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**CHINA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION:
THE NECESSITY AND FEATURES OF THE MODEL**

**ИНДУСТРИАЛИЗАЦИЯ КИТАЯ:
НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ МОДЕЛИ**

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Abstract. After more than 20 years of rapid development of reforms and openness, China has said goodbye to a deficit economy, and the overall level of development has reached a new level. However, structural contradictions in economic activity are very noticeable, which seriously restricts the further development of China's economy and affects the improvement of China's international competitiveness. Structural adjustment is necessary not only to maintain the sustainable development of the national economy, but also to solve international problems. The article presents the features of the industrialization of the Chinese economy. The main stages of industrialization are highlighted and their characteristics are given. The problems of China's industrialization and the reasons that cause them are described below.

Аннотация. После более чем 20 лет стремительного развития реформ и открытости Китай распрощался с дефицитной экономикой, и общий уровень развития достиг нового уровня. Однако структурные противоречия в экономической деятельности очень заметны, что серьезно ограничивает дальнейшее развитие экономики Китая и влияет на повышение международной конкурентоспособности Китая. Структурная перестройка необходима не только для поддержания устойчивого развития национальной экономики, но и для решения международных задач. В статье представлены особенности индустриализации китайской экономики. Выделены основные этапы индустриализации и дана их характеристика. Ниже описываются проблемы индустриализации Китая и причины, которые их вызывают.

Since the 1990s, the wave of information technology sweeping the world has had an increasingly profound impact on the development of the world economy

and the progress of human society. China is bound to integrate into the process of globalization and information technology in an all-round and high-level way. However, the task of China's industrialization, overall is still in the middle stage of industrialization, dual structure, industrial structure level, competitiveness is not strong, agricultural modernization and rural urbanization level is low, industrial especially manufacturing technology level is not high, the proportion of services and level compared with the developed countries, therefore, continue to complete industrialization and speed up the informatization process is still an important and arduous historic task in China's process of modernization.

Since the 20th report of the Communist Party of China proposed that "adhere to the industrialization by industrialization, and create a new way of industrialization with high scientific and technological content, good economic benefits, low resource consumption, less environmental pollution, and full play to the advantages of human resources", the new industrialization has become a hot topic of discussion. China's new industrialization is not a copy of the industrialization of developed countries, but an innovation to adapt to the new trend of world economic development. China's new-type road to industrialization must coordinate the relationship between industrialization, informatization and urbanization and other aspects, as well as the rapid growth of resources, environment and economy, population and employment, urban and rural dual economic structure and other contradictory constraints. Using the theories and methods of development economics, industrial economics and institutional economics, this paper puts forward the path and operational framework of promoting the new industrialization by combing the relevant literature of industrialization, structural optimization, industrial development and institutional research. On this basis, the China's new industrialization development path as a perspective, with China's economic structure leapfrog upgrade and institutional arrangement as the main line, the overall strategy of China's new industrialization, industrial integration, system innovation, not only has important theoretical significance, and to build a well-off society in an all-round way, promote China's economic and social comprehensive, harmonious and healthy development has important realistic guiding significance.

China's new industrialization is the effective institutional arrangements necessary for the construction of the new industrialization strategy. The in-depth study of the world economic history shows that institutional innovation is the most important factor that leads the United States, Germany and Japan to catch up compared with the United Kingdom. Those who catch up all start from their own national conditions and take institutional innovation as a sharp weapon.

Based on the results of previous research, Combined with the latest progress in China's new industrialization, Mainly from the following three aspects of the research, First, the content and overall strategic positioning of China's new industrialization and the framework of the new industrialization road are in-depth elaborated and analyzed; Second, on the basis of the knowledge-based

research on China's industrial structure, The idea of accelerating the integration of information industry to promote the new road of industrialization, This paper discusses the information transformation of traditional industry, the interaction between urbanization and new industrialization, and the path selection of new rural industrialization; Third, the innovation puts forward the strategic conception and policy suggestions to promote China's new industrialization and the corresponding institutional arrangements.

China has reduced several centuries of Western (and Japanese) development to three decades. His path to industrialization went through three main stages:

1) 1978–1988: protoindustrialization. This stage showed the growth of millions of rural enterprises (collectively owned rather than privately owned by farmers) in the vast countryside and small towns of China; these enterprises were the engine of growth of the national economy during the first 10 years of economic reform. The number of rural enterprises has increased more than 12 times (from 1.5 million up to 18.9 million), the gross output of rural industry increased more than 13.5 times (from 14 % of gross domestic product or GDP to 46 % of GDP), the number of rural peasant workers grew to almost 100 million by 1988, and the total earnings of farmers increased 12 times. Due to such a phenomenal growth in the supply of basic consumer goods in the mid-1980s, China ended the stage of the economy in conditions of resource scarcity (a typical feature of all countries with centralized economic planning, characterized by rationing of meat, other food, clothing and other basic consumer goods) and at the same time solved its food security problem. 800 million farmers were the biggest beneficiaries of economic reform during this period.

