice of modernization and regionalization in Europe. At the second stage, this theory is discussed at the Forums and recommended by the government. The concept of theory can become the basis for the development of a specific region. An analysis of the works of Chinese scientists led to the following conclusion. Scientific institutions, centers of China perform one task - the formation of the theory of national development of Chinese society. This theory has its own idea. China is entering a globalized space while maintaining its traditional values. This allows you to develop national identity and form a civilizational integrity.

The authors of the article note that Chinese researchers [19; 30; 2] explain the modernization processes in modern China through the construction of a model in which the interaction of world and national principles represents systemic education. This becomes a potential not only for internal development, but also for the world community.

The authors of the article came to the conclusion that Chinese scientists distinguish the following factors in the nature of regionalism as a phenomenon and regionalization as a process. This is interdependence and coordination of economic and political interests and goals within the framework of regional integration; creation of a regional community and regional identity; creation of a free trade zone based on an alliance of security, political trust and stability. Consequently, the policy of regionalism explains the essence of China's modernization policy. Thus, the relevance of this study is due to the need to analyze theories and concepts of the formation of a new strategy for the development of Chinese society, based on the modernization of all spheres of life and regionalization, aimed at an economic breakthrough.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the process of preparing the article, the authors used the following methodology. An interpretative approach is to analyze reliable sources. A comparative approach allowed us to analyze the general and differences in the interpretation of modernization and regionalization theories by Chinese researchers. Thanks to a systematic approach, an analysis of modernization and regionalization as a development strategy for China was carried out. The integrative approach allowed us to take into account the different views and scientific positions of Chinese

researchers. A constructivist analysis of social reality (social constructionism) made it possible to analyze modernization and regionalization as a phenomenon of globalization. The theoretical basis of this study was the theory of complex regional studies A.D. Voskrecenkogo.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The article is based on an analysis of Chinese sources. The following works became sources. The formation of the theory of modernization in China is presented in the works :. Second World Forum of Modernization: "Modernization and Diversity" May 20-22, 2016 China, Beijing; Declaration of the modern forum - a comprehensive announcement of the first World Forum of Modernization (Beijing, August 2013); Luo Rongqui. "New theory of modernization: the process of modernization of the world and China (updated)" .; Lu Junhai, Lu Huan. "On the characteristics and global significance of China's modernization"; Hye Aiguo. "Four changes to the basic concept of modernizing the new China"; Huang Hsinchu. "Scientific perspective on development: a new concept for the development of China's modernization"; Li Sun Jinsong. "New Development Concept": design, reconstruction and development of the concept of modern development of Xi Jinping "and others. The formation of the concept and theory of regionalism in China is presented in the following works: Liu Xizhong. "From regionalism to new regionalism: the modern evolution of coordinated development "; "The New Wave of regionalism and China's strategic choice. Analytical report "; Ban Zhongying. "Regionalization, Regional and Regionalism "; Xin Lijuan. "New Regionalism ": Conflict and Coordination with the Multilateral Trading System"; Xiao Huangrong. "Regionalism: the historical evolution of theory". Qi Xifeng. "Changing Asian Concepts: A Chinese Perspective on New Studies of Regionalism" and others.

IV. RESULTS

Research centers for modernization and regionalization in China

The formation of a new type of society, which is based on a high level of well-being of the population, is an indicator of modernization and regionalization. These processes are socially determined, because, according to He Chuanqi [16], Director of the Chinese Center for Modernization Studies of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, they suggest the comprehensive development of people, a profound change in human civilization, and transformation in all spheres of society. The theoretical foundation, built by Chinese social scientists on the analysis of the previous stages of modernization of the West and China, regionalization policies, on the development strategy of China is confirmed by the practice of transformation. As was noted in previous studies of the authors of the article, the organization of "research on emerging issues of global politics in China" is implemented in scientific institutions and centers of China [13, p. 185]. Studies of the theory and practice of modernization, both in the world and in China, are carried out by the Research Center for Modernization of China of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [6], the Research Center of the World Modernization Process of Peking University[7], the Research Center of Chinese and Foreign Modernization of Fudan University [29], etc. The results of the research are presented for discussion, discussions both at the annual China Modernization Research Forum (in the form of a report) [5], and at the World Modernization Forum[27; 10]. The fundamental document is the "Review report on modernization in the world and China (2001-2010) [14]. The materials of the Forums, the Report are the ideologies of modernization in China, so

