



Research on The Party Leadership of The Communist Party of China (CPC): The Transformation from Agricultural Paradigm to Industrial Paradigm

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ABSTRACT

The promotion of Party leadership is very important not only to enhance the cohesion of the party in itself, but also to the successful implementation of the national strategy. Since 1949, China has made remarkable achievements under the leadership of the CPC that have attracted worldwide attention. In the process of industrialization, the China has accomplished the transformation from agricultural paradigm to industrial paradigm and the leadership of the CPC has been strengthened steadily. This paper mainly analyzes the evolution of the transformation of industrialization paradigm and the leadership of the CPC from historical and macro perspective. It can be conclusion that the promotion of the leadership of the CPC and the transformation of industrialization paradigm are not only the interactive relationship on China's national conditions, but also the inevitable consequence in the process of world industrialization. The world industrialization paradigm has changed China, and the shift of China's industrial paradigm has changed the world too, which provides the Chinese solution to the promotion of party leadership and the realization of industrialization in other countries in the world.

Keywords: Party Leadership, The Communist Party of China, Paradigm, Industrialization, Agriculture.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of information economy and the revolution of science and technology, economic globalization and international industrial integration are becoming more and more developed. However, it exists there being great differences on process or degree of industrialization between different countries owing to the differences of national conditions, which determines that each country selects the development objective and strategy coinciding with its national condition, as with resulting in the different management methods and means in different phrases of the national economic development. In fact, the process or degree of industrialization makes crucial difference to all managerial behaviors in the country.

There are lots of literatures mostly focusing on research on micro-management, i.e. specific management of functions or divisions in company (WANG Bin et al. 2019), such as human resource management, production and operation management, accounting and finance management, information management, corporate strategic management, and so on. Corporate management researches are always confined to micro-enterprise domain, especially corporate behavior and performance, but not incorporating the macro-environment and party leadership into the scope of manage. In addition, qualitative or quantitative empirical research methods, which most experts seemingly have preferred for, are applied to corporate management research, but absent of the historical or historic research methods.

In the process of industrial civilization of every country, as author boldly makes an inference, there should be three critical factors including party leadership, industrial process and corporate management which interact with national paradigm. In a sense, party leadership plays a dominant role in the shift of industrial paradigm. Especially in China, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has made tremendous achievement into the transformation from agricultural paradigm to industrial paradigm. Although that industrialization is the common goal of every nation, it always seen that there are different processes of industrialization in all nations. Therefore, different researches have been made in attempts to find the inherent reasons or law, of which due to the differences in political systems (DUAN

Yan 2021), eastern and western scholars have expounded various viewpoints or theories on party leadership. Just as scholar Ofer Kenig (2008) made research to discover the correlation between democratization of party leadership selection and competitive contests from wider electorates.

Despite some researchers and scholars insist on the party leadership of the CPC has been strengthened mainly by the consolidation of regime or political power. We think it imperative that party leadership should be linked with the shift of nation paradigm from the historical or historic perspective. Therefore, this paper deals with what is the internal relation with party leadership and industrialization in the shift of different Chinese national paradigms. The hypothesis is put forward that the forging and strengthening the party leadership of the CPC has a profound impact on China's industrialization process and accelerates the shift of China's paradigm. The Party leadership of the CPC is inherently in line with the internal law of the shift of China's national paradigm and the process of industrialization. Successful experience and solution should be derived from the Chinese remarkable achievement and industrial path, which not only provides correct guideline to China's further development, but also is good example to the realization of industrialization of other countries in the world.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

With the development of China's economy, especially in the process of industrialization, (1) How has China realized the transformation from agricultural paradigm to industrial paradigm? (2) How has the party leadership of the CPC been promoted in the process of China's industrialization from historic perspective? (3) What role has agriculture played in the China's industrialization by analysis of the correlation between China's GDP and agricultural GDP so as to find the path of industrialization.

The study focuses on the process of industrialization in China, so that the study covers lots of fields such as economy, politics, sociology, party leadership, constitution and law, etc. and ranges the scope of historical process of industrialization. Therefore, it should be critical that methods of historical research, qualitative research, macro-research and basic research are adopted in the study on the path of agricultural reform and the process of China's industrialization. In the meantime, we take advantage of inductive technique and makes inference from the historic facts in an effort to find how to promote the party leadership of the CPC in the shift of China's paradigm. Through sorting out the critical events of agricultural reform and China's industrialization, this study aims at finding the correlation between agricultural reform and China's industrialization. Moreover, we collect data of agricultural and China's GDP and put positivistic research on the two variables.

