

# The Existence and Development of a Country of Our Time Should Have Four Great Pillars

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**Abstract:** In this article, it will be demonstrated that in modern times, no matter whether in a developed country or in a developing country in the world, the existence and development of a country are and will be supported by four great pillars, which are the market economy of private ownership, democracy, capitalism and socialism. Since those four pillars may be better consistent with the needs of human natures, they should be long-term coexistence and balanced development to support the social long-term development of each country. The great developments of capitalism in any western developed country have led it to accomplish the nationwide industrialization and electrification, thus three great differences (i.e. differences between the city and the countryside, between industry and agriculture, and between big regions) in above country have been eliminated on the whole. Then, each developed country has successfully gone to the society of post-capitalism, i.e. post-industrialization. On the contrary, the economy of every developing country is still more backward, its only way at present is to take the capitalist road by adopting the market economy of private ownership as to develop its economy successfully. After the long-term development, a developing country may finally go to an industrial society from an agricultural society and realize the national industrialization. Any developing country will hardly succeed in copy the present democratic mode of a developed country, before its nationwide social and economical great differences will be eliminated in future. [The Journal of American Science. 2007;3(1):60-68]

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## I. The universal law of the development of human society:

The evolutionary processes of the social-economical formation in various human societies are consistent, it should be decided by the change in quality of social main productive driving powers.<sup>[1]</sup> However, the countries and societies in the different developing stage have the great differences. The development of human society from the lower level to the higher level can be divided into five stages. They are clan society (primitive society), animal husbandry society (slave society), agricultural society (feudal society), industrial society (capitalist society) and post-industrial society or service industrial society or information society (post-capitalist society).<sup>[1]</sup>

The development of human society is bound to follow after the development of social productive forces and economy. In economy, the market economy of private ownership would be changed from non-humane cruel oppression and exploitation to pay attention to humanity and reciprocity between people. In politics, the state systems would be transformed from the personal dictatorship into democracy, from rule by men to rule by laws. In culture, mankind would extricate itself from ignorance and backwardness to go to the higher civilization. The nature of capitalists to put profit first may have no way to be changed, but its vicious development can be finally standardized and

reformed in a country by applying democratic systems and socialism through the opposition and struggle of the masses. Capitalists will finally accept the social equity, equal rights between the people and social welfare, etc belonging in the field of socialism. The changes above have become the truly reality in the developed countries. The progress of human society shows that powers and economies monopolized by individual or several people would be finally shared and supervised by the majority of people.

Why can socialism\* peacefully enter capitalist society, and socialism can long-term coexist with capitalism in the post-capitalist society? **Selecting the superior and getting rid of the inferior is the inevitable result of human social process. The capitalist self-improvement to accept socialism has expressed the extra-strong vitality of capitalism.** After I world war, the freely great development of capitalism led to its vicious inflation, and finally caused tremendous economic crisis and unprecedented catastrophe in the capitalist world in 1929 ~ 1933. For saving capitalism in the catastrophe, American president, Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated a new economical mode, which was to intervene the free market economy with state power and to perform social welfare systems. America went out the first step to adopt some primary socialist systems in a free capitalist country. After that, many western countries imitated

America one after another and carried forward more socialism in its society step by step. After 1970s, all developed countries were gradually transformed into post-capitalist society. Exactly, **just socialism reformed and saved capitalism**. Then, capitalism became still full of vigor in the developed countries due to socialism and democracy adopted by capitalism as its self-reformation. That is a truly reality in every developed country.

At the same time, capitalist society at present has become more and more civilization along with the more development of socialism and democracy. Though capitalism in a developed country has been restricted by many democratic and socialist systems; but capitalists can still get much more profits from their investments. Those are why capitalists would accept democracy and socialism as to abandon evil and do well.

In a post-capitalist society, whole society and people will still need the market economy of private ownership and capitalism to develop economy; and still need democracy and socialism to guarantee personal rights, freedom and dignity so that every people can live and work in peace and contentment, and democracy and socialism to solve various contradictions and conflicts between people and in whole society.

\*Annotation: Socialism in this article is great different and even opposite to the old socialism of former USSR and Chinese Communist Party, their old socialism had no democracy, no market economy of private ownership and no capitalists. Now, old socialism almost disappeared in the world along with the collapse of USSR and East Europe communist countries. Thus, socialism in this article should be typically delegated by Swedish social-democratism of North Europe.

