

China's Development (The Role of the China's Government in the Development Process)

Ahmadreza Bordbar^{1*}, Mostafa Ehsani²

¹Department of Political Science, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Political Science, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

Received: 18 Sep 2017 ; Accepted: 20 May 2018

Abstract:

The role and the place of the People's Republic of China among developing countries that become industrialized are absolutely especial. Today, this country reaches the level of ability that has the power of competition with the world's largest economies such as the U.S. The secret of this achievement should be examined in the unity of decision and absolute support of government in doing economic reforms and changing the play from a communist economy to a free economy. This research is going to search the role and the place of the government in development of China. The main question of this article is what is the role of the China's government in development process? To answer this question, the main hypothesis is that, the government with doing economic reforms, using provisions, controlling doing them and favorability with global economy helps the achievement of the development process. The results of this research are collecting with documentary method and analysis of data has done with qualitative analytic method by using the historic concrete effects.

Keywords: China, Government, Development Process

Introduction

To have knowledge or clear and certain perception of modern China¹ as the main pole of today's economy and perhaps the richest current country in the world is very important for the 21st century man. To understand this country, there is a need for a historical review of its cultural context. The effects of China on the world today are undoubtedly important;

China, which considers its political power borrowed from the thoughts of Karl Marx, is now pushing the world towards globalization without wanting to play a leading role. The prosperous economy and the wealthiest country with the largest population, alongside a poor nation and the destruction of the environment, is an uneven mix of paradoxes. A country that has colonized the world today to

*Corresponding Author's Email: Bordbar@khu.ac.ir

1 .From the viewpoint of the Chinese scholars, it is possible to distinguish three types of Chinese land: China 1, China 2 and The Great China 3. This division has a historical motive and is not a subject in this study (Shaheede, n.d: 180).

conquer its economy is a characteristic feature of the People's Republic of China.

Economic analysts predict China's economic development is sustainable. Except for the economy, other issues affecting this country should be analyzed. Confucianism and its influence on the people of China are also among the pillars that have not been seriously addressed so far (Soltanzadeh, 2015: 6).

The assessment of China's role and position in the international arena is of two dimensions: from a political perspective, China's developments in all areas, including foreign policy, have shifted to the heart of economic reform. The Chinese believe that they have played an important role in the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region, and have enjoyed a special status in regional and global relations. Currently, China plays an active role in the international system and it is anticipated that, despite the controversy between China and the Western world in relation to the new international system and the kind of globalization, China's participation in the international system will be increasing. Also, from an economic point of view, with the implementation of reform policies and open the doors, China's strong presence in global markets have increased steadily (Ma'soumifar, 2005: 235).

This research attempts to explain the role of the China's government in the development process of the country; for this purpose, the following features should be considered: first, the great role of Dang Shiao Ping as the architect of the Chinese reform; second, the effective role of the country's elites in the various periods of reform, and third, the special cultural attitude of the people of this country in the co-operation of the government, which is based on the Confucianism.

Such features in China have made it the world's fastest growing economy over many years. Hence, recognizing various aspects of such an important development is essential.

Methodology

Regarding the similarity of the subject with the scientific method, data collection method in this article is a documentary research. This methodology has the capacity to cover the topic, answer the question and achieve the purpose of the research, and therefore, the current research methodology has been developed based on it. Uwe Flick, in the book *"An Introduction to Qualitative Research"* states:

When you decide to use documents in your study, you should always see them as a means for communication. You also should ask yourself who has produced this document, for which purpose, and for whom? ... Once you start using them for your research you should always focus on these documents as a topic of research at the same time: What are their features? What are the particular conditions of their production? And so on. (Flick, 2009: 277-278).