3.1 Set up prerequisites

So as to exclude others factors interfered in the research, the study bases on 3 prerequisites:(1) the independent process of industrialization in China no taking other influenced factors in consideration;(2) there being only two departments including agriculture and industry in China;(3) focusing on the evolution of industry with the development of agriculture in the fixed labor population no matter time varies.

3.2 Background analysis

Look up and look through lots of literatures in library database, then sort out agricultural policies and critical historical events in order to divide into four stages which demonstrate the transformation from agriculture paradigm to industry paradigm under the leadership of the CPC as below:

- (1) **The stage of Chinese feudal society:** from Qin and Han dynasties to 1840, there were main characteristic of village agriculture and feudal regime.
- (2) **The Stage of the struggle for the independence and liberation of the China:** from 1840 to 1949, China had experienced arduous and long-term struggles to overthrow the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and finally won the victory to establish the people's republic of China.
- (3) **The stage of construction, reform and opening up:** from 1949 to 2012, it was seen that industrial economy developed more and more rapidly to the extent which predominates in the nation's GDP, which is divided into four phases specifically as below.

- **Phase 1: 1949-1977 Agriculture, Industrialization and Highly Planned Economy**

China had carried out the transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce, implemented state-owned economy and collective economy, comprehensively taken highly planned economy in practice, and preliminarily built holistic industry infrastructure system.

- **Phase 2:1978-1991 Agriculture, Industrialization and Household Contract**

China's rural reform began with the "big contract", which meant collective-owned land distributed to farmers by contract with each family, in Xiaogang Village, Fengyang county, Anhui Province, in 1978, and then the rural household contract system with linked output was popularized in nationwide rural areas. Eventually, the development of agricultural economy made it possible that all China's farmers sacrificed their interests to provide fundamental assistance to the development of heavy industry, especially on condition of backward agriculture economy dominated in China.

- **Phase 3: 1992-1998 Agriculture, Industrialization and Market**

Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a speech in the south of China in 1992, the policy of opening-up and reform has been accelerated to shift planned economy to market economy. The basic management system in rural areas has been stabilized through legislation, and the period of land contract has been prolonged for 30 years to maintain the

stability of the rural land system. China gradually abolished the system of unified distribution and purchase of agricultural products, successively established the policy of fixed price for purchasing agricultural products from farmers, in case farmer's return was damaged because market price fluctuated, expanded the scope of market regulation of agricultural products, and preliminarily established the market system of agricultural products. Meanwhile, advanced institution of enterprise management was comprehensively applied to state-owned enterprises in great efforts to be adaptable to market economy. As a result, the development of state-owned economy and private economy gave unprecedented vigor to China's industrialization.

• Phase 4: 1999-2011 Agriculture, Industrialization and Urbanization

This phase was the period of deepening rural reform. Rural reform was formulated to further liberate rural labor force and accelerate the agriculture and rural development. Agricultural policies aimed mainly at guaranteeing agricultural production, increasing farmers' income, alleviating farmers' burden and promoting agricultural development. So as to assure farmers of long-term interests in the provisions of law, the reform of rural taxes and fees began in 2000, the rural land contract law was published in 2002 and the rural tax was cancelled in 2006. So as to absorb more and more farmer in cities, China accelerated the process of industrialization and promoted urbanization at remarkable speed.

(4) The New Era: Village, Modernization and Internationalization

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, confronting with the complex problems at home and abroad, the CPC's Central Committee and the State Council have always regarded solving the "three rural" issues as the top priority of the whole Party's and all people's work, and adopted a series of policies and measures for the development of farmer, countryside and agriculture comprehensively, ranging rural economy, culture, governance, people's livelihood and ecology in various fields. Since 2021, China has won the victory of comprehensive poverty alleviation, realized a moderately prosperous society and started a new journey of building modernization at all rounds.

In history of China's industrialization, the evolution of agricultural policy has been shown in the development of China's and agricultural economy since the foundation of New China, as agricultural development runs through the whole process of China's industrialization. There is the basic historic fact that if no the correct leadership of the CPC, no the policy of reform and development of agriculture and no China's industrialization. History has proven that the party leadership of the CPC has strengthened or consolidated in the transformation of Chinese nation paradigm.