## **II. All countries and societies in the world at present can be divided into two different kinds: developed countries and developing countries.**

**1<sup>st</sup> kind:** Countries belonging to the first kind are all developed countries; the society of each country is a post-capitalist society or post-industrialization society, such as America, France, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, etc. Post-capitalist society is just a society, in which capitalism and socialism will long-term coexist and balance each other; in addition, there are highly-developed market economies of private ownership and more complete democratic systems.

A post-capitalist society has more equity, more civilization and more personal freedom and rights than free capitalist society before and developing country today. In a post-capitalist society, the richer and capitalists may enjoy his splendid life; the poorer and people of low income may live a respectable life. [1]

Karl Max's socialist principle of distribution, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work", may only be realized in post-capitalist society of highly well-developed productive forces and economy. Now, the people's well-to-do life in developed countries has been strongly envied by people in developing countries.

**2<sup>nd</sup> kind:** Countries belonging to the second kind are all developing countries except all developed countries. No exception, all developing countries are going to an industrial society from an agricultural society. For extricating a developing country from poverty and making it more prosperous and more powerful, **its essential outlet is to accomplish the industrialization of agriculture, which is the most arduous task.**

## **III. Thus, the only way for any developing country is to take the capitalist road by adopting market economy of private ownership in order to develop economy successfully and finally realize industrialization.**

What is capitalism? In a brief, capitalism  $\approx$  well-developed market economy of private ownership + some industrialization and electrization. Developed capitalism (of developed country)  $\approx$  highly well-developed market economy of private ownership + nationwide industrialization and electrization + many socialist systems. Developed countries have been highly developed capitalism, some of them have taken capitalist road for hundreds years. After the old socialist system of former USSR and East Europe collapsed in 1990s, it showed that the old socialist model of former USSR was finished. The old socialist model was supported just by two main great pillars, which were the plan economy of public ownership and the old non-democratic political systems, i.e. dictatorship of proletariat class. It has clearly expressed that, a developing country will impossibly realize its industrialization and transform to a industrial society from a agricultural society by taking the old road of former USSR and Chinese communist revolution and construction. It is said, if a developing country carry on the revolution and the proletariat dictatorship to eliminate capitalist class and private ownership, and then go on adopting the plan economy of public ownership, it will go nowhere at all. The social practices have proved that, the only way to realize its industrialization for a developing country is to adopt the market economy of private ownership and to take the capitalist road, after doing that successfully, the national economy of a developing country will go to the flourishing development and even may go on to a flying start in future. For examples, Russia and all countries of East Europe changed the greater part of their economy from national or public ownership to

private ownership and took the capitalist road after giving up their old socialism; China and Vietnam transformed their part state-owned economy to private ownership; now, their national economies have all developed very quickly. India may be another best example, it started to implement the democratic systems after its independence in 1950s, but its economic department adopted the economic mode of national ownership copied from former USSR, then, its national economy developed rather slowly in a period of about forty years. After collapsing of USSR, India gave up the socialist economy of national ownership firstly carried out by Sanjay Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, and performed the economic privatization started in 1991, after that, Indian national economy could gradually have a little growth. However, its GDP of national economy reached about 8% only in recent 4 years. The complete failure of old socialist practices of former USSR can have fully indicated that, **capitalism is a necessary historical stage, which can not be made of a detour by any country, because only in the capitalist stage, the social productive forces and national economy of a country can get the swift development.**

The innate nature of capital is that, the capitals of no profits can be alive no longer. The innate nature of capitalists is to put profits first and to risk their life for getting extra-profits. The market economy of private ownership affected by those natures can make commodities swift circulation, capitals high-speed accumulation and economy fast development. **“Men would like to die for wealth.” It shows that capitalism is the better consistent with human nature. The people’s desire for seeking wealth and for achieving dream is a permanent driving force for developing social production and economy.** Thus, the existence and development of every country need the market economy of private ownership and capitalism all the time.

