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# Exploration of innovative theories and synergistic mechanisms for strengthening modernization to promote national rejuvenation in the new era

**Zhidan Zhang<sup>1,\*</sup>**<sup>1</sup> Dazhou Vocational and Technical College, Dazhou, Sichuan, 635001, China

Corresponding authors: (e-mail: 13882812925@163.com).

**Abstract** Against the background of accelerated globalization and increasingly fierce international competition, all countries are exploring modernization and development paths in line with their own national conditions. Based on the theoretical framework of the synergistic development of Chinese-style modernization and national rejuvenation, this study constructs an evaluation index system containing four criterion layers, namely, social security, social justice, social order, and social interaction, applies the entropy method to determine the weights of each index, and establishes an obstacle degree model to identify constraints. Taking 13 cities in Jiangsu Province as research objects, the level of synergistic development of each city is calculated through dimensionless processing and standardized operation. The results show that the comprehensive scores of synergistic development of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province are all above 65 points, with Nanjing (72.955 points), Suzhou (72.650 points), and Wuxi (71.020 points) ranking in the top three; the social order criterion layer has the highest weight (0.3387), and the social justice has the lowest weight (0.1423); the analysis of the degree of obstacles shows that social justice and social order are constraints on the synergistic development of the The obstacle degree analysis shows that social justice and social order are the main factors constraining the synergistic development, and the obstacle degree of social interaction in Nanjing reaches 0.2215. The study suggests that the synergistic development of Chinese-style modernization and national rejuvenation needs to take multi-dimensional factors into account in an integrated manner, and achieve high-quality synergistic development through improving institutional design, optimizing resource allocation, and strengthening policy guidance.

**Index Terms** Chinese-style modernization, national renaissance, synergistic development, evaluation index system, obstacle degree model, social interaction

## I. Introduction

In the new era, strengthening the promotion of national rejuvenation by modernization is a great topic of the times, which is related to the happiness and future of the Chinese people, and is also a key driving force in the process of national development [1], [2]. Looking back at China's development history, we can see that China has had many changes and innovations, but still has many shortcomings, such as irrational economic structure, unbalanced industrial development, and limited scientific and technological innovation capabilities [3], [4]. In order to realize the dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we must think deeply about the path and way of Chinese-style modernization, constantly explore the development model that meets China's national conditions, and adapt to the needs of the times with wisdom and innovation [5], [6].

Chinese-style modernization emphasizes people-oriented, social development, ecological environmental protection, economic development and social stability [7]. Chinese-style modernization is a kind of modernization road that suits the characteristics of China, based on China's national conditions and drawing on the world's development experience, while maintaining the country's independence and independent development [8], [9]. The significance of Chinese-style modernization lies in the fact that, on the one hand, it breaks the constraints of the traditional development model and emphasizes the comprehensive development of science and technology, industry, living standards of the population and other fields [10], [11]. On the other hand, it also focuses on balancing every aspect of development and pursues the sustainable development of economy, society and environment [12]. Behind the Chinese-style modernization lies the Chinese people's desire for a better life and their expectation for a prosperous and strong country, a better and more prosperous China [13]-[15].

This study adopts a combination of theoretical analysis and empirical research to explain the intrinsic connection and synergistic logic between Chinese-style modernization and national rejuvenation at the theoretical level, and to construct a theoretical framework for the synergistic development of the two. On this basis, a multi-dimensional

evaluation index system is established, the entropy value method is used to determine the weights, and the constraints are identified through the obstacle degree model. Thirteen cities in Jiangsu Province are selected as research samples, and quantitative analysis methods are applied to assess the level of synergistic development, diagnose the main problems, and put forward targeted countermeasures and suggestions. This study seeks to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for promoting the synergistic development of Chinese-style modernization and national rejuvenation.