If we are look for a topic in a particular time from the past, it is evident that we must use the documentary method because of the interval it has. To use documentary method in historical research has special advantages; the time spent by the researcher with the historical event makes it possible for him to notice and analyze the whole event in relation to the similar events in the world of that day. Also, the interrogator within the historical period of the phenomenon could not have a comprehensive view of the phenomenon. The interval between the occurrence of the historical incident and the time of the research

helps the investigator to recognize the original factors of the historical approach more precisely and to avoid repetition, to achieve new results (Sarokhani, 2004: 256).

Also, data analysis method in this research has been done by using a descriptive-analytical method which can be seen in the research text.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this research is based on the Adrian Leftwich's Developmentalist Theory. Leftwich regards the developmental state as a state in which the political arena in the center has the determination, power, independence, ability, and legitimacy to formulate, pursue and encourage developmental goals, and to these goals, whether from the way to create, upgrade, and protect the conditions of economic growth (in the developing state of capitalism), either through direct organization of the economy (in the socialist developmental states), or through a different mix of the two (Leftwich 2006: 53).

The reason for using the authors of this theoretical framework is its relevance to the issue of state developmentalism. The aforementioned theory explains the role of the state and its significance for development. In China, the government, with its efficient bureaucracy, has been involved with the development program and has contributed to its success. In case, it can be seen in different fields every day.

Prologue

Economic Development

Economic development is economic growth along with fundamental changes in the economy, as well as increasing production capacity, including physical, human and social capacities. In economic development, there will

be a slight growth in production, but alongside that, social institutions will also change (Khatib, 1994: 15).

Regarding this, one of the most important consequences of economic development is the increase in:

- the share of the industry, the reduction of agricultural contribution to national production,
- the number of townspeople and the decrease of rural population,
- in the wealth and welfare of the people of the society,
- In employment and many other cases. (Gilles, Plainens & Roemer, 2000: 34).

Government and Development

Developmentalism and developmental governments are among the new terms and concepts of development literature, have been the theoretical and practical aspects of the mid-1980s and after that. Developmentalism expresses the tendency of a society or its elites to transform economic, socio-political and cultural structures towards modernization, advancement, industrialization, production, and prosperity. The developmental state represents a significant relationship between government and development. The developmental state is a state with a view to fundamental transformation in the core of the community economy, which is capable of ensuring high rates of economic growth and raising the standard of living of the people. The legitimacy of this government originates from the process of monitoring the increase of the economic capabilities of the society and the welfare of the society. On this basis, the developing state does not necessarily have democratic legitimacy, so developing countries may be based on different ideologies, but, what matters most is the fact that

the developmental government, with its development process, slowly shifts its power to civil society. And as long as it does not harm the development process of society, it retreats from the private realm of society. At this phase, the civilian class has evolved to determine the optimum state of the state. In any case, today, there is a broad consensus that in developed countries, without economic planning, industrial development and early economic growth will not be achieved. Planning is also the responsibility of the government, and governments in Third World countries use planning as a means to meet their growth, development and welfare needs (Shirzadi, 2011: 45).

Creating a Developing Government

Exceptional achievements of some East Asian Countries initially led to the design of two theoretical claims; based on one view, it was said that this success was due to limiting the government interventions and creating more space for the performance of the forces of the market. The second view links this economic advancement to a highly interventionist state that control markets for competitive international sectors and is controlled by government technicians. Here, it is the government that determined the direction of economic growth, through a logical planning based on incentives (enforcing credit and price controls), regulation (in relation to investment, imports and taxes), and costs (in the field of Research and Development). The purpose of this planning is to develop the selected manufacturing sectors, using advanced technology. Today, in general, it is accepted that the second view better describes the policies of the developmental state. Moreover, further development requires better government in-

tervention and better structures than government and minimalist structures (Leftwich, 2000: 169).

It should also be noted that two major factors are identified in order to identify the main characteristics of the developmental state: the relationship between state and society, as well as the nature of the regime, that is, authoritarian or democratic (Bernal & Randall, 1993: 43).

