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Research Article

SOCIO-HISTORICAL ROOTS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL REFORMS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of China's development in the first half of the 19th and 20th centuries. China's confrontation with Western culture, which is more advanced than itself in the social and cultural spheres, from the 19th century, the reasons for China's involvement in the world economy, the gradual development of Chinese reforms, etc., are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Empire, 20th century, Christian, PRC, Chinese way, national interest, strategy, plan, reform, evolution, USA, Japan.

INTRODUCTION

Theoretical and conceptual views on social reforms in the PRC, methodological foundations of reforms, political and ideological evolution in connection with processes have been scientifically researched.

The following three periods related to the westernization of the Ching Empire are indicated in the scientific studies of the problem: the first period is the "Politics of Internal Tension" and the period of

westernization (1860-1894), in which the desire to own Western weapons and equipment became the main trend; In the second period, attention was mainly focused on socio-political institutional changes (1895-1912); the third period entered history as a movement for a new culture (1915-1921). It emphasizes the importance of culture in changing China. However, these attempts were not effective due to various factors. It was the result of the unwillingness of China's

ruling elite to accept the expected changes, the conflict of territorial interests of China's main rivals, the United States, Russia, and Japan, and finally, internal disarray, the lack of discipline of the central government, and disagreements among local leading reformers. However, those paths that have been traveled will become a decisive factor for the socio-political thinking of the Chinese society and the intelligentsia of the intention to build a new state.

The collapse of the empire, the establishment of the Republic of China, and then the People's Republic of China at the beginning of the 20th century served as a unique foundational experience for the reformation of the ruling political powers. The influence of the Christian missionary on the world view of the Chinese leadership, intelligentsia, society, education of youth and training of modern personnel has gained significant importance.

The second period of large-scale reforms is characterized by the establishment of the People's Republic of China. In essence, this period has two stages: the first stage is characterized by Mao Zedong's comprehensive reforms in the fields of political system, ideology, national economy, culture, education, foreign policy and their results related to the construction of the modern Chinese state and its development; the second stage is related to Deng Xiaoping's "open door policy", and at this stage, the "four modernizations" and the purposeful reforms based on the "four principles" in ideology, which were designed to bring the society out of the social crisis, showed their results. In fact, the PRC's forty-year reform experience and the scale of achievements achieved by the Chinese people in this process, as well as the ways and methods of implementation, have an irreversible character in world development.

The chapter draws as much as possible from research on reforms abroad and in the PRC itself, so far there is a misunderstanding among non-Chinese audiences about China's successful development and promising development. Prescriptive theories take precedence over interpretations of the Chinese way. They are among the problems that overshadow the formation of a healthy environment in the PRC's relations with the world.

The theoretical views of the PRC reforms by the Soviet-Russian school of sinology show that serious steps were taken in the path of reforms in the PRC in the first decades of the 21st century, and the Chinese reforms are shown as an example for development today.

Research on the study of PRC reforms has been carried out by Yu Jiangjun, Mao Zedong, Zhang Weiwei, Yu Keping, Wang Huning, Li Chan'yu and Huang Jingfu, Chen Jinpei, Chen Jiagui, Lin Ifular. This research sheds light on the criticisms being made by Western schools of reform. In them, in the analysis based on the standards of traditionality and modernity, it is clearly visible that they do not deviate from their practice and that every new idea is closely related to social development in the search for the national-based aspects of the reforms.

It is known that in the western society, free thinking is practiced, but in China, the weighing of thoughts is respected in the form of moral values. The split of culture will lead to the derailment of economy and politics, ideology is a difficult process for the society, and only the self-aware people will be able to act based on their national interests. The fact that the leadership of the People's Republic of China is implementing large-scale reforms based on this idea, and that the implementation of reforms based on historical experiences is a force that determines the strategy of

the CCP's national interests, was widely substantiated in the research.

In 2015, the Chinese government announced the “Made in China -2025” strategic plan. The goal of the plan is to close the high-tech gap between China and the West and end the PRC's dependence on foreign technology imports. The “Made in China-2025” plan defines the following three stages: to become one of the world's leading production zones in 2015-2025; In 2025-2035, rise to the middle level in the ranking of world manufacturers; In 2035-2049, the strategic goal is to become an advanced state of world production centers.

According to the plan, the PRC should achieve leadership in the following areas: robotic technologies; new generation information technologies; aviation and space equipment; marine equipment and high-tech ships; railway transport; new energy-carrying and energy-saving vehicles; energy equipment; agricultural equipment; new materials; high-tech equipment for biopharma and medicine; China's sputnik (satellite) grouping; creation of high-speed trains among them.

China aims to lead not only in production, but also in creation. Therefore, a logical question arises as to which aspects of the reforms in the PRC are scientifically important to study. In this regard, the following three aspects of the issue are considered important: firstly, China's existing capabilities and uniqueness in terms of strategic development, attempts to make good use of the experiences of Western countries in defining the strategy of reforms in the PRC; the second, the transition processes of the PRC to the market economy; third, the implementation of PRC reforms in harmony with national values, on the basis of ensuring stability.

This long-term reform led to the growth of the PRC's “image” in the outside world. A two-stage plan for the period from 2020 to the middle of the 21st century has been developed, taking into account the comprehensive assessment of the international and domestic situation and the conditions of China's development. According to him, socialist modernization is the basis of the average welfare society established during fifteen years of mobilization (2020-2035). In the next fifteen years (from 2035 to the middle of the 21st century), it is planned to transform China into a rich and powerful, democratic, highly civilized, harmonious and beautiful modernized powerful socialist state.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the analysis, the reforms of the People's Republic of China continue to develop gradually after passing the tests of time; that modern China is attracting the interest of many countries with its reform experience, that President Xi Jinping is taking steps to implement the “four modernizations” based on the ideas of the “four principles” developed by Deng Xiaoping of the Communist Party of China today; it was concluded that the strategy of reforms is being determined taking into account the socio-political trends occurring in the world during the renewal period.

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