**VI. The limited democracy will be an inevitable result after the market economy of private ownership and capitalism have had a development great and strong enough:** In modern times, the greater development of the market economy of private ownership in a developing country will certainly lead to the progress of its industrialization, the growth of middle class as well as the increase in its national and people’s wealth. The people will want to build up gradually some suitable democratic systems to guard their rights, benefits and wealth. (1). After the market economy of private ownership in a country has become big and strong enough, the capitalist class will want to start the struggles to opposite feudal system, separatist warlords and personal dictatorship so as to set up some democratic and law systems to protect their gained

rights and wealth, the equal rights in free competitions, and the steady markets of free trades. However, capitalist class, especially big or monopolist capitalist class have duplicity to democracy, because they fear that their benefits may be harmed by the excessive democracy. (2). Large amounts of middle class and little capitalist class must be produced out after the bigger development of private economy in a country. They are various technicians, management personal, skill workers and little enterprisers, etc. They also need some democratic systems to guarantee their rights, benefits and properties. (3). Workers, employees and common people will want and struggle for some laws and democracy to protect their benefits, social welfares and deserved rights after their living standard and cultural level have risen along with social-economic big development. Thus, the establishment of some limited democratic systems is the inevitable outcome after the great development of the market economy of private ownership and capitalism.

Moreover, human desire from the beginning of a personal life is to pursue happiness. That desire should strongly promote him to struggle for getting the needed equal rights, freedom and wealth. Thus, **to pursue democracy is also a need of human innate nature.**

**V. Socialism is established on the foundation of the highly well-developed capitalism. Just the highly well-developed capitalism has given socialism a new life.**

The socialist systems are many social-political-economic systems to guarantee all people’s equal rights, freedom and social welfares. Thus, socialism has become the more complete systems only existed in the developed countries, and **just the highly well-developed capitalism has material wealth enough to give socialism a new life.** Of course, the **socialist democracy should be the whole people’s democracy**, which wants the more comprehensive democracy than the capitalist needs. Capitalism can not be voluntary to restrict its own free development. Only the comprehensive democracy and socialism can restrict the vicious inflation of the market economy of private ownership and capitalism, and even let capitalism to abandon evil and do good in a country.

After the social productive forces and economy have highly developed in a developed capitalist country, the middle class and propertied class have become the social main body and the majority of the people. They have culture, technical ability and properties. They must want to get their deserved personal freedom, equal rights, working rewards and social welfares according to enacted democratic and socialist systems. However, Even if there are a lot of systems good and complete enough, they must be carried out by government officials, in addition, to abuse power for

personal gains is the very common social phenomenon in the official circles. Therefore, the power of government officials must be restricted and supervised by the people through laws, democratic selections and procurator organs. Thus, **the comprehensive democracy should become the necessary condition of socialist existence. The non-democratic socialism is the sham socialism.** The democracy accepted by capitalist nature is the limited democracy, which can better guard the capitalist benefits. The capitalist class is oppressed to accept the socialist democracy of whole people afterwards. In the world, no democracy can be implemented between an employer and his employees. **Though the vicious nature of capitalism has been much restricted in a developed country, it can still viciously inflate in international community because of no restriction of international laws. Now, the capitalist vicious inflation has become the main origin of international conflicts and wars.** In view of this, the nature of capitalist class, especially monopolistic capitalist class, would never like the democracy of whole people.

The post-capitalist society of a developed country is the coexistence of the well-developed capitalism and socialism. The relationship between capitalism and socialism is dependant and restrictive each other. It is said, **a society or a country of pure socialism of no capitalist class would have no way to exist at all in the world.** In a post-capitalist society, it will still need the capitalist nature of putting profits first to develop social productive forces and economy; moreover, most people have more or less properties, which can be changed at any time into investments as capitals to get profits. At the same time, in a post-capitalist society, it will more need socialism to restrict the vicious inflation of capitalism so that the capitalist class cannot plunder masses, harm society and destroy the natural environment. In addition, socialism of a country can decrease in various social conflicts and contradictions as to maintain the social stability and harmony. The post-capitalist society is a society of service type. To safeguard many basic equal rights of all people and to let them live and work by his ability, there must be a great deal of public properties and funds owned by government to serve the whole society and people. Many undertakings, such as educational undertakings, medical institutions, collective welfare services, etc cannot be completely privatized and must include many ingredients of socialist economy owned by government. Just those socialist economies can lay a solid foundation for providing further progress and development of every people. Thus, **socialism is also consistent with the need of human nature in the respect for seeking the further progress and development.**

**VI. In modern times, not merely any developed country but any developing country must need four pillars of market economy of private ownership, democracy, capitalism and socialism to support its existence and development. Four pillars should balanced develop. The development of a country and society will show as the balanced development of its four great pillars. Any one of those four pillars in a country can be indispensable and can't be excessive developed.**

The society of every country is in the different developing stages. Four pillars of each country must be in the different developing levels and may have the different sizes, forms and structures; they should restrict and keep balance each others. Any one of those four pillars in a country can be indispensable and can't be excessive developed, because any one has its positive and negative effects. As above-mentioned, those four pillars are all the basic needs of human nature. The harmonious growths of four pillars in a country are the good expressions of its progresses and developments.