3.3 quantitative analysis

3.3.1 Data Collection

Collect data published on the website of the National Bureau of statistics of China, which includes GDP of agriculture and nation from 1978 to 2012 as Table 1:

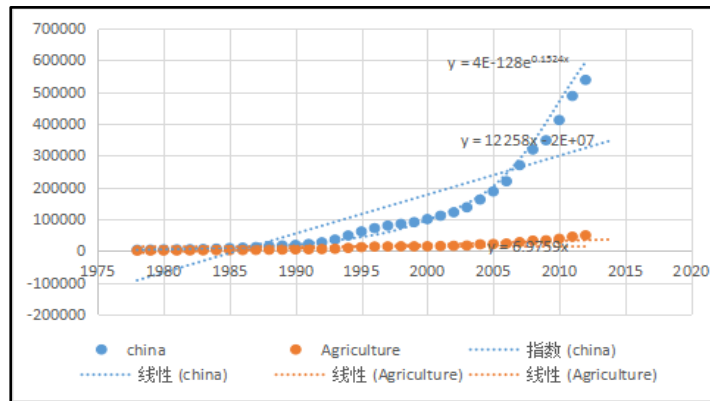
Table 1: China's and Agricultural GDP

GDP(MRB 100mn)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
china	538580	487940.2	412119.3	348517.7	319244.6	270092.3	219438.5	187318.9	161840.2	137422	121717.4	110863.1	100280.1	90564.4	85195.5	79715	71813.6	61339.9
	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	
	48637.5	35673.2	27194.5	22005.6	18872.9	17179.7	15180.4	12174.6	10376.2	9098.9	7278.5	6020.9	5373.4	4935.8	4587.6	4100.5	3678.7	
GDP(MRB 100mn)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Agriculture	49084.6	44781.5	38430.8	33583.8	32464.1	27674.1	23317	21806.7	20904.3	16970.2	16190.2	15502.5	14717.4	14549	14618.7	14265.2	13878.3	12020.5
	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	
	9471.8	6887.6	5800.3	5288.8	5017.2	4228.2	3831.2	3204.5	2764.1	2541.7	2295.6	1960.9	1761.7	1545.7	1359.5	1259	1018.5	

By Excel calculate the data of Table1, and then get value of correlation between agriculture GDP and China's GDP, 0.986855965, which shows trend of agriculture GDP and China GDP is approximately perfect positive correlation. That is to say that the development of nation GDP has decided on the development agriculture GDP, accompanied with the process of China's industrialization.

After processing data of agriculture GDP and nation GDP(shown in Diagram 1),we can obviously find that the development of agriculture GDP is more and more flattened, while China's GDP has risen at obviously rapid speed since 1985. There are two critical points deserved in the transformation from agriculture to industry in China. Firstly, in 1985 China implemented the policy of rural reform so as to liberate nation's productivity. Secondly, it is universal experience that owing to different abilities of capital absorption between industry and agriculture, capital effect in industry is more enlarged than capital effect in agriculture and industry developed more rapidly than agriculture. As shown in the Diagram 1, the proportion of agriculture to industry has made radical change, with the rapid development of the industrial GDP since 2005. Industry economy had predominated in national GDP as a whole till 2010 or so, it marked that China had accomplished the transformation from agriculture paradigm to industry paradigm.

Diagram 1: fitting line and scattered diagram



IV. DISCUSSION

By making historical and positivistic research on the process of China's industrialization in above paragraphs, it is universal that under the leadership of the CPC, China has accomplished the transformation from agriculture paradigm to industry paradigm. Is there inevitable relation between the leadership of the CPC and China's industrialization or what is derived from the China's national paradigm shift in the backward agriculture country, which is discussed as below:

4.1 China's history of agriculture paradigm

From the perspective of history, the core problem of China is the problem of peasants. It is universal phenomenon in China's ancient history that the change of feudal regime for thousands of years originated from the problem of peasant revolution. The civilization and collapse of society for thousands of years had fixedly related to the living problems of farmers, which were decided on the degree of farmland monopoly. With the excessive concentration of farmland, the people were unable to make a living, which exacerbated the conflicts and contradictions in feudal society and gave rise to the changes of regime. Once the peasant revolution overthrew the old regime, historic phenomenon of "depriving wealth of local tyrants and distributing farmland again" took place, which made excessively concentrated farmland be scattered, made peasants' burden eased, and made agricultural economy refreshed. Just as the foundation of nearly every dynasty could boosted the social and economic development, there was nation's rejuvenation in the origin of Tang dynasty and then Tang regime collapsed with the concentration of farmland. In ancient society, feudal regimes were overlapped and recycled again and again with the farmland concentrated and scattered. Consequently, it can be seen in Chinese history that he cores problem of China is the problem of peasants.