## **II. Innovative synergy between Chinese-style modernization and national renaissance**

### **II. A. A new period of Chinese-style modernization**

The report of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasizes that Chinese-style modernization is socialist modernization under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. We understand that this sentence reveals the essence of Chinese-style modernization, and thus puts forward the essential requirements of Chinese-style modernization: adherence to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adherence to socialism with Chinese characteristics, realization of high-quality development, development of people's democracy in the whole process, enrichment of the people's spiritual world, realization of the common wealth of all the people, promotion of harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature, promotion of the building of a community of shared destiny for humankind, and creation of a new form of human civilization. These nine sentences depict a grand blueprint for Chinese-style modernization, as well as a roadmap. Promoting Chinese-style modernization and further deepening reforms in a comprehensive manner require that we always keep our eyes and ears on this grand blueprint and roadmap. Chinese-style modernization is the only correct path for comprehensively advancing the construction of a strong nation and the great cause of national rejuvenation, and it is necessary to insist on promoting Chinese-style modernization as the greatest politics. All these reveal the extreme importance of Chinese-style modernization to the Party, the country and the people.

Since its founding, the CPC has had its original heart and mission, and this original heart and mission contains the ideal and vision of pursuing Chinese-style modernization. For more than a hundred years, the CPC has led its people in arduous undertakings and continuously explored the road to Chinese-style modernization. The founding of New China and the establishment of the socialist system opened the way for Chinese-style modernization. The decades of struggle since the reform and opening up have added to the glory of Chinese-style modernization. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Chinese-style modernization has been continuously expanded and advanced. All these efforts have strengthened our road, theoretical, institutional and cultural confidence in promoting Chinese-style modernization. Chinese-style modernization has been continuously advanced in reform and opening up, and will surely open up broad prospects in reform and opening up. The current and future period is a critical period for comprehensively promoting the construction of a strong nation and national rejuvenation with Chinese-style modernization. The key to this critical period is that we have to face the complex international and domestic situation, a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial change, and the new expectations of the people. These “three faces” also express that this is a very important period for the Chinese nation, which must hold the flag high, must be united as one, must seek progress while maintaining stability, must be self-reliant, and must unswervingly get things done.

### **II. B. Reinventing the Subject in the Great Revival of the Chinese Nation**

National rejuvenation has been the greatest dream and pursuit of the Chinese people since modern times. However, the establishment of national rejuvenation as a national development goal was realized under specific social conditions. After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the decision-making level of the country put forward the Chinese Dream with the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as its core, establishing national rejuvenation as the dream and pursuit of the country and the people. The 19th National Congress of the CPC not only set national rejuvenation as the theme of the conference, but also combined national rejuvenation with the construction of a strong nation to describe the future goal of national development, thus adding a historical, cultural and moral expression of national rejuvenation to the original expression of the goal of a strong nation on the key issue of the goal of national development, thus making the expression of the goal of national development more full and with Chinese characteristics. This makes the expression of national development goals more full-fledged and with Chinese characteristics. Such a goal of national rejuvenation, proposed under specific social and historical conditions, has the connotations stipulated by the specific historical conditions: firstly, it is full of confidence in the splendor created by the Chinese nation in history. Secondly, it is a profound reflection on the weakness of the modern era. The third is the expectation that the Chinese nation will re-establish its leading position in the world by re-creating its glory. In this strategic arrangement, the subject of national rejuvenation is not the ancient Chinese nation, nor the modern Chinese nation, but the Chinese nation of today.

The emergence of the concept of the “Chinese nation” provides a symbol of identity for the many ethnic groups that have gathered into a single entity. The prerequisite or key to the existence of the Chinese nation as an ethnic entity is that it is recognized by many ethnic groups in China. The formation of such an identity in turn presupposes the formation of the ethnic name “Chinese nation”.

## ***II. C. Synergistic development path of Chinese-style modernization and national rejuvenation***

The essential features of Chinese-style modernization and the construction goal of comprehensive modernization are compatible with the grand goal of comprehensively building a strong socialist modernizing country, and the process of comprehensively advancing Chinese-style modernization is also the process of sequentially advancing China's second hundred-year goal. To comprehensively paint a grand picture of Chinese-style modernization, we must adhere to the overall leadership of the CPC, adhere to the people-centered approach, fully carry forward the spirit of struggle, and unite and lead people of all ethnic groups across the country to strive for the realization of the all-round development of the human being and the all-round progress of society.