In modern times, democracy has become the main stream of worldwide civilization.<sup>[3][4]</sup> All developed countries have realized the more complete democratization, they are the better models to all developing countries. Now, all developing countries are building up the different democratic systems except Cuba and North Korea, as a result, many regimes of "quasi-democracy". "Semi-democracy" and "soft-authoritarianism" appeared in the developing countries,<sup>[4]</sup> which are all taking the capitalist road at present. Since applying the market economy of private ownership and to take the capitalist road is the best way to realize the industrialization, a developing country will go to democratization sooner or later. That is why the rule by laws, human rights, freedom and democracy will become the universal values in the world. In the history, a better autocracy or authoritative regime could promote the faster development of market economy, and even could promote up to the economic takeoff; on the contrary, after the economic great development or takeoff, most people would finally oppose the autocracy or authoritative regime and demand to realize democracy as well as some socialist systems. Nowadays developing countries have no need to step on the old road of western primitive capitalism full of dripping with blood.<sup>[5]</sup> After a developing country successfully carries out the market economy of private ownership and takes the capitalist road to a certain degree, it must adopt some proper and necessary democracy and socialist systems so as to maintain political and social stability as well as the reasonable development of economy. The democratic trend in the world cannot be resisted. Any dictator will finally come to no good end, if he persists in damaging his

people's interests, violating his people's demands even persecuting his people for the interests of his own and his family for a long time.

What are the relationships between four great pillars? What are the main roles played by each pillar? In short, the properties of private ownership must be surely protected by laws in a country, and the market economy of private ownership should become the greater part of national economy. Free and equal trades, exchanges and competitions through markets must be guaranteed. Thus, all capitalist systems, laws and government departments should protect the economies of private ownership developing freely in markets. However, the vicious inflation of economies of private ownership will certainly lead to economic monopoly and power-money deals with government officials, and to harm the benefits of the people. Therefore, the main roles of democracy are against the economy and power monopolies and to supervise the officials. The main roles of socialism are really to safeguard the proper benefits and rights needed by every people. There are many important examples in the world history as the serious lessons, which should be better studied by the people. Former USSR and many communist countries realized a lot of socialist systems, but due to no democracy, no market economy of private ownership and no capitalist class; they had collapsed almost in a night. The economies of China and Vietnam have swiftly developed after partly adopting the market economy of private ownership and capitalism under the dictatorship of one party, but the mainly negative effects are the collective corruptions-degeneration of government officials and the more enlarged difference between the richer and the poorer due to no democracy and lack of socialism to protect the masses. The vicious developments of free capitalism after I world war had led to the worldwide economic crisis in western capitalist countries due to no socialism, American president Franklin D. Roosevelt successfully saved capitalism with primary socialist welfare systems. After independence in 1950s, India applied more complete democratic systems, however, India adopted economy of national ownership copied from former USSR but didn't develop the market economy of private ownership, as a result, Indian economy developed very slowly in about 40 years.

In the world, there are many strange things which are more in name than in reality. China is known as a socialist country, but has excessive capitalism. On the contrary, many highly developed capitalist countries have excessive socialism.

**VII. The matured democracy of western developed countries is found on the bases of highly developed social productive forces and economy. Those countries have completed the nationwide**

**industrialization and electrification; the levels of their economic developments have all effectively eliminated three great differences in the whole country, which are differences between the city and the countryside, between industry and agriculture and between some bigger regions. At the same time, the middle class has become the social main body and the majority of people in each country, the richer and the poorer become all the minority of people; so, each society is like a olive shape and very stable. Thus, the bigger conflicts or confrontations between big regions, between social stratum, between different races and religions can hardly happen. Above conditions have become the social-economic foundations to realize a matured democracy in the western developed countries. Owing to that the middle class has more properties and higher educational level, so the democracy decided mainly by middle class could be more matured and successful. On the contrary, the democracy decided mainly by ignorant and backward masses would often be interior, because they might be easily deceived or utilized by political swindlers for their small or immediate interests.**