The Political Features of Developing Governments

The first and foremost characteristic of developing countries is, they are run by the elites who are determined to advance the development process. The characteristic of these elites is a determined determination to promote development, adhere to economic growth and development, as well as the ability to advance its goals. Another feature of the developmental elites is their immense presence at the high level of military and civilian bureaucracy as well as senior political leaders (Leftwich, 2003: 398-399).

Another major condition of the developmental state is the existence of a capable and integrated bureaucracy that works on the basis of meritocracy. The jobs of this bureaucracy must be stable and protected from interventions of the interests of various sectors of the economy; for instance, it can be noted that the interventions of the traditional elite of the agricultural sector will have a significant effect on the pursuit of economic growth (Bernal and Randall: 2014: 3)

Government and Development in China China at a Glance

The People's Republic of China is located in the northern hemisphere, the eastern part of

the continent, and the west shore of the Pacific Ocean. China is the third largest country in the world after Russia and Canada, with an area of about 9.6 million square kilometers. The countries of Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan are all neighbors of China. The country's population is more than 1.3 billion, which is considered to be the most populous country in the world. The administrative and political center of China, the historic city of Beijing, with an area of 16,800 square kilometers, with a population of more than 12 million. The city of Shanghai, with a population of more than 14 million, is considered to be the largest city in China, as well as the commercial and financial center of this country (Ma'soumifar, 2007: 5 - 9).

China before Mao

China is a country that has been created more than five thousand years ago; it is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. According to written documents, some of the civilizations that have flourished in China date back to about 35 centuries ago. For thousands of years, China was ruled by various royal dynasties or empire. Emperor Zhang of Han, one of the most famous dynasties of this land, was founded; he established the "China" dynasty and the name of today's China are derived from this dynasty (Azkan, 2009: 17).

Over the centuries, many dynasties of emperors have dominated China, and sometimes the country has witnessed civil wars and multinational regimes due to the weakness of the rulers. Meanwhile, only two dynasties of the Empire, the Tang dynasty, between the years (960-618), and the Ming Dynasty between the years (1668-1644 AD), possessed power, glory and security, and were able to unify and integrate the land and

Keep China at its best. During the Tang dynasty, the economy and industry of the country achieved brilliant victories, and silk workshops, carpets, fabric stains, iron and steel ships and shipbuilding were established. During the reign of the great and mighty Ming Empire, the disunity and disorder that had dominated China over the years, it was overtaken by this country. After the Minh Dynasty, Manchu established the Chinese Dynasty in 1646, which lasted until 1912, the year of the Republican Revolution in China (Ma'soumifar, 2007: 15).

Indeed, the fear and anxiety that the Chinese people had over the centuries over their borders created a sense of mourning for foreigners and rooted in the depths of their existence. The Chinese considered the "evil devil" to be the source of all their problems (Jalaleddin Farsi, n.d: 44).

Japan's economic performance could be seen as a model for China in the coming years. Literally, in the 1980s, Japan was trying to slow down the United States, which is what China is about to do today. At that time, the country's economy was growing at an abrupt pace, the banks granted interest-free loans, and the real estate price increased sharply so that in the last days of that decade, the average stock of goodness at the highest level was 38,916 units closed (Political Economy of the World, 2009: 48).

Since the middle of the 18th century, when European capitalists had come into the world business with warmth and perseverance, the land of China was regarded as one of their main goals. With the defeat of China in the Opium War¹ (1842), the influence of Britain and then France in China grew to a semi-colony after the Opium Wars. At that time, popular movements and uprisings against the Chinese dynasty and foreign influence and invasion throughout the coun-

1 . Opium Wars: Opium Wars refers to two wars: The First Opium War, the war between England and China between 1840 and 1842; and The Second Opium War, the war between the British Empire and the second French Empire against the Qing Dynasty in China.

try were formed, and eventually, in 1911, the Chinese multi-thousand-year rule of the Chinese Empire was overthrown by a popular revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat San. This revolution, through the dispersion of the effective forces, gradually slowed down, and in 1949, with the victory of the communist forces, it was replaced by the Mao Tse Dong regime of the People's Republic of China (Ma'soumifar, 2007: 16).