### **(1) Adhere to the comprehensive leadership of the CPC in Chinese-style modernization**

At every stage of the historical process of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the Party's comprehensive leadership of the revolution and the socialist cause is indispensable, and in the current critical period of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, it is still necessary to resolutely safeguard the authority of the CPC Central Committee and centralized and unified leadership, and to strengthen the Party's self-construction as a prerequisite for guaranteeing that the Party will always play the role of a leading core in this stage, and realizing the comprehensive leadership of the socialist cause.

In the process of realizing the Chinese dream, the Party should always adhere to the people's position, and put the realization, maintenance and development of the fundamental interests of the people in the first place in order to make the masses of people closely around the Central Committee of the Party and actively participate in the construction of socialist modernization. Secondly, we should effectively strengthen the construction of governing skills, and become a strong backing for the people when the storm comes. Third, we must improve the implementation of governmental decrees, so as to achieve the prohibition of orders. Effective implementation of the decree on the one hand, to ensure the scientific nature of the decree, the Party Central Committee to improve the level of scientific governance, to avoid the decree erratic, inconsistent, on the other hand, Party organizations at all levels should consciously safeguard the authority of the Party Central Committee, consciously in the thought, action with the CPC Central Committee to maintain a high degree of consistency, and fully based on the CPC Central Committee's decree of the broad range of work.

### **(2) Realizing the common prosperity of all people provides material guarantee for Chinese-style modernization.**

Correctly handle the relationship between reform, development and stability. To build a modernization with a huge population and common wealth for all people, it is necessary to continuously promote the development of productive forces and the full accumulation of material wealth, which is achieved by a solid international and domestic environment, the continuous deepening of reforms, the unity and hard work of people of all ethnic groups across the country, as well as the full influx of various factors and resources in the market.

Accelerating the construction of villages and promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas. Accelerating the pace of rural development and integrating rural development into urban economic development can effectively regulate the contradictions between urban and rural areas at the level of economic development. The government should steadily push forward the reform of “province directly supervising counties”, and transfer part of the management authority of municipalities over county-level administrative organizations to provincial-level administrative organizations, so as to enable county-level administrative districts to obtain more financial support and broader space for development. The county is an important hub for urban-rural integration and development, and part of the important work it undertakes is to develop the rural economy and promote the construction of urbanization. The county itself can enhance the radiation strength of its economic and educational development of the countryside at the same time as it obtains extensive development, thus contributing to the revitalization of the countryside.

Accelerate the integration and flow of resources and factors between regions, and promote coordinated regional development. Differences in location factors among regions determine that each region can only realize resource sharing, mutual benefits and common development through the coordination and integration of resources and factors, such as “the first rich” and “the second rich”.

### **(3) Adhering to high-quality development provides a new development path for promoting Chinese-style modernization.**

Promote supply-side structural reform and activate new kinetic energy for economic development. In promoting supply-side structural reform, it is necessary to reasonably define the boundaries and competence of the

government and the market, introduce market players in various fields of economic development and social and public service provision, make efforts to promote the reform of state-owned enterprises, and reduce the government's administrative intervention and administrative monopoly in related industries, so that the market can truly intervene in all aspects and fields of economic development, and ensure that the market can fully guide micro- and small businesses to enter or exit the related industries by means of the price and competition mechanism. The market will be able to guide micro-enterprises into or out of the relevant industries by means of price and competition mechanisms.

### III. Synergistic development effects

#### III. A. Construction of evaluation index system for synergistic development

Starting from the perspective of synergistic development of Chinese-style modernization construction and national rejuvenation, this paper constructs a synergistic development evaluation index system as shown in Table 1 based on the existing research data.