the publications of Chinese scientists represent a substantial component of these documents, a theoretical basis for their development. The studies of Chinese philosophers, political scientists, sociologists, internationalists Luo Rongqui, Bai Chunli, Lu Junhai and Lu Huan are based on comparative analysis with the theory and practice of world modernization. He Chuanqi poses the problems of the study of modernization, defines the essence of her theory. The works of He Aiguo, Huang Hsinchu, Yu Li Sun Jinsong are devoted to the development of the concept of modernization in China.

Unlike Western studies, the formation of the theory of regionalism in Chinese social thought is based on the analysis and reflection of European and American theoretical and practical experience on national soil, taking into account the preservation of traditional values. Address to basic research by Chinese scholars (Pan Zhongying, professor at the School of Law and Politics at Nankai University, director of the Institute for Global Affairs; Xiao Huangrong, professor, doctor of philosophy, director of the Institute of International Relations of the University of Communications of China; Qi Xifeng, doctor of legal sciences, editor of the Beijing University Press , one of the theorists of new regionalism and cooperation in East Asia; He Chuanqi, professor, Ph.D., director of the Center for Modernization Research and director research group strategy of China's modernization of the Chinese Academy of Sciences) allows you to create a vision for the Chinese model of regionalism.

The concept of modernization in Chinese studies

As the analysis of publications showed, modernization, as a national goal, is for Chinese social scientists the subject of analysis and forecasting of its trends. In studies, the dominant idea develops, which is enshrined in Reports, Reports, international Forums 2013, 2016, and in documents of the China Forum for Modernization Research.

Of interest is the work of the China Modernization Research Center of the Beijing Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The Center adheres to “scientific, innovative, strategic and constructive innovative culture” [6], and its research is aimed at studying and systematizing the basic theories and strategies for the development of modernization in China. The ideology of the Center is: “Explore the world, serve China, be at the forefront and benefit society.” The Center’s research is based on the establishment of a national goal, reflects China’s development strategy. The main leitmotif of the strategy is to complete the comprehensive formation of a high level of social support by 2020. China should enter a stage of development that will lead to complete modernization and will end in 2050. The Center places great emphasis on the World Forum of Modernization and sets itself the task of organizing the World Society of Modernization. Therefore, the main condition for ensuring its work is a sense of national responsibility, patriotism, teamwork and scientific ethics.

The Center’s annual reports, on the one hand, summarize the results of past studies, and on the other hand, determine the development strategy of China’s modernization. Moreover, in each Report [5], from 2002 to 2017, modernization is treated exactly with the installation that was given by He Chuanqi. He noted that modernization is a profound change in human civilization, which includes the great transformation of traditions into modernity in all areas of politics, economy, society and culture, as well as the comprehensive development of people and the rational protection of the environment [16].

The dynamics of setting modernization tasks can be traced in the Reports. The 2007 Annual Report [5] noted that modernization is not only the dream of Chinese generations, but also the national goal of China in the 21st century. Particular emphasis is placed on three tasks of Deng Xiaoping's modernization: to insist on facts, adhere to the scientific spirit, insist that development is a difficult truth. In the 2008 Annual Report [5] this idea is repeated again and noted that the strengthening of modern scientific research is a strategic need to achieve national goals, an academic need to develop interdisciplinary science. The emphasis is on a case study of the year - the modernization of culture. And it is noted that cultural modernization is a complex process of formation, development, transformation and international interaction of modern culture. The final "China Modernization Report," which covers the period between 2001 and 2010, is the leading, founding publication. Based on a qualitative analysis of quantitative research, it presented the modernization of the world, including China, which covered more than 130 countries, a time interval of 400 years.

Research on the theory and practice of modernization is also carried out at Peking University, in the "Center for Research on World Modernization Processes" [7]. The Center's research is aimed at identifying the specifics of modernization in Chinese society. So, Luo Rongqui [22] notes that different ways of modernization depend on the economic and political condition of the country. Therefore, the movement towards modernization, in his opinion, can be a multidirectional process. He departs from the classical Western understanding of modernization as a process of spreading the values of the dominant state (at the economic, political, social level) to other regions. He considers modernization as a system that, relying on the rise of the material sphere, transforms and reformed the whole society. Luo Rongqui defines the paradigm of modernization, where the core is a highly organized industrial society, and the driving force is the productive forces.