China in the Mao Era (China's first-Generation Elite)

In 1949, the Communists took over the administration of China after thirty years of war, while the country was completely backward and its economy was collapsing. Indeed, historical developments indicate that the decades of colonialism in Japan and the war that involved the whole country left the war-torn country and economy on the hands of the Chinese communists (Karami, 2010: 2).

The leaders of the first generation of the Communist Party of China were Mao Tse Dong, Zhuangli, Li Shao Kai and Lee Zinyuan. The group is led by the founder of the People's Republic of China who, in connection with leadership, was simultaneously regarded as the elite, political and military leader who, while integrating the whole of the mainland, brought the Communist Party as the ruling party to power, and the social structures and foreign relations based on revolutionary thinking, whose political thinking patterns were based on ideology and during major marches, internal wars, and the Second World War between China and Japan (IRNA, 2012: 17).

Mao's Communist Revolution

Mao Zedong, Mao Tse-Tung created a kind of totalitarian government by turning China's

political and economic system into a communist state. The most important economic changes occurred in the rural areas where 80% of the Chinese people lived there. The communists took the land out of the rich and distributed among the poor families so that they could produce enough food to feed themselves. By creating a revolution, the communists forced everyone to accept the political theories and policies of the government, and all those who opposed them were either jailed sent to jail or even killed (Azkan, 2009: 10).

From the point of view of modern political history and the emerging of the People's Republic of China in this country, we should also refer to the history of political struggles in this land. The Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1921, and in 1949, under Mao Zedong's leadership, the power was established in the wake of long-lasting struggles and arduous civil wars, so the new China was established (Husseinkhani and Shirzadi, n.d: 222).

Mao Zedong's Land Reform

The most important program implemented by the modern Chinese government from 1950 to 1953 was the land reform. Indeed, land redistribution was a part of the ideals and basic plans of the Communist Party (Verdinezhad, 2011: 212).

When the whole process of reform was completed, about 700 million hectares of the land were distributed among the 300 million peasants or workers. This change has helped many people to have a better life. However, in 1958, Mao **Zedong** forced farmers to take out land that would have larger farms known as "communes," and they could work together to cultivate and harvest cereals in those fields. The

colonies were designed to increase food production to feed the growing population of China, but this change was catastrophic, as cereal production in China declined, so that in the early 1960s millions of Chinese people died of famine. (Verdinezhad, 2011: 12).

The Cause of Mao Zedong's Communist Economy

China, concerning above-mentioned reason, turned to the Soviet Socialist Soviet Union, which the United States, the Great Britain and other wealthy countries opposed communism. In December 1949, Mao **Zedong** carried out his first foreign journey, and traveled to Moscow to visit, Joseph Stalin the leader of the Soviet Socialist Union. They signed a treaty of unity and bilateral aid, according to which the Soviets paid 300 million dollars to help China.¹ The Soviets agreed to send thousands of military specialists, scientists and engineers to China to modernize China's industry and army, too. The two countries also agreed to help each other in the event of an invasion of foreign countries. In 1952, following the years of war and conflict, the rise of China had strengthened the nation so much so that Mao was convinced that the time has come for the completion of an economic transition to communism. China decided to make the economy of the Soviet Union a model of its own; according to the Soviet model, the state was the owner of all businesses and industries, and agriculture was carried out in large units instead of single farmers (Azkan, 2009: 34).

Mao Zedong Economic Revolution, the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1953)

In the People's Republic of China and the

Soviet Union's socialist alliance, growth and development were always under the eclipse of ideology; so far as ideology allowed, economic development was taking place. Therefore, in the long-term planning, China over the 25 years and the Soviet Union more than 65 years ago put Marxist ideas ahead of economic development and forced to moderate their goals for their ineffectiveness and, finally, a new form the balance between ideological goals and economic growth and development took place (Ma'soumifar, 2005: 25).