Table 1: Coordinated development evaluation index system

Target layer	Criterion layer	Index layer
Coordinated development of Chinese modernized construction and national rejuvenation	Social guarantee (SG)	Basic guarantee (SG1)
		Housing protection (SG2)
		Medical care (SG3)
		Education guarantee (SG4)
		Employment guarantee (SG5)
	Social justice (SJ)	Income fairness (SJ1)
		Gender equality (SJ2)
		Level of rule of law (SJ3)
		Urban and rural integration (SJ4)
	Social order (SO)	Social trust (SO1)
		Social security (SO2)
		Social conflict resolution (SO3)
		Emergency management (SO4)
		Production safety (SO5)
	Social interaction (SI)	Social organization (SI1)
		Social smart management (SI2)
		Social participation (SI3)

Dimensionless quantization is a data processing method, the main purpose of which is to eliminate the differences between different indicators and make them comparable. Various subjective and objective data obtained in this paper, due to the statistical unit of each indicator is not the same, if the original data are directly used to calculate, it will affect the scientificity of the subsequent allocation of the weights of indicators at various levels. Therefore, before using the entropy value method to calculate the allocation of indicator weights, it is necessary to carry out the dimensionless processing of each indicator in order to eliminate the influence of the different scales of indicators on the determination of indicator weights.

On the basis of normalization, further analysis of the distribution of each eigenvalue in the whole dataset can reflect the relative importance of each eigenvalue in a certain indicator, thus helping to determine which features are more important for the classification or prediction task of the dataset, and the weight of each indicator is accounted for as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Coordinated development evaluation index weight

Target layer	Criterion layer	Weight	Index layer	Weight
Coordinated development of Chinese modernized construction and national rejuvenation	Social guarantee (SG)	0.2629	Basic guarantee (SG1)	0.2015
			Housing protection (SG2)	0.1846
			Medical care (SG3)	0.2356
			Education guarantee (SG4)	0.1735
			Employment guarantee (SG5)	0.2048
	Social justice (SJ)	0.1423	Income fairness (SJ1)	0.2685
			Gender equality (SJ2)	0.2374
			Level of rule of law (SJ3)	0.2485
			Urban and rural integration (SJ4)	0.2456
	Social order (SO)	0.3387	Social trust (SO1)	0.2103
			Social security (SO2)	0.2284
			Social conflict resolution (SO3)	0.1862
			Emergency management (SO4)	0.1749
			Production safety (SO5)	0.2002
	Social interaction (SI)	0.2561	Social organization (SI1)	0.3526
			Social smart management (SI2)	0.3102
			Social participation (SI3)	0.3372

### III. B. Synergistic development evaluation results

This paper takes Jiangsu Province as an example to explore the synergistic development of 13 cities in Jiangsu Province. After the weights of the indicators at all levels of the synergistic development evaluation index system are determined, the level of synergistic development of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province can be evaluated, while the scores of the indicator dimensions of each criterion layer and the comprehensive score of synergistic development need to be calculated before the evaluation. The specific calculation steps of the evaluation scores are: firstly, the value of each index layer indicator is standardized. Secondly, multiply the standardized values with the weights of the indicators at the indicator level to get the evaluation scores of the indicators. Then, the evaluation scores of the indicators at the indicator level are summed up to get the evaluation scores of the corresponding indicators at the criterion level. Finally, the total scores of the 13 cities' synergistic development evaluations are obtained by analogy.

Of course, it should be noted here that since the composite scores calculated directly according to the above steps are between 0 and 1, the score values are too small and fail to reflect the level of synergistic development of each city intuitively. Therefore, this paper decides to transform the comprehensive score into a percentage form to intuitively reflect the level of synergistic development of each city, as follows: firstly, the 100 points will be divided in accordance with the ratio of 50% and 50%, of which 50% is the basic score of each city, i.e. 50 points. The remaining 50%, i.e. 50 points, needs to be multiplied by the total score calculated by each city to get the actual score of synergistic development of each city. Then, the 50 points are added to the actual score to get the comprehensive score of the synergistic development evaluation of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province. After calculating the above evaluation scores, the synergistic development of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province can be analyzed from both the overall and local aspects. The comprehensive scores of the synergistic development evaluation of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province and the scores of each dimension are shown in Table 3, in which SG, SJ, SO and SI stand for social security, social justice, social order and social interaction, respectively.

On the whole, the comprehensive scores of synergistic development of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province are all above 65, which is a good development situation, among which Nanjing, Suzhou and Wuxi are in the top three in terms of synergistic development level.

