

The Process Philosophy Interpretation of Chinese-style Modernization: Theoretical Innovation and Practical Path Research

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Abstract: As the core carrier of the new form of human civilization, Chinese modernization is essentially a systematic process of dynamic evolution in a complex space-time field. Based on Engels' process theory and Marxist dialectics, this paper systematically explains the philosophical basis and practical path of Chinese modernization. The research shows that the new development pattern has realized the transcendence of the dynamic balanced modernization paradigm, the whole process of people's democracy has reconstructed the political modernization process, and the new national system has demonstrated the advantages of institutional modernization. The three together build a development paradigm with Chinese characteristics. This study provides a process philosophy perspective for understanding the theoretical innovation of Chinese-style modernization, and also provides a Chinese solution for the reform of the global governance system.

Keywords: Process philosophy; Chinese-style modernization; New development pattern; The whole process of people's democracy; The new national system

Online publication: October 29, 2025

1. Introduction

Process philosophy is an important philosophical trend of thought in the 20th century. Its core essence is to regard "process" as the basic unit of reality, emphasizing that things show their essential attributes in dynamic generation and interconnection. Engels' process theory puts forward that "the world is not a collection of immutable things, but a collection of processes" ^[1]. This philosophical proposition provides a profound theoretical footnote for Chinese modernization. Chinese-style modernization has created a new form of human civilization. It is not a preset fixed model, but a dynamic process of continuous adjustment in the tension between globalization and localization. From the perspective of process philosophy, this paper regards the new development pattern, the whole process of people's democracy, and the new national system as the three core practical fields of Chinese-

style modernization, aiming to reveal the philosophical implications and practical logic of Chinese-style modernization and fill the theoretical gaps in existing research.

2. New development pattern: modernization paradigm of dynamic balance

The research on the dynamic balance of the “new development pattern” in the process of Chinese-style modernization is essentially a theoretical deconstruction of the systematic adjustment of the modernization development paradigm in the complex space-time field. The philosophical implication of this paradigm is not only reflected in the transcendent breakthrough of the traditional modernization path, but also in the practical wisdom of reconstructing the driving force of development in the tension between globalization and localization. From the perspective of development stage theory, the proposal of the new development pattern marks that China’s modernization process has entered a new stage with high-level independent innovation as the core feature. Its essence is the systematic transcendence of the “dependent development” model by building an economic cycle system based on domestic demand-driven and supported by independent innovation, to achieve the strategic transformation from “technology following” to “innovation leading.” This transformation is not a simple economic structure adjustment, but a systematic change involving productivity transition, economic system reconstruction, and development path innovation. The core meaning is to form a modern development model with endogenous resilience through the two-way interaction between supply-side structural reform and demand-side management.

The practical logic of the new development pattern is essentially the governance art of achieving dynamic equilibrium under multiple constraints. The dialectical relationship between domestic and international dual circulation is not only reflected in the strategic coordination at the macro-policy level, but also in the differentiated adaptation at the regional development level. The differences in the performance of each province in the new development pattern actually reflect the adaptive choice of the dual-cycle path in different development stages: the eastern developed regions focus on innovation-driven and global value chain climbing, while the central and western regions focus on domestic demand expansion and industrial gradient transfer. This dynamic balance of inter-regional functional complementarity requires the construction of a multi-level and networked innovation ecosystem - not only to break the institutional barriers of factor flow, but also to activate the vitality of market players through “supply-demand” bilateral reforms, and finally form a modern economic system with an innovation network as the hub and regional coordination as the support.

The dialectical thinking of Marxist philosophy provides a fundamental methodological support for the construction of a new development pattern. The application of the contradiction analysis method is reflected in the dual grasp of the driving force and constraints of development. On the one hand, the expansion of domestic demand is taken as the main aspect of the contradiction, and the dynamic balance between supply and demand is realized through the benign interaction between consumption upgrading and industrial upgrading. On the other hand, with the supply-side structural reform as the breakthrough point, the structural contradictions are solved through the dual drive of technological breakthrough and institutional innovation. The unity of the two-point theory and the key theory not only follows the basic principle of “social existence determines social consciousness”, but also highlights the practical wisdom of “mutual transformation of primary and secondary contradictions.” The introduction of the space-time analysis framework further reveals the strategic depth of the new development pattern by grasping the historical opportunity of the reconstruction of the global industrial chain, to achieve a smooth transition of intergenerational replacement in the time dimension, and to build a three-

dimensional network of regional coordination in the spatial dimension.