In 1953, the Chinese government somehow managed to repair the war-torn economy and strengthen its power. Until the end of the Korean War, the government had enough confidence to begin the rapid industrialization program. In those years, the chosen approach was the same Stalinist strategy based on a long-term centralized program as a definite and proven socialist model (Verdinezhad, 2011: 215).

The People's Republic of China implemented the Soviet Union's model in the first five-year plan, from 1953 to 1957.² The government took control of all major

industries and businesses and used centralized planning to set goals for each sector of the economy. During this period, China was able to increase the production of iron, steel and other important goods. This victory was to some extent owed to the skill of the Soviet advisers who helped the Chinese to build and operate hundreds of new factories.³ The People's Republic of China has also planted crop cultivation such as rice, wheat and other foods that were needed for the growing population of the country. The increase in agricultural production was to some extent due to

1. Substantial steps have been taken to improve the context in which the Chinese have previously been barred from communicating with the Socialist Soviet Union (Haizang, n.d: 171).

2. It should also be said, according to Alexander Fomenko and Nazavisima Orgazeta, in the present day, Russia is the country that needs more land in China (Fomenko and Orgazeta, 1997: 162).

3. The Soviet Union and the Public Republic of China, the opposition to the US-led monopoly system, the opposition to the expansion of NATO in the eastern territories and the like, was the cause of the Soviet Union (Omidvarniya, n.d: 142).

the formation of hundreds of thousands of cooperation's across the land of China. In these cooperative agricultural enterprises, twenty agricultural households or more were concentrated in one unit in order to effectively cultivate more land. Meanwhile, the product was produced according to the formulas based on the amount of land and work that each household shared (Azkan, 2009: 35).

The five-year plan has benefited almost all the Chinese landowners, but since some farmers were still profiting, Mao was worried that the Chinese would return to capitalism again. The Mao Tse-tung five-year plan dated July 31, 1955, in a speech: "New rich farmers have grown everywhere. If this trend is not monitored, the gap between the poor and the ones in the villages will get worse." This worry led the Chinese leader to make fundamental changes (Azkan, 2009: 36).

Mao Zedong Economic Reform, the Second Five-Year Plan (1952-1952)

By reassessing the problems of the fifth-year plan, Mao and his followers started a plan under title "The Great Leap Forward" to overcome the resulting problems and to achieve a higher rate of growth and development of a socialist economy that is more relevant to the needs and conditions of China. The economic changes that Mao led the People's Republic of China were partly due to his instability in transforming the Chinese economy into one of the strongest economies in the world. Mao **Zedong's** dream was that China could produce major steel products in a few years' more than Western countries such as the Great Britain. Mao believed that China should only mobilize its workforce in new ways. The Communist Party of China, with the slogan "More, Better, Faster, and

Cheaper", redefined the basic structure of the country's economy (Verdinezhad, 2011: 218).

The most fundamental change occurred in agriculture. Between the months of April to September 1958, more than 90% of the farms were forced to join the giant colonies owned by the government, run by the state, and each of them averaged 25,000. Unlike cooperatives, individual farmers should submit land ownership, as well as livestock and agricultural tools and equipment, as well as some of their personal assets. Some people continued to live in their homes, but many lived in shared dormitories, ate self-service, and most children were kept in kindergartens, because their mothers should work full-time. During these years, the Chinese Communist Party moved 100 million tons of rural laborers to large factories, mines and large construction projects, such as damping and building irrigation systems. For more steel production, the Communist Party set up 700,000 small casting plants in rural and urban areas, and forced everyone, including doctors and educators, to produce their extra time. In this project, more than 90 million tons were involved in steel making. A major leap in 1958, when industrial production, products, and agricultural products increased significantly, seemed successful, but over the next three years, new economic ideas failed and brought historical catastrophes (Azakan, 1388: 36).