Why would long-term conflicts or antagonisms of the large-scale masses hardly happen in a developed country? The balanced development of economy, the maintenance of personal equal rights and the realization of universal education of high school in a developed country could let people look for the better job everywhere. The masses of same race or same religion might hardly reside in a greater district and have the relationship of same gains or same losses. No basic disappearances of above three great differences, the democracy in any country would surely go to its reverse side. Democracy could hardly mitigate the social contradictions, but would aggravate the mass or regional confrontations now available and cause the long-term social instability. Such as in Afghan, there are many separatist warlord regimes. In Iraq, there are three great hostile regions: Sunnah, Shi'ah and Kurds. In Taiwan, there are the opposition between the southern agricultural region and northern industrial region. In Thailand, 60% population are poor farmers, who reside in the countryside, democracy cannot bring farmers any real benefits; and the middle class is still small; so the frequent military coup d'état indicated the uncompromising struggles scrambling for power and profits between tycoons and warlords in capital. Even in Canada of developed countries, owing to the smaller unbalance of economic development and the language difference between the great regions, Quebec has still engaged in the movement of splittism. Now Scotland is starting to run after the independent wave. Russian foreign minister, Sergei Lavrov said correctly and

jocularly in 2005: “Democracy would never be a bag of potatoes, which could grow up in any soil.”

The realization of democracy in any country is always a long-term process step by step along with the social-economic-cultural development; democracy cannot be attained to the highest level by one step. America is a very democratic country in the world; it had been the great successes in reforming fascist Germany and Japan into democratic countries after II world war; now America will be meeting with the complete defeat to establish democratic systems by war in Iraq. Why would such completely opposite outcomes happen? Germany and Japan have been the countries of single-nationality, and had well-developed industrialization after II world war; on the contrary, Iraq has been divided into three big hostile regions each others all the time by Shi’ah, Sunnah and Kurds. Therefore, the democracies of any western developed country cannot be casually copied by a developing country, which must firmly keep those historical lessons of democracy defeated in many countries in the past century. (1). To realize democratization in a country existing serious antagonistic nationalities would mostly lead that country to be split, such as former USSR, former Yugoslavia. (2). The bad democracy might transform into dictatorship under the deceits and violence of the political swindlers, such as German Hitler’s dictatorship before II world war, Philippine Marcos’ dictatorial regime of corruption-degeneration, Indonesian dictator of corruption-degeneration—Suharto. In the contemporary age, the inferior democracy of many developing countries would often be born out the Siamese twins of dictatorship and corruption-degeneration. (3). The social massive upheavals may often be incited and utilized by political swindlers in developing countries to cause the social instability and economic slump; the Philippines and Thailand have still been the obvious example. (4). Middle class is the product of economic development and industrialization, their political attitude should arouse the general concern. For example, in 1960s, Brazilian middle class was very weak, its character attaching to bigwigs and its compromise showed very obviously; it even supported the coup d’etat of army men for protecting its frail class benefits, and depend upon the dictatorship to maintain its social status. However, in the middle of 1970s, the economic strength of Brazilian middle class became rather powerful. Thus, Brazilian middle class turned its political attitude to support democracy, because it had got the most benefits from the marvel of economic development. Therefore, Brazilian middle class had played a leading role in the movement for forcing “army men return back their political power to people”.<sup>[7]</sup>

**VIII. The process of primitive accumulation of capital in any country in the past for carrying out industrialization to develop capitalist economy would inevitably be full of sufferings to the masses, no exception in any developing country at present;** but the living conditions of the masses in a developing country should never be worse than before in order to avoid leading to the oppositions and upheavals of the masses, and should gradually be improved.

The industrialization of a country should be founded on the bases of many big industrial and commercial enterprises, which have to accumulate large amounts of funds. In a developing country, to absorb in foreign capitals should be an important way to develop economy. A developing country should barter natural resources (tourist industry included) and reserve of labor power and markets for foreign capitals and technologies; at the same time, its native enterprises must be protected and assisted at a first priority.

