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## मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

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The 21<sup>st</sup> century brand of Communism followed in China has nothing to do with the Communism/Socialism as envisaged by Mao. (250 W)

Communism, developed as an antithesis to capitalism focuses on labour class, abolition of private ownership and achieving a class-less society where there is absence of social classes, common ownership of means of production.

Communism in China under Mao Zedong:-

(i) Mao Zedong, one of the founding members of Communist Party of China was inspired by Marxist-Leninist Communism in Russia but later after Sino-Soviet Split, he developed his own version of Communism called Maoism.

(ii) He instituted the Great Leap Forward focusing on increasing industrial and agricultural production. Abolished private property and focused on problems of peasants.

(iii) His Communism came from peasants rather than labours as in Russian Communism.

(iv) No proper implementation, survey, feedback and a cultural revolution led to failure of Maoism with China facing the worst man-made famine during 1956-1961.

Communism during Deng Xiaoping :-

(i) After Maoism's failure, Mao's successor Deng emphasized on "market socialism" where communism got diluted and markets went open.

(ii) He instituted "four Modernizations", describing agriculture, industry, science and technology and the military.

(iii) Considered as the father of Modern China, he brought China close to being the superpower it is today, as he opened China to outside world and industrialised successfully.

Communism in China during 21<sup>st</sup> century :-

Communism in China now is no more in the same strict form as it was during Mao, now it is a market socialist economy, a correct balance between communism and capitalism.



(ii) It has now moved far away from industrialisation looking for better and bigger opportunities in the world by spreading its power through financial and military routes.

(iii) Its Belt and Road Initiative, string of pearls and One China policy equally tells about its intentions in Indian, Pacific ocean.

(iv) Establishment of organisations such as BRICS development bank, AIIB and Shanghai Cooperation totally depicts it to fill void where other superpowers fail to reach.

Modern China is no more a strict communist nation it used to be, it has now a hunger to become a world power trying to dominate global affairs. From "All political power come from barrel of a gun" by Mao Zedong to "One Belt One Road" of Xi Jinping, China has evolved itself into something greater, emerging as 2<sup>nd</sup> largest economy and one of the largest military.