Failure of "Great Leap Forward"

The famous motto of the Communist Party was during the period of The Great Leap of "walking on two legs" and self-reliance in the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, but the model of "The Great Leap **Forward**" was neither rationally theoretical nor economically justifiable (Verdinezhad, 2011: 219).

The main problem of "The Great Leap Forward" was to use the greatest power of China, the workforce, to use inappropriately; consequently, workers would have been more defeated in achieving their goals and intentions than they were to step forward, and these workers, was almost impossible to do things. For instance, workers who made the dam had to carry hundreds of tonnes of soil and flowers in their baskets on their back. Or, when the municipality intended to dry the farm for dry work, workers should dig through tunnels with 4-mile manual tools. The most improper way to use the Chinese labor force was to transfer many of the villagers to other jobs, while their labor force was needed for the farms. This shortage of labor and adverse weather conditions in the years 1959, 1960 and 1961, led to a sharp decline in agricultural production. The result of these events was the largest widespread famine during the century in China. Historians estimate that about 20 million Chinese people died during the famine from 1958 to the first years of the 1960s (Azkan, 2009: 40).

However, Mao Zedong, with China's industrialization program, laid the foundation for a stable economy, but the people of the country became poorer after two decades of absolute sovereignty of socialist ideas and class struggle (Kuhkon, 2008: 44). 24

The poverty that the Chinese faced during this period was due to the catastrophic method of economic organization and political guidance by their leader, Mao Zedong, who, in some cases, did not succeed in bringing about a good planning and subsequent progress for China. (Acemoglu and Robinson, 1395: 97).

Deng Xiaoping, Architect of Reforms (China's second-Generation Elite)

After the death of Mao Zedong and Chuen Lei, he became the symbol of the second-generation leader and most powerful man in China. Unlike Mao, who had duplicated "revolution and war", he had a special interest in the dual "peace and development". Dong Xiaoping, on the one hand, he believed that development was the most important issue of international politics, and, on the other hand, it was a profound belief in the avoidance of war with the capitalist world and subsequent peace in the international arena (Shariatiya, 1387: 1).

Dong Xiaoping, with the doctrine of the "real-time truth search" with extensive economic reforms, was able to achieve important economic achievements by relying on economic policies, so that he could completely change the economy of China (Goodarzi and Rashshandeh, 2015: 130).

The second-generation leaders in the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party changed the priorities of the political system from revolution to developmentalism. In this congress, which was coincided with the emergence of Dong as the second leader of the Charisma after the Chinese Revolution, "Open-Door Policy", based on economic reforms within the framework of the internal market's logic and peaceful relations with the world, was approved. In the framework of this policy, second-generation leaders established the foundations of economic development, and indeed, put China on the development path (Shariatniya, 2008: 2).

The Distinction between the two Periods of Economic Reform

According to Leftwich, the developing country has the ability and legitimacy to organize, pursue, and encourage the development plan as a driving force. By reviewing economic reform programs during the two periods of Maoism

and Dongeonism, it appears that there is a clear transformation in the pattern and continuation of economic reforms. While the Maoist economy emphasized the direct involvement of the state in the economy, the dualist economy was more dependent on the role of guidance and indirect intervention of the state was. The Maoist economy did not have the lowest price for private interests and the role of the market in the production and exchange of goods, while the dualist economy was largely based on this basis. In the Maoist economy, extraterritorial policies and economic opening were at its lowest, while in the dualist economy, these policies had a decisive priority. The basic economic principles were accepted and practiced in these two periods, and, so, their outcomes were different. While the Maoist economy has always been fluctuating, instability, and insignificant achievements, the dualist economy enjoyed relative stability and major economic gains (Ma'soumifar, 2005: 49).

Initiating Dong Xiaoping Reform

Following the arrival of Dong Xiaoping the third round of the 11th Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1978 marked the beginning of a debate on economic reforms followed by Dong's economic reforms of agriculture and foreign trade and started to get involved in the industry sector (Shahandehe and Tahaei, 2004: 171-170).