2) 1988–1998: the first industrial revolution. At this stage, the mass production of labor-intensive lightweight consumer goods in rural and urban areas of China, primarily relying on imported equipment, was demonstrated. During this period, China has become the world's largest producer and exporter of textiles, the largest producer and importer of cotton, as well as the largest manufacturer and exporter of furniture and toys. Rural enterprises continued to grow strongly, and their workers reached 30 % of the total rural labor force in China (not counting migrant workers). The volume of industrial production in the villages increased by 28 % per year, doubling every three years (an astronomical increase of 66 times) between 1978 and 2000.

3) 1998 – present: the second industrial Revolution. This phase was distinguished by the mass production of mass production facilities. Due to the rapidly and extremely expanding domestic market for intermediate goods, equipment and vehicles, there has been a big surge in the consumption and production of coal, steel, cement, chemical fibers, machine tools, highways, bridges, tunnels, ships, etc. A total of 2.6 million miles of public roads were built, including more than 70,000 miles of expressways (46 % more than in the United States). In 28 provinces (out of 30) there are high-speed trains (the total

length of which exceeds 10,000 miles, which is 50 % more than in the rest of the world).

For most countries, the important role of industrialization is to drive the rapid growth of economic aggregate and improve the quality of economic growth. However, the structural problems in the process of industrialization in China for many years have affected the efficiency and growth trend of economic operation for quite a long time.

First of all, the structural deviation in industrialization makes China's economic growth restricted by demand. If the industrial structure of a country deviates greatly from the general pattern for a long period, it will inevitably be a structural deviation, which indicates that the production structure does not adapt to the general demand structure determined by the level of per capita income. Although due to history and system, industrial consumption proportion in the consumption structure has been high and formed the inertia, but the demand structure changes in material product demand proportion decline and service product demand proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the trend (engel's theorem shows the universality of the trend), the demand for industrial products cannot be restricted by this trend. As a result, under the condition that the market mechanism plays a regulatory role and no external intervention, the relative excess of industrial products and idle production capacity of industrial products are more and more prominent. On the surface, this is the influence of insufficient aggregate demand, which is actually the restriction of demand structure caused by the deviation of industrial structure.

Secondly, the structural deviation in industrialization reduces the quality of China's economic growth. The first is that the low proportion of the tertiary industry affects the improvement of the efficiency of the primary and secondary industries and the whole economic growth. A large part of the tertiary industry is for the primary and secondary industries to expand the production scale and improve the production efficiency services. For example, transportation, post and telecommunications, commerce, warehousing, finance and insurance, education, scientific research, technical services and other industrial sectors are not only the intermediate link connecting production and market, but also an important condition for other industries to improve the level of development. The lagging development of these tertiary industry sectors will affect the coordinated growth of the primary and secondary industries and even the whole economy and the improvement of the growth efficiency. The proportion of education, scientific research and technology services in China has always been very low. There is a big gap between the development level of these industrial sectors and that of other countries in the same period, which also directly restricts the development of the primary and secondary industries. Second, the slow upgrading of the industrial structure has affected the improvement of the quality of the industrial sector and the overall economic growth. The rapid development and the increase of the proportion of heavy manufacturing industry

are the basic conditions for the transformation of the growth mode and the improvement of the quality of growth. It is also an important prerequisite for the transformation of the industrial structure from high industrialization to technological intensification and the improvement of the quality of industrial growth, especially for China, a large developing country like China.

On this basis, taking the development path of China's new industrialization as the perspective, taking the leapfrog development of China's economic structure and its institutional arrangement as the main line, and conducting systematic research on the overall strategic positioning, industrial integration and institutional innovation in the promotion of China's new industrialization. China's new industrialization involves a wide range of contents. Thus, these questions should form the basis of our next study.

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**EFFICIENT TAX ADMINISTRATION
ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ НАЛОГОВОЕ
АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЕ**

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Abstract. The article examines the concept and essence of tax administration, its tasks at the present stage of development of the tax system of the republic. Criteria for the effectiveness of tax administration are formulated. An analysis of the development of tax administration in the Republic of Belarus is carried out, and an assessment of its elements is given. Directions for further improvement of the tax administration system have been identified.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается понятие и сущность налогового администрирования, его задачи на современном этапе развития налоговой системы республики. Сформулированы критерии эффективности налогового администрирования. Проведен анализ развития налогового администрирования в Республике Беларусь, дана