In 1990s, former USSR had turned the greater part of national and public properties into privatization to develop private economies and to take capitalist road. Influential officials had high-speedy accomplished the process of primitive accumulation of capitals to become tycoons, but the broad masses of the people suffered from hunger and cold. In a similar way, the process of privatization to national enterprises in China led large amounts of workers to be thrown into unemployment. Those transformations from national or public economies into privatization were all accomplished not through the legal systems of justice. The tempo of primitive accumulation of capitals may roughly show the tempo of economic development in a developing country.

**IX. In the process to realize democratization, for ensuring the long-term national stability and reasonable economic development, the best way for a developing country should be as soon as possible to solve two problems: establishing the independent-fair legal systems as well as rule by law, and realizing the nationalization of armed forces.**

Democratic principles are rules decided by the majority of people, but uncertainly fair and reasonable. However, legal principles should generally be much more impartial and reasonable. The market economy of private ownership must need equal rights, free competitions and fair deals; so its better development can only rely on the protections of independent and fair judicial departments and law courts, but can’t rely on democracy. The successful legal systems and independent judicial departments are essential prerequisites to enlarge democracy, and are the necessary conditions to ensure a sustained development of market economy of private ownership in a

developing country. In history of the world, many countries or regions of dictatorial and authoritarian regimes could successfully realize its economic takeoff. The economic takeoff of South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong in the past was realized under the dictatorial regime having the independent judicial departments. The economic takeoff of China and Vietnam at present is under dictatorship of one party by partly adopting market economy and economy of private ownership.

In recent century, in the process to realize democratization, two great events, which are corruption and dictatorship of the government head selected by the people and the coup d'état of army men, happened repeatedly or alternately in many developing countries, such as Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan and many countries in Latin America, even Chen Shui-bian government of Taiwan.<sup>[6]</sup>

Park Chung Hee was a dictatorial president of South Korea, after a successful military coup d'état in 1961, he adopted dictatorial methods to develop economy, led the economy to reach high-speedy growth and takeoff later. Thus, president Park Chung Hee was praised as "the father of modernization of South Korea". Nowadays the Pakistani president Musalav seemed to be going on the old road of South Korea's president Park Chung Hee. The economic development of China and Vietnam is another model; those countries belong to dictatorship of one party, i.e. communist party. Their private economies have rapid developed for over 20 years. Now that the armed forces are under the absolute leadership of communist party, the possibility of military coup d'état may hardly appear. It seems to become a good thing just so-called "hitting the mark by a fluke". However, the dictatorship of one party has certainly lead to excessive centralization of power and let judicial departments have no way independently and fairly to exercise the rights of supervision. As a result, the collective corruption of big or small group of officials has become the hardly solved problem unless enlarging democratization step by step.

Democratization in a developing country can be gradually realized, only along with or after establishing the independent and fair legal departments and completing the nationalization of armed force. At the same time, democratization should be enlarged step by step along with the development of market economy and capitalism. Democracy of no independent and fair judicial departments and courts is an inferior democracy; it will lead to official corruptions, social confusion, even dictatorships of one person or one party or one group. **In the world, no country could realize its economic takeoff after it had accomplished the democratization,** because the nature of democratic systems is to share the power and

wealth, and to oppose the centralization of power as well as the accumulation of great fortunes.

**X. Successfully developing capitalism in a developing country must rely on the harmonious turns of two wheels: one is market economy of private ownership which is a driving wheel, another is democracy. It is no good that democracy excessively oversteps or falls behind market economy of private ownership. The proper democracy should go after the capitalist development not too far.**

The economic development is the foundation of social, political and cultural developments, and is a driving force to push other developments forwards. No economic development, other developments including democracy will go nowhere. Latin America started to perform democracy after the independence of each country in the middle of 19 A.C, right now, the economic development of no country has gone to takeoff for near 150 years,<sup>[7]</sup> Brazil may be a exception in recent years. There will be four positive roles played by democracy in the society: (1), to restrict the vicious inflation of market economy of private ownership and to opposite economic monopoly, (2), to supervise government and officials effectively and opposite power monopoly. (3), to let the benefits got from economic developments be reasonably and fairly distributed as to guard the legal rights of the people and social stability; (4), to guarantee the normal development of market economy. (1) and (2) are main roles, (3) and (4) are secondary roles. If democratic systems now available can bring above four roles into full play in a country, it shows that two wheels of market economy of private ownership and democracy are turning harmoniously. However, that just is an ideal condition which may hardly be realized at any time. In reality, the main role of democracy to economic development is to restrict the vicious inflation of economy of private ownership and to protect the normal functioning of market economy; but the role of democracy to promote the development of market economy is comparative small; on the contrary, democracy may some times decrease in the development of market economy.