The consolidating start of modernization research is the World Forum of Modernization, the third meeting of which was held in May 2019 in Beijing. It was held under the theme "Modernization and human development." The previous Forums were devoted to the problems of world modernization. In 2013, the Forum "Modernization and Global Change" was held, and in 2016 - "Modernization and Diversity". In the course of its work, the "Declaration on the Forum of Modernization" was adopted. At the 2013 Forum, it was determined that modernization is a global phenomenon. It has changed all levels of human life, affects national identity and cultural diversity, defines developing and lagging countries. In the Report of the Forum [9] it was noted that modernization is a national goal and the common desire of the people of the whole country. In the introduction to the Report, Academician Bai Chunli, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, wrote that in accordance with the development strategy, much attention will be paid to urban modernization - this is the main project of national modernization, and national modernization is the only way to revive China. It is worth noting that the leitmotif of the Report is the assertion that modernization is not only a global phenomenon, but also a social choice, including the development of civilization, the transformation of civilization and international competition.

An analysis of the sources made it possible to note that the authors of the Reports and Reports determine the following dominant principles: the search for truth, taking into account the goals of academic research, a combination of quantitative analysis and qualitative research. Therefore, the path of research involves: from analyzing global modernization and urbanization, to discussing and proposing rational options for China. This is

reflected in the “Declaration” of the First Forum [10], where the basic approaches to understanding and to the study of modernization are laid down. By systematizing these provisions, one can determine the following. Modernization as a world phenomenon leads to the formation of a new human civilization, which is based on the principles of security. And the specifics of the development of modernization in China is determined by the national idea. This is a transition from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy, a transition from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy, a transition from an industrial society to a knowledge society. This position also confirms the basic principle of development: "Knowledge - to the economy." The idea that was identified at the First Forum was also presented at the Second World Forum of Modernization: “Modernization and Diversity” in 2016 [27]. It was noted on it that modernization is a profound change in human civilization in all areas of politics, economics, society and culture, as well as a comprehensive development of people and reasonable protection of the natural environment.

While the Forum is internationally oriented, the China Modernization Research Forum is an annual scientific meeting of researchers. In one of the works of the 2015 China Forum [29], the path of movement was defined: from industrial civilization to intellectual civilization, from material civilization to environmental civilization. At the same time, the main attention is paid to knowledge, information, environmental friendliness, individualization, diversification and globalization. The role of science and research is always a priority. He Chuanqi in the Preface to the final work of the China Forum 2015 [16] notes that in order to achieve modernization, it is necessary to strengthen modern scientific research, which is the historical responsibility of Chinese scientists. This idea continues in the documents of the 16th China Forum 2017. It is noted that the research strategy should go from general to particular. It is no coincidence that Lu Junhai and Lu Huan [21] wrote that the study of modernization is a fundamental guarantee of social modernization.

Yu Li Sun Jinsong [18], noting the conceptual approaches to modern modernization based on the concept of modern development of Xi Jinping, defines the unity of the historical and modern path of development of China. He substantiates its nature through the dialectical unity of the historical situation, the philosophical theories of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

If the rationale for the concept of modernization, Yu Li Sun Jinsong is built within the framework of the concept of Xi Jinping, then Huang Hsinchu [17], analyzing the Western concept, quite categorically determines that China does not copy it, but proposes a theory of the concept of scientific development. According to He Aiguo [15], the new concept makes a transition from three popular principles (psychological construction, material construction and social construction) to the creation of a national economic system, a socialist market economic system, political modernization, institutionalization of democracy, social modernization (from “reliance on poverty” "To the" encouragement to become rich "), the modernization of ideology and culture (rejuvenation of the country through science and education).

Thus, as shown by a philosophical and comparative analysis of the studies of Chinese social scientists, the Concept of Modern Modernization of China is the rationale for open development focused on socialist modernization, harmony and rejuvenation of China.