As an important dimension of the new development pattern, regional coordinated development is essentially a systematic correction of the imbalance of modern development. The strategic transformation from unbalanced development to balanced development requires not only the optimization of spatial layout through new urbanization and urban agglomeration construction, but also the cultivation of industrial chain clusters to enhance regional competitiveness. The deep logic of this transformation is to solve the problem of resource mismatch under the “core-periphery” structure through institutional innovation and policy coordination, and to realize the Pareto improvement of factor flow. The boost of consumer demand and the cultivation of the industrial chain constitute a two-way enabling cycle mechanism in this process: the former releases the potential of domestic demand through the reform of income distribution and the equalization of public services, and the latter enhances regional resilience through technology spillover and the industrial correlation effect, which together constitute the power source of regional coordinated development.

The ethical adjustment of social vitality and order constitutes the deep value dimension of the new development pattern. The breakthrough of Chinese-style modernization to the Western discourse system is not only reflected in the transcendence of economic indicators, but also in the reconstruction of the ethics of modernization development through the construction of a collaborative mechanism between individual vitality and collective order, to achieve the organic unity of community vitality and social order. This ethical adjustment requires not only the protection of the innovation freedom of market players at the micro level, but also the maintenance of social fairness and justice at the macro level; it not only emphasizes the standardization of market behavior through the construction of the rule of law, but also pays attention to the cohesion of social consensus through cultural identity. In this process, the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity has become a key variable to balance vitality and order. The essence of the dynamic balance of the new development pattern is the systematic innovation of the modern development paradigm in the interweaving of multiple logics. The deep implication of its theoretical logic lies in the reconstruction of the dynamic mechanism of development through the dialectical thinking of Marxist philosophy; the core essence of the practical logic is to achieve spatial balance through regional coordinated development; the fundamental direction of value logic is to achieve social harmony through ethical adjustment. To achieve this dynamic balance, it not only needs the dual guarantee of strategic concentration and institutional resilience, but also relies on the synergy of market mechanism and government role, and finally forms a modern development path with Chinese characteristics.

3. People’s democracy in the whole process: The procedural innovation practice of political modernization

The procedural justice innovation of the whole process of people’s democracy in the process of Chinese-style modernization is essentially the systematic reconstruction of the democratic governance paradigm in the space-time field. Its philosophical implication is not only reflected in the transcendent breakthrough of the traditional democratic model, but also in the practical wisdom of realizing people’s subjectivity in the context of localization. This kind of innovation is neither a simple system transplantation nor a mechanical path imitation, but a system reconstruction based on the essential characteristics of Chinese-style modernization. By constructing a democratic participation mechanism covering the whole chain of political life, the dialectical unity of democratic form and democratic essence is realized in the dimension of procedural justice. Its deep logic lies in the fact that the people-

centered value orientation runs through the whole process of democratic operation, which not only breaks through the formal limitations of Western “electoral democracy” but also transcends the abstract dilemma of “right-based democracy” and forms a democratic development path with Chinese characteristics.

The practical innovation of people’s democracy in the whole process is first reflected in the space-time extensibility of democratic participation. This extensibility is not only reflected in the full-cycle coverage of the political process, but also in the full-field coverage of the participants. By constructing a closed-loop mechanism of democratic election, consultation, decision-making, management, and supervision, the people can continue to participate in all aspects of national governance, such as legislation, administration, and justice, and form institutionalized and normalized democratic practice. For example, the system design of the people’s proposal collection system and the grass-roots legislative contact point is essentially to expand the physical space and institutional space of democratic participation through institutional innovation, so that democratic practice can break through the time and space constraints of the traditional election cycle. The essence of this whole process participation is to realize the dynamic coupling of people’s will and state will through the dual guarantee of system supply and program design.