Democratic systems, especially independent judicial systems and departments, excessively fallen behind the economic developments will inevitably lead many great problems to happen, such as trade and enterprise monopolists, great power-money deals, enlarged differences between the poorer and the richer, great collective corruptions of officials, bigger unbalances of economic development between some big regions, above bad conditions have happened in China and Vietnam. The more complete democratic systems excessively overstepped the needs of economic

developments will almost become to inferior democracy. In the backward countries, the economic development may be rather backward; the cultural and educational levels of the masses may be comparative low; the middle class may still be the minority of the people; thus, if the more complete democracy copied from developed countries was performed, it would easily be utilized by political swindlers to implement dictatorship and to seek his own gains, and could cause social confusions or mass conflicts; after that, economy would further worsen, the social confusions could not be ended up to the appearance of another more powerful dictatorship. India is the sole special and interesting example completely different with many developing countries. Although the excessively overstepped democratic systems implemented by India in 1950s couldn't make its economy have a little faster development in about 40 years, but didn't still lead to the greater social upheavals or confusions. That better condition should attribute the success in Hinduism believed by over 85% Indians. Hinduism taught its adherents being most willing to endure the hardships and sufferings of this life for getting the happiness of next life. In reality, Indian democracy was comparative incomplete, the ruling party was still controlled by two families about half century. Vladimir Lenin said: "India may be the last country in the world where the revolution will occur."

#### **XI. Conclusions:**

(1) In all developing countries, agriculture is the main industry, agricultural population are the majority of the total, the output values of agriculture are all the lowest, all farmers have lived in poverty. Thus, **the essential outlet of a developing country to shake off poverty and build up a fortune is to accomplish the industrialization of agriculture, which is the most arduous task.** Only after accomplishing the industrialization of agriculture, a great amount of middle class could be born out, three great differences between the city and the countryside, between industry and agriculture as well as between various regions could be eliminated. The historical and social practices have proved that, **only taking the capitalist road with adopting the market economy of private ownership can realize the industrialization of agriculture as well as the nation-wide industrialization.** The economic development is the leading force to bring forward the social-political-cultural developments. After the developments of market economy and capitalism reach to some powerful degree, some suitable democratic systems should be gradually used to restrict the vicious development of market economy and to protect some personal rights and benefits. After economic further developments, some corresponding and proper socialist systems should be built up step by

step to maintain the social justice and harmony, and to guarantee the economic reasonable growth. Thus and so, the industrialization and modernization of a developing country will come at last along with the unceasing and long-term growth of market economy, democracy, capitalism and socialism so-called four great pillars. Probably, the process of modernization in every developing country may have great differences; but it will be permanently supported by four great pillars. The balanced development of four pillars in a developing country will finally support that country go in post-capitalist society.

(2) How will the society of developed countries now available develop and where will it go? As mentioned above, the existence and development of post-capitalist society of developed countries are supported by their four great pillars too. In addition, those four great pillars are consistent with the needs of human natures; the developments of four pillars will more and better satisfy the human desires. However, the human natures under the national environment are very stable and might be hardly changed, because the developments of human society and civilization in the past several thousand years have clearly indicated that the human natures and desires have not be changed any more. Therefore, the post-capitalist society supported by four great pillars may be a rather long historical era in future. Will the development of bioengineering reform or change the human natures in future? In the final analysis, it is uncertain that whether mankind will completely and thoroughly recognize itself or not in remote future. Science-technology is the first productive force, its progress will never be prevented; it will certainly promote the economic development of developed countries. In modern times, having had the very high developments in economy, society, politics and culture, all developed countries should have enough ability and intelligence smoothly to adjust the unbalances between four great pillars to harmonious developments as to keep their society continuous progresses in every aspects in future.

However, right now, in international relations, no international laws and strengths powerful enough can restrict the capitalist vicious inflations of some developed countries harming others to benefit itself; in addition, the conflicts between different civilizations may hardly be avoided in the near future. Therefore, if by any chance the human ability and intelligence have no way to prevent the occurrence of the world nuclear war, the world may go into nuclear winter, and human society may return back to the Stone Age. That would certainly be the God's punishment to human evil.

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