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## **CHINE'S “STAGE-PATTERN” TWO-DIMENSIONAL MODEL OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Modernization is the historical process of the transformation of human society from traditional society to modern society. It can specifically include the profound changes that developed countries have experienced since industry and the process that developing countries catch up with the world's advanced level and become developed countries. Classical modernization theory holds that the core process of economic modernization is industrialization, and economic modernization can even be equated with industrialization, which means that the essence of modernization is the process of modern social change driven by industrialization. Based on this understanding of modernization, a large number of studies on economic modernization tend to focus on the process and stage of economic modernization or industrialization, and the pattern of economic modernization or industrialization. The theory of economic modernization or industrialization is mostly a rational analysis of the stage and pattern of economic modernization. On this foundation, a “Stage-Pattern” two-dimensional model can be build.

For the “Stage” part, modernization is a process that can be divided into different stages. There are many theories about the division of economic modernization stages, and the most famous one of them is the Six-Stage Theory by Hollis B. Chenery *Industrialization and Growth : A Comparative Study* (1986).

For the “Pattern” part, modernization is not only a process with multiple paths ( multiple modes), but also a process with path dependence. Although the goals of modernization are convergence, the paths and patterns of development can be diversified due to the differences in resource endowment, social history and culture in different countries. Take the driving factors as the main consideration, economic modernization is divided into market driven, government driven and mixed driven. As examples, the United Kingdom, the United States and France are mainly market driven, the former Soviet Union and early China are mainly government driven, and Germany and Japan are mainly mixed driven.

Take China as an example of case and analyse with “Stage-Pattern” two-dimensional mode of industrial development, China is a “Late industrialization-Mixed driven” economy.

According to the comprehensive index of industrialization level (including five indicators: per capita GDP, the proportion of output value of three industries, the proportion of added value of manufacturing industry in total commodity added value, the rate of population urbanization and the proportion of primary industry employment in overall employment) in 2015, all indicators show that China has entered the late stage of industrialization.

China implemented the planned economic system in the early days of its founding. Since the reform and opening-up of the late 1970s, China has promoted market-oriented reform and gradually changed from government driven to mixed driven. Today, an economic system dominated by mixed driven economy has been basically formed.