The systematic integration of the system constitutes another dimension of the innovation of the people’s democratic procedural justice in the whole process. The people’s congress system forms an organic whole with the systems of regional ethnic autonomy and grass-roots mass autonomy, and constructs a multi-level and three-dimensional democratic system network. This kind of institutional coordination not only guarantees the universality of democratic rights but also ensures the scientific nature of democratic decision-making through legal procedures. Taking the “Acceptance of Complaints” mechanism as an example, the system design of “Acceptance of Complaints” and “Response in All Fields” not only realizes the immediate response to the people’s demands, but also transforms public opinion into policy output through institutionalized channels, forming a closed-loop transmission of “public opinion-policy-governance.” The scientific nature of this institutional system is to transform the Marxist concept of democracy into an operational institutional practice, which not only avoids the procedural idling of the Western democratic system but also transcends the one-dimensional decision-making of the traditional governance model.

The advancement of the rule of law constitutes the institutional guarantee for the innovation of people’s democratic procedural justice in the whole process. By incorporating the operation of democracy into the rule of law, it not only ensures the order of democratic practice but also prevents the risk of power alienation. The essence of judicial democratic practices, such as the people’s jury system and the people’s supervisor system, is to realize the socialized checks and balances of judicial power through system design, so that the people’s supervision power can be substantively carried within the framework of the rule of law. The deep logic of this rule of law is to restrain the boundary of democratic operation through institutional rigidity, which not only guarantees the proper exercise of democratic rights but also prevents democratic practice from falling into a state of disorder. In this process, the rule of law is not only the guarantee mechanism of democratic operation, but also the value benchmark of the legitimacy of democratic procedures. The substantive return of democratic value is the core of the innovation of people’s democratic procedural justice in the whole process. This return is not only reflected in the institutional confirmation of the people’s dominant position, but also in the practical test of democratic effectiveness. By constructing the paradigm of “right-ability democracy”, the people’s democracy in the whole process not only guarantees the realization of the system of people’s participation rights and supervision rights, but also improves the substantive efficiency of people’s democratic participation through capacity building. The essence of this value

return is to break through the capital logic constraints of Western democratic systems, so that the operation of democracy can get rid of capital manipulation and return to the people's standard. In this sense, the whole process of people's democracy is not only the innovation of system form, but also the remodeling of democratic values.

The structural contribution to Chinese-style modernization constitutes the practical coordinates of the innovation of the justice of the people's democratic procedure in the whole process. This contribution is not only reflected in the systematic improvement of national governance capacity but also in the continuous release of social vitality. Through the institutional practice of the whole process of people's democracy, China has realized the governance transformation from capital logic to people's logic, which not only avoids the governance failure under the Western democratic system but also transcends the efficiency bottleneck of the traditional governance model. The deep logic of this transformation lies in the construction of an organic unified mechanism between the will of the people and the will of the state through the innovation of democratic procedures, so that national governance has both institutional rigidity and democratic vitality. In this process, the whole process of people's democracy not only provides institutional support for Chinese-style modernization, but also contributes Chinese wisdom to the development of world democratic politics ^[2].

The essence of the procedural justice innovation of the whole process of people's democracy is the systematic reconstruction of the democratic governance paradigm in the space-time field. Its philosophical connotation is not only reflected in the profound grasp of the essence of democracy, but also in the creative transformation of democratic practice. This kind of innovation not only enriches the realization form of people's democracy, but also improves the operation quality of people's democracy, and opens up a new development path of people's democracy in the dimension of procedural justice.

4. New nationwide system: Adaptive practice of institutional modernization

The adaptive process characteristics of the new national system in the process of Chinese-style modernization are essentially the systematic adjustment of the institutional governance paradigm in the space-time field. Its philosophical meaning is not only reflected in the creative transformation of traditional institutional resources but also in the practical wisdom of achieving dynamic balance in complex governance scenarios. This kind of adaptability is neither a simple repair of the existing system, nor a mechanical transplantation of the Western governance model, but a system reconstruction based on the essential characteristics of Chinese-style modernization. Through the construction of a governance mechanism of government, market, and social co-governance, the dialectical unity of concentrating on major events and stimulating market vitality is realized in the dimension of institutional efficiency. Its deep logic lies in the fact that institutional resilience runs through the whole process of governance, which not only breaks through the rigid constraints of the traditional planning system but also transcends the fragmentation dilemma of the Western governance model, forming an institutional innovation path with Chinese characteristics.