4.2 The party leadership of the CPC aspiring for the shift of national paradigm

While derived the essential law of social evolution from the changes of feudal regime, the Communist Party of China has always focused on solving the problem of farmers and committed itself to all people's wellbeing. Whatever "Three rural issues" or "five rural issues", agriculture, rural areas, farmers, farmland and agricultural technology have always been the core aspiration of the CPC in the period of revolution, construction and reform. The transformation from agriculture paradigm to industry paradigm is the core historical mission of the CPC, as is fundamental to construct the party leadership of the CPC.

4.3 The CPC sticking to policy of the opening-up and reform

In the period of socialist transformation, the state ownership institution and planned economy system were implemented. In the meantime, agriculture was collectivized, and farmers joined organizations of production cooperation, in the place of private production units, such as traditional family organ. In this period, the development of agricultural collective economy laid the solid foundation on the process and layout of China's industrialization, but the peasants' livelihood was not improved radically.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, China has implemented the household contract system in rural areas, and distributed collective land to individuals or households. In order to invigorate the rural economy, the central and local governments had successively implemented a series of development strategies and incentive policies, such as township enterprises, "companies linked with farmers", agricultural industrialization, rejuvenating agriculture through science and education. During this period, the price of industry product and agriculture product were different pricing mechanisms, which meant that price of agricultural product was regulated by government while the price of industrial products was dominated by market. The phenomenon of different pricing in agriculture and industry was vividly named as "Differences like Scissors".

At the beginning of the 21st century, in order to further promote industrialization, the state accelerated the development of China's urbanization, allowed farmers to gradually reside in cities, encouraged farmers to transfer their operational rights of rural land voluntarily, accordingly promoted land concentration and large-scale-effect in agricultural production, and finally realized agricultural modernization. During this period, the rate of China's urbanization had increased rapidly, exceeding 60% by the end of 2020.

However, due to the rapid development of real estate economy in the process of urbanization, it brought about the imbalances in lots of fields, such as fiscal and tax structure, industrial structure and income structure, etc. Therefore, financial risks increased and the real economy was seriously injured. As a result, since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the central government has adjusted the pace of urbanization, clearly put forward the strategy of urbanization construction and rural revitalization, reasonably coordinated the rural and urban structure, implemented the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries, comprehensively achieved task for poverty alleviation in 2020 and radically solved peasants' the problems of education, house and Medicare in nationwide. By now, Chinese historic problem of farmers in thousands of years has been solved radically.

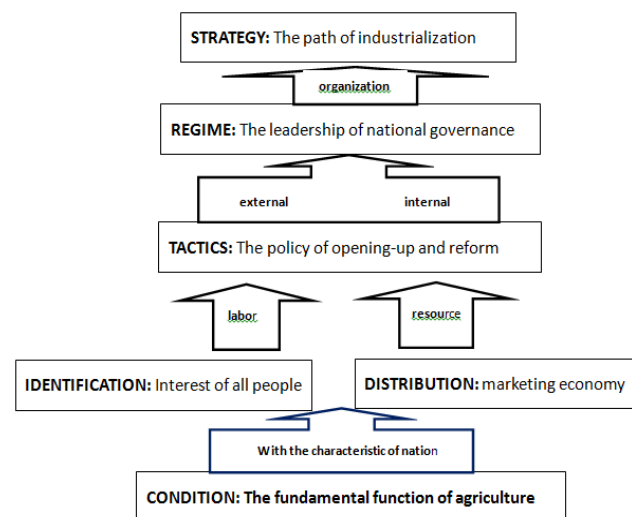
With the implementation of the policy of opening-up and reform, Chinese industrialization or modernization is always accompanied with the sustainable and stable development of agriculture, in other words, China's making great economic achievement is to make great achievement in agriculture, rural and farmer in nature. It is obvious fact that the transformation of China's industrialization from agriculture nation stands for the process of strengthening the party leadership of the CPC in essence.