The concept of regionalism in Chinese scientific theory

China, building a strategy for the modernization of society, takes into account that the policy of regionalism occupies a dominant place. In the framework of the theoretical discussion, Pan Zhongying [2] notes that the regionalization and regionalism of Europe and East Asia is different in that there is no single “East Asian regionalization” and no single “East Asian regionalism”. Therefore, he focuses on the fact that in East Asia there are many different processes of regionalization. Defining the objective factors of regionalization, Pan Zhongying notes that it depends on economic (market) forces and policies (political plans of nation-states). Analyzing East Asian regionalism, Pan Zhongying focuses on the formation of a regional identity, which can be formed on the basis of internal cultural diversity. He proceeds from this, supporting the opinion of Xiao Huangrong [35] that it is possible to understand what regionalism or regionalization is only if a clear categorical apparatus is formed within the framework of scientific research. Developing the doctrine of regional identity, Pan Zhongying defines four types of East Asian regionalism: Japanese regionalism, Chinese regionalism, ASEAN regionalism, and Korean regionalism.

The study of regionalism in China is a rather complicated and problematic task. Therefore, it is no coincidence that Qi Xifeng, one of the leading theorists of regionalism in China [25], notes that two issues need to be addressed. The first is how to explain the new phenomenon of regionalism? The second is how to use the new theory of regionalism? In answering the first, he considers it necessary to interpret existing Western theories. And the second question is logical and directs to translate the theory into practice. Qi Xifeng concludes that the academic community needs a systematic theoretical construction of a theory that should be achieved through consensus. And for this, it is necessary, firstly, to define and establish a Chinese perspective, focusing on the national interests of China, international needs and international strategies aimed at solving the external strategic dilemmas facing China and the Chinese people at this stage. What, in his opinion, needs to be done for this? To reflect on traditional wisdom, break the superstition of Western academic traditions, substantiate the actual needs of China's participation in regional political and economic cooperation, and propose Chinese concepts, methods, and theories. This will create a grand strategic concept based on East Asia, take a look at the world and build a regional framework of regionalism with the characteristics of East Asia. Thus, Qi Xifeng laid the theoretical foundations of the concept of Chinese regionalism. A few years later, in the next article [24], he notes that the Asian concept reflects structural changes in power and interaction in the Asian region. At its core, according to Qi Xifeng, is the building of a regional community.

In a previous study of regionalism [28], theories of Liu Xizhong [19; 23], Xin Lijuan [36], Chen Yong [8], which found logical confirmation in the 2015 Analytical Report [30]. As an analysis of Chinese studies has shown, the appeal to regionalism is caused by the implementation of scientific theory into practice. Liu Xizhong [23] wrote that the formation of a model of new regionalism is based on world experience. Analyzing Western theories, he notes that local governments, together with leading non-profit organizations and other market participants, must solve regional development problems. This is confirmed in the “Review Report”: regional modernization should form a “strategy for the implementation of this process in the regions” [14, P.104]. He formulates the ideal model of regionalism, defining in it the main place for the processes of regional development, which he considers as the foundation of public administration. Liu Xizhong assigns a dominant role in this process to the government, which

ensures the development of public organizations and social relations, determines the development path of civil society and the private sector.

Based on the Western European experience, Chinese scientists systematize the internal and external interests of China, as the policy of the new regionalism is aimed not only at solving the problems of the regions, but also at their exit, as well as the country as a whole, on the world market. Attaching great importance to the new regionalism, He Chuanqi sees it as a "strategy for the implementation of this process in the regions" [14, p. 104]. Therefore, Chen Yong [8], when analyzing the development strategy of East Asian cooperation, notes that regionalism erases the scope of geographical predetermination and is aimed at realizing economic and political goals.