Table 3: Coordinated development evaluation of 13 cities in Jiangsu province

City	SG	SJ	SO	SI	Total score	Integrated score	Rank
Nanjing	0.1561	0.0614	0.1327	0.1089	0.4591	72.955	1
Suzhou	0.1261	0.0965	0.1297	0.1007	0.4530	72.650	2
Wuxi	0.1578	0.0608	0.0949	0.1069	0.4204	71.020	3
Changzhou	0.1155	0.0573	0.1361	0.1111	0.4200	71.000	4
Yangzhou	0.1524	0.0540	0.1091	0.1021	0.4176	70.880	5
Zhenjiang	0.1256	0.0654	0.1084	0.1102	0.4096	70.480	6



Nantong	0.1132	0.0780	0.1143	0.0972	0.4027	70.135	7
Lianyungang	0.1127	0.0693	0.1123	0.1008	0.3951	69.755	8
Huaian	0.1216	0.0721	0.1239	0.0762	0.3938	69.690	9
Taizhou	0.1364	0.0548	0.0998	0.0993	0.3903	69.515	10
Xuzhou	0.1325	0.0569	0.1111	0.0766	0.3771	68.855	11
Suqian	0.1345	0.0578	0.1164	0.0668	0.3755	68.775	12
Yancheng	0.1173	0.0539	0.1169	0.0666	0.3547	67.735	13

### III. C. Diagnosis of factors impeding synergistic development

In order to accurately identify the main constraints affecting the synergistic development of Jiangsu Province and to promote the process of Chinese-style modernization and national rejuvenation faster, this paper proposes to construct an obstacle degree model. First, the factor contribution degree, indicator deviation degree, and finally the obstacle degree of each criterion layer are calculated. The final calculation results are shown in Table 4, and the trend graph of obstacle degree is shown in Figure 1.

From Table 4 and Figure 1, it can be seen that the obstacle degree of indicators at each criterion layer varies among the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province. After analyzing the synergistic development of Jiangsu Province in depth, we find that the two major areas of social justice and social order have become the main factors restricting the development of the 13 cities in Jiangsu Province, which fully demonstrates that Jiangsu Province still needs to be continuously upgraded in terms of overall social justice and social order. In terms of social order, as it is still in the exploratory stage, all cities in Jiangsu Province still face considerable challenges in this area. Therefore, in the process of promoting this area, all cities should focus on strengthening policy guidance and institutional design, and deepening communication and cooperation, fully mobilizing the participation of all sectors of the community to participate in the initiative, and forming a strong synergy of collaborative governance. In terms of social justice, the service level of cities in Jiangsu Province still needs to be improved, and improving the public service system and upgrading the quality of service has become an urgent need for all cities. The government should focus on people's well-being, optimize resource allocation, strengthen infrastructure construction, and focus on improving supply equity in education, healthcare, social security and other areas. At the same time, it should make full use of modern information technology to innovate service methods and enhance service effectiveness. The government should rationally allocate public resources, narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and regions, and raise the level of equalization of basic public services. In addition, it should step up its efforts to provide assistance to groups in difficulty and safeguard their basic rights and interests in life by improving the social security system. While addressing the issue of social justice, the development of public services should also be emphasized. During the study period, except for Nanjing, Wuxi and Yangzhou, the obstacle degree of the social security guideline layer indicators in other regions is relatively small, indicating that this stage of Chinese-style modernization contributes to the level of synergistic development in Jiangsu Province. This may be due to the strengths of these regions in terms of policy formulation, implementation and monitoring, which allowed for better implementation of social justice norms. However, this does not mean that these regions can ignore the importance of social security norms; on the contrary, regions should continue to maintain investment and support for social security to improve development effectiveness.

Although SCNJ ranked first in overall synergistic development, there is still a need to further improve the quality of development. The diagnostic results of the guideline layer obstacle degree found that the two guideline layers that currently pose the greatest obstacles to further improving the quality of Nanjing's synergistic development are social security and social interaction, with the obstacle degree of social interaction reaching 0.2215, which indicates that the problem of social interaction appears to be more prominent in the process of improving the quality of Nanjing's synergistic development, and therefore, Nanjing needs to increase its investment in social organizations, social wisdom and governance, and social participation, etc., to ensure that all people enjoy the right to social interaction. The barrier degree of the public service guideline layer in Nanchang reaches 0.1715, indicating that Nanjing still has a lot of room for improvement in social security, and Nanjing should increase the investment in public service projects and improve the level of equalization of basic public services, thus meeting the growing needs of the people for a better life and safeguarding the people's well-being. In addition, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of government public services, optimize government functions, innovate public service methods, and provide citizens with more convenient and efficient services.