Dong has put in place four renewals that have been abandoned by radical communists. The Four Modernizations was designed to enhance the Chinese economy by improving the agricultural, industry, national defense and science and technology fields. To achieve this goal, Dong had ignored communist ideology and brought many of the

capitalist elements into the Chinese economy. He disbanded farmed farms so that farmers could have own land, encouraged people to set up a business for themselves, and allowed foreign countries to invest in China. Dong created special economic zones to develop employment industries too. (Azkan, 2006: 84).

In 1978, Dong Xiaoping presented two principles that justified such actions: "The only act is the criterion of truth," as well as "the search for truth from certain realities." These short sentences meant that having efficient economic programs was more important than communist teachings. In this case, Dong argued, "China is poor; poverty cannot prove the superiority of socialism. It is the time of prosperity and prosperity. China has been a thousand years poor." In this way, Dong Xiaoping's plans brought China out of poverty (Azkan, 2006: 85).

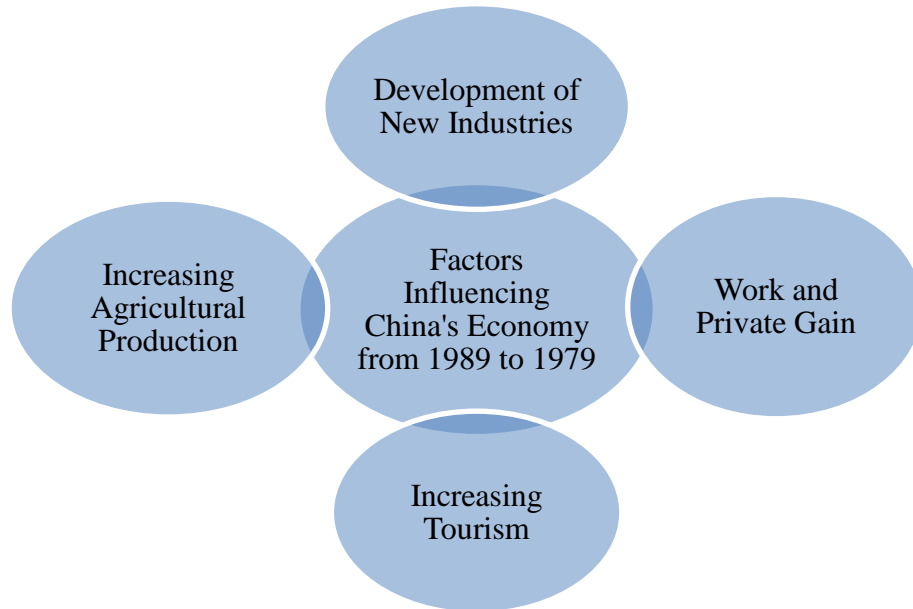
China's current economic growth is also due to the economic transformations that followed the reign of Dong Xiaoping and his allies after Mao Zedong's death. These reforms included the gradual abandonment of the policies and institutions of the socialist economy, first in agriculture, and then in the industry (Acemoglu and Robinson, 1395: 97).

The Beginning of China's Economic Boom

Dong Xiaoping emphasized on the open door policy and the necessity of taking technology and science from the outside as a strengthening of the power of China; he believed that the durability and legitimacy of the leaders of Chinese Communism depended on its economic development. Therefore, by maintaining the political unity and political security of the country, it proceeds with the approach to the free market system (Verdinezhad, 2011: 268).