The adaptability of the new national system is first reflected in the inheritance and transcendence of historical logic. This system not only continues the institutional gene of the socialist system of "concentrating on major events", but also realizes the transformation and reconstruction of the institutional paradigm under the conditions of the socialist market economy. Its core innovation lies in the realization of systematic changes in the way of resource allocation, the structure of participating subjects, the strategic support system, and the benefit distribution mechanism through the dual mechanism of "mobilization-activation-routine." For example, in the scenario of

“neck” technology research and major public crisis governance, the new national system not only plays the core role of the government in strategic planning and resource co-ordination, but also activates the innovation vitality of market players and the participation kinetic energy of social organizations by building a government-led, market-driven, and socially coordinated governance network, forming a multi-agent collaborative governance synergy. This mechanism innovation not only adapts to the development law of the market economy, but also provides institutional guarantees for the realization of major national strategic objectives.

The integration of theoretical logic constitutes the deep support for the adaptability of the new national system. This system integrates theoretical resources such as neoclassical economics, new institutional economics, and development economics, and conducts creative dialogues with China’s unique political logic, governance logic, and value orientation to build an institutional analysis framework with localized characteristics. In the field of scientific and technological innovation, through the coordination mechanism of “promising government and effective market”, the new national system not only follows the resource allocation law of market economy, but also plays the leading role of government in strategic orientation and system supply, so as to realize the institutional breakthrough of key core technology research. The essence of this theoretical integration lies in the transformation of Marxist state theory into operational governance practice, which not only avoids the discourse hegemony of Western theory but also transcends the path dependence of the traditional governance model.

The contextualization of practical logic is a realistic representation of the adaptability of the new national system. This system shows the institutional resilience to deal with complex governance tasks through strategic adjustment in different governance scenarios. In the practice of poverty alleviation, the new national system realizes the precise delivery of resources and the effective implementation of policies by constructing a governance system that is coordinated by the central government, responsible by the province, and implemented by the city and county. In epidemic prevention and control, the efficient mobilization ability and resource allocation efficiency are demonstrated by constructing an emergency mechanism of unified command, hierarchical responsibility, and coordinated linkage. These practical cases show that the new national system can dynamically adjust the governance strategy according to the nature and characteristics of the governance task, which not only maintains the stability of the system but also realizes the flexibility of the strategy. The optimization of institutional logic constitutes the internal driving force for the adaptability of the new national system. By constructing a collaborative mechanism of “effective market and promising government”, people can realize the transformation of institutional advantages to governance efficiency ^[3]. In the governance fields of promoting high-quality development, achieving common prosperity, and promoting harmonious coexistence between man and nature, the new national system forms a superposition effect of institutional efficiency by integrating political advantages, competitive advantages, collaborative advantages, and strategic advantages. The continuous strengthening of this institutional advantage not only guarantees the stability of the national governance system but also improves the adaptability of the governance capacity, so that the new national system shows strong institutional resilience in the complex environment of century-old changes and century-old epidemics.

The essence of the adaptive process characteristics of the new nationwide system is the systematic reconstruction of the institutional governance paradigm in the space-time field. Its philosophical implication is not only reflected in the creative transformation of institutional tradition, but also in the creative development of governance practice. This adaptability not only enriches the institutional form of national governance but also improves the operational quality of national governance and opens up a new development path of national governance in the dimension of institutional efficiency. Through the inheritance of historical logic, the integration

of theoretical logic, the scene of practical logic, and the optimization of institutional logic, the new national system provides a solid institutional support for Chinese-style modernization, and also contributes the Chinese wisdom of national governance to the world.

5. Conclusion

The practice of process philosophy of Chinese modernization not only enriches the era connotation of Marxist process theory, but also provides a new perspective for global modernization theory, and lays a practical foundation for building a community of shared future for mankind. It is not only the innovation of the development mode, but also the change of the civilization paradigm. Its core value is to prove that modernization is not a single path. Developing countries can explore the modernization path with their own characteristics according to their own historical culture and realistic national conditions.

Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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