Table 4: Index barrier degree of each criterion layer

City	Social guarantee	Social justice	Social order	Social interaction
Nanjing	0.1715	0.1547	0.1635	0.2215
Suzhou	0.3024	0.0315	0.1684	0.2201
Wuxi	0.1702	0.1528	0.1805	0.2211
Changzhou	0.3162	0.1524	0.1624	0.2042
Yangzhou	0.1758	0.1624	0.1724	0.2213
Zhenjiang	0.3164	0.1485	0.1733	0.2035
Nantong	0.3274	0.1387	0.1725	0.2354
Lianyungang	0.3305	0.1263	0.1758	0.2286
Huai'an	0.3062	0.1504	0.1763	0.2759
Taizhou	0.2961	0.1786	0.2026	0.2379
Xuzhou	0.2946	0.1638	0.1789	0.2784
Suqian	0.2978	0.1625	0.1802	0.2864
Yancheng	0.3315	0.1643	0.1834	0.3027

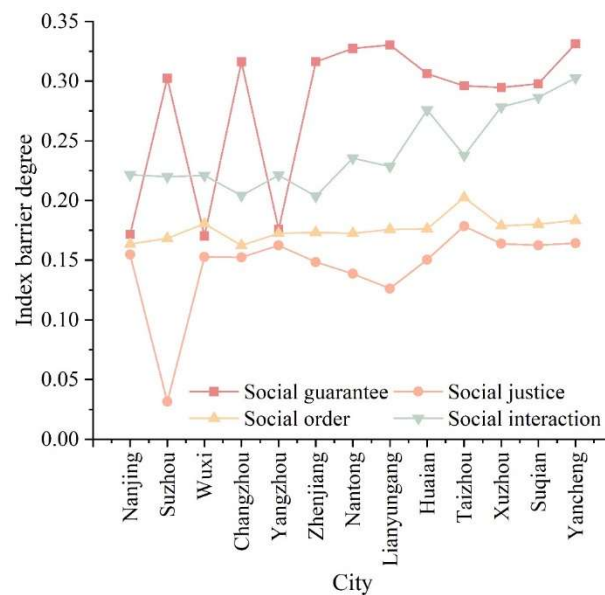


Figure 1: Index barrier trend of each criterion layer

## IV. Conclusion

Through empirical analysis of the level of synergistic development in 13 cities in Jiangsu Province, the study finds that the synergistic development of modernization construction and national rejuvenation presents significant regional differences and structural characteristics. In terms of development level, the comprehensive scores of synergistic development of Nanjing, Suzhou and Wuxi reached 72.955, 72.650 and 71.020 respectively, which are significantly higher than those of other cities, reflecting the pioneering advantages of economically developed regions in synergistic development. From the distribution of weights, the weight of the social order criterion layer reached 0.3387, becoming a key factor affecting synergistic development, while the weight of the social justice criterion layer was only 0.1423, indicating that the current development focus still needs to be tilted toward fairness and justice.

The obstacle degree analysis reveals the main bottlenecks restricting synergistic development, with the two major areas of social justice and social order becoming universal obstacle factors. In particular, although Nanjing ranks first in the overall ranking, the obstacle degree of social interaction is as high as 0.2215, and the obstacle degree of social security also reaches 0.1715, indicating that structural shortcomings exist even in developed regions. This finding is an important warning for other regions, indicating that coordinated development should not only pursue aggregate growth, but also focus on structural optimization and quality improvement.

To promote coordinated development in the future, it is necessary to adhere to systemic thinking, deal with the relationship between efficiency and equity, development and security, and localization and integration in an

integrated manner, and continuously improve the quality and level of coordinated development by improving institutional design, innovating governance methods, optimizing resource allocation and other initiatives.

## About the Author

Zhidan Zhang, Dazhou Vocational and Technical College, Dazhou, Sichuan Province.

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