Xin Lijuan [36] emphasizes that regional economic integration and economic globalization are of great importance for countries and regions of the world, as they form interregional interactions. He considers the concept of regionalism as a strategy of multi-level integration (political, economic, social, cultural), in order to create free trade zones based on the security alliance. He explains this by the fact that the new regionalism is located in a complex international and interregional environment, which is, on the one hand, a source of economic globalization, and, on the other, the interdependence of national economies that are export-oriented, which can lead to international competition. But, according to Xin Lijuan, this can be avoided, since regionalism is open regionalism, therefore, it is possible to promote regional integration on the basis of strengthening regional economic cooperation. It will ensure the formation of not a single, but the general competitiveness of countries and their impact on the world stage. When analyzing the relationships in the position of "weak countries - strong countries", Xin Lijuan makes a fundamental remark: developing regions (countries), attracting weak ones to their policies, provide them with a condition for growth under the regional agreement. He calls this policy "domino effect" or "winning effect". This is confirmed in the report "The New Wave of Regionalism and the Strategic Choice of China" [30], where it is noted that the signing of free trade agreements with ASEAN, Switzerland, Australia, South Korea and other countries creates favorable conditions for China that will contribute to an economic breakthrough. Thus, according to Chinese researchers, the policy of regionalism in China is the path from the development of weak regions to a strong world community.

V. DISCUSSIONS

Reflection of interpretations research on modernization and regionalization of China in the context of globalization

In the process of studying globalization processes, we came to the conclusion that Chinese social scientists present "globalization as a step towards globalization of culture in the form of cyclicity and interconnection", but "emphasize that economic globalization," based on globalization of culture, is primarily aimed, in order to ensure "equal conditions for all" [3, p.303]. Modern civilization, caused by globalizing processes, encompassing all levels of life, forms interdependence between subjects, both at the regional and international levels of relations. Globalization processes reflect a globalizing economy and culture in the context of modernization and regionalization, providing conditions for their implementation. If the idea of Chinese modernization is one of the global models, then Chinese regionalization, having arisen in the context of European models, began to take on a

new look. This is reflected in the works of Chinese scientists who formed its conceptual rationale for practical implementation. Globalization processes, forming a new world space, in general, at the local level, in particular, are developing in such forms as modernization and regionalization. If globalization is the whole, then modernization and regionalization is private. Defining a circle of private problems, the state solves international problems. For China, which determines the path from the development of a strong state to the formation of a world power, modernization and regionalization are a form of realization of national interests. This explains the fact that the program of modernization and regionalization includes general (global) and private (local) content. As analysis and interpretation of research has shown, the concept of modern modernization in China is based on a set of theories, views, opinions. At the global level, it is presented as a world phenomenon, as a path of human development, as a systemic process. At the local level - the national goal of China, the transformation and reformation of society, the creation of an industrial society. The formation of the concept of regionalization is built from the standpoint of national interests. Regionalization is presented as an internal and external process. Internal - the development of "weak" regions and their rise to "strong" regions. External - the formation of the East Asian region. Thus, we can talk about the global and local level of regionalization of China. At the global level, it is characterized by the building of a regional community and the formation of regional identity. It provides economic cooperation, social balance and control over the level of economic development. Regionalization forms the model and strategy of multilevel integration at the international level, erases the scope of geographical predetermination. It provides a high level of economic development for weak regions (countries) due to their inclusion in a regional agreement. And at the local level, regionalization is characterized by the interdependence and coherence of economic and political interests and goals. It forms a model of regional integration, public administration. Thus, China gives economic and political importance to modernization and regionalization, which contributes to the development of countries and the creation of competitive conditions in the world market.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The presented analysis of the documents of the World and Chinese Forums, publications of Chinese social scientists allows us to synthesize at the level of a quantitative analysis of qualitative research the conceptual provisions of the theory of modernization of China. At the same time, we take into account two levels of the concept - global and domestic, the content (orientation) of modernization of China. We proceed from the fact that the concept of modern modernization is in constant development of its theory. Determining the dominant theoretical positions of the concept of modern modernization (world phenomenon, national goal, system process, etc.) and the concept of regionalization (regional community, regional identity, regional multi-level integration, etc.), we come to the following conclusion. Thanks to the scientific research conducted by Chinese social scientists, a conceptual provision was formulated on the modernization and regionalization of China. In theoretical terms, the principles and methods of national development are formulated, and in practical terms, the practical implementation of theories of modernization and regionalization. By analyzing and interpreting Chinese studies of modernization and regionalization as a factor of globalization, we define these processes as a model of world development, which is built on the basis of historical experience and cultural features, identity to ensure China's economic and social breakthrough into the world.

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