4.4 The party leadership of the CPC mobilizing enthusiasm and concentrating resources

There was experience identified universally in western developed nations that it took hundreds of years industrial accumulation to realize the transformation from agriculture paradigm to industry paradigm. It is impossible that if enthusiasm of all people isn't mobilized and resources helpful for industrialization not concentrated, each nation can't realize industrialization based on backward agricultural economy, especially in Chinese traditional agriculture conditions. The CPC is possessed with qualified party character of highly unified and centralized leadership focusing labor and resource on the devotion of national industrialization.

All in all, Chinese making great achievements in industrialization also gives some fundamental successful experiences including the policy of opening-up and reform, market economy, the interests of all people, and the most of all being leadership, which factors consist of system realizing industrialization in agricultural nation (As shown in diagram 2).

Diagram 2: Industrialization's model in agricultural nation



V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The Chinese traditional agriculture paradigm had paralyzed. China has a splendid culture of more than 5000 years that the feudal agricultural economy dominating the leading social type was prevalent mostly in history. The feudal empire really had been confronted with the western aggression and threat since the first Opium War in 1840 owing to the internal driving force that the western industry paradigm was prior to the Chinese traditional agriculture paradigm. The feudal dynasty had continued until the revolution of 1911 led by Wen Sun. And then, China has experienced magnificent new democratic revolution, socialist transformation and construction under the leadership of the CPC, who promoted profound changes from rural areas to surround cities, from cities to rural areas, from agriculture to industry, and from industry to feeding back to agriculture, and realized great leaps from standing-up. In a word, the world's industry paradigm produced great impact on China and the evolvement of the Chinese history and revolution has selected the leadership of the CPC.

The paradigm Shift of paradigm from agriculture to industry: For many periods after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, it was still an agricultural economy dominated by small-scale peasant economy. However, under the leadership of the CPC, the policy of opening-up and reform has been implemented as ever in the interest of people so as to accelerate the process of China's industrialization. With the great efforts of all walks of life, China's economy has made remarkable achievements, become the second largest economy in the world, the industrial

systems completed, the people's living standards improved, and the society developed in an all-round way. It can be affirmed that the world has changed China and only by adhering to the leadership of the CPC, can we complete the great historical mission of the paradigm shift from agriculture to industry, realizing the new industrial system with Chinese characteristics.

Starting a great journey of China's modernization in the New Era: With started a new stage of historical development since 2012, China will strive to achieve all-round modernization on the basis of industrialization and build a community with a shared future for mankind. It should be historic task to serve the people wholeheartedly decided by the Chinese cultural connotation of self-commitment and the mission of the Communist Party of China. Just as Xi Jinping said, "I put aside my well-being and lives up to all people's expectation". It is confirmed that China will change the World historical process and be instrumental in all-round progress in industrialization and modernization of all countries in the world.

In sum, it is concluded that the party leadership of the CPC has been formed and strengthened in China's paradigm transformation from agriculture to industry and will be promoted in China's paradigm transformation from industrialization to modernization because of the strategic quality of the Communist Party of China as always.

5.2. Recommendation

China has accomplished the mission of the national industrialization in the absolute proportion of Chinese traditional agriculture economy, so that it provides other agricultural nations a good example for industrialization. In any case, due to the different history, culture, natural resources, social structure, development path and many other factors of various countries, there are obvious differences in the political party system of each country, with the leadership of different political parties shaping their core or anchoring elements respectively. Successful experience should be summed up and development law abstracted from the history of China's industrialization, which not only plays a profound impact on China's future development, but also is conducive to provide China's solution to the smooth realization of industrialization for other countries in the world. Successful experiments are derived from the Chinese transformation from agriculture paradigm to industry paradigm, such as follows including but not only:

- (1) Strengthening the fundamental function of agriculture in national economic system;
- (2) Consolidating the leadership of national governance or party leadership so that all advantageous resources are motivated;
- (3) Sticking to the policy of opening-up and reform so as to break up all obstacles to the path of industrialization;
- (4) Comprehensively building the marketing economy system helpful to resource distribution;
- (5) Depending on all walks of people and striving for the interest of people nationwide forever;
- (6) Unswervingly sticking to the path of industrialization whatever happening in future.

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