From 1979 to 1989, China's gross national product¹ increased by 9.2 percent annually. In a general statement, the fundamental growth

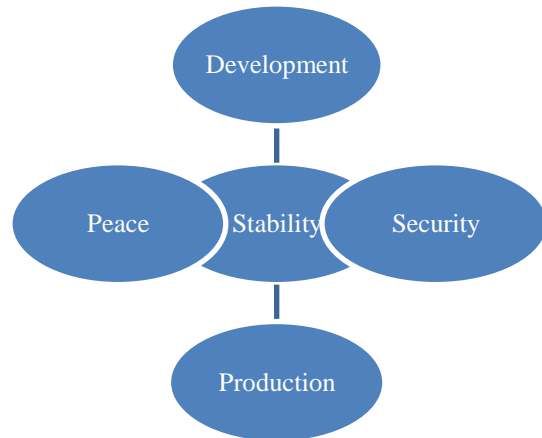
throughout the Chinese economy was due to the following reasons:



(Azkan, 1388: 86)

Dengism (The Dong Theory)

Dong Xiaoping's beliefs and policies about economic reform were summed up in general by the Danube or Dungeon theory. The fundamentals of Deng's theory are collections of his remarks about reforms in the socialist system, which later became the name of Chinese-style Socialism, which included market-style reforms and open doors, and welcomed foreign investment. Deng founded a scientific system that might be traced back to less classical philosophy and studies; yet he could influence the leadership and program of modernizing strategic socialism. Deng's theory was based on five tangible principles.



(Verdinezhad, 2011: 270)

The Stages of China's Economic Reform (1978 - 2000)

China's economic reforms sought to overcome the major barriers to economic growth that had already started to spill over before reforms began; these were the rejection of the market-based system, egalitarianism, the suppression of personal incentives, and the adoption of self-regulation and, Introversion China's economic reforms during the Dong Xiaoping era are divided into four stages:

The first stage (1978-1984); At this stage, emphasis is placed on the material incentives and the role of market forces, the decollectivizing of agriculture and industry, the reduction of rationing, preferential policies in the special economic zones with the aim of attracting foreign investment and export development.

The second phase (1993 - 1984); this emphasis on the creation of a dual-price system, the taxation of enterprises, the reform of the wage system and the reform of the banking system.

The third stage (2005-2012); the emphasis is on consolidating and stabilizing prices in the economy of the country.

The fourth stage (2012-Present); the emphasis is on getting rid of partial and partial reforms, as well as creating a market-based socialist economy that market forces have a primary role in allocating resources. Concerning that, reforms focused on areas such as the foreign exchange and trading system, central banking, the financial system, the tax system, and the investment system.

For instance, you can refer to China's energy program. Thanks to the rapid growth of demand for the energy in China, the government is trying to find a way to reach the energy sources of Central Asia. China's plans

in this area are somewhat ambitious, costly and have geopolitical consequences in this strategic area of the world. China's energy plans were announced in 2000 at the Chinese National Public Congress. The main focus of this plans are to build a 4,200-kilometer network of oil and gas transmission lines from the western state of China-Sinchiang to the east coast and super city of Shanghai (Koolaei and Tishehyar, 2009: 127).

China's reform has two distinct features: an internal one, which has a pragmatic aspect and which addresses the improvement of the economic system and the rectification of inefficient economies; and the other one has external dimensions, including the opening of doors to the outside world and it is also attracting investment and technology (Ma'soumefar, 2005: 64-63).

Jiang Zemin (China's third-Generation Elite)

Following Deng Xiaoping's death in February 1997, Jiang Zemin at the fifteenth meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in September of that year became undisputed inheritor. Jiang Zemin tried first and foremost for economic reforms, or, in other words, to continue the path that Deng Xiaoping designed to industrialize the country and attract foreign capital; regarding this, Jiang Zemin tried to relate to the Western world, which after the event of the Tiananmen Square Massacre and killing students (Verdinezhad, 2011: 317).

The third generation leaders from Jiang Zemin to others were, indeed, the communist technocrats who were the centerpiece of their ambitions to advance the development and preservation of power. It was by the basis of the technocratic tendencies that Jiang Zemin

introduced "Three Represents" theory and opened the way for the arrival of capitalists and technocrats to the Communist Party. The era of the third generation leaders was the start of the golden era of economic development in China. The period when the country's economy rapidly moved from "growth" to "development" and its integration into the world economy began to flourish with accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001 (Shariatniya, 2008: 1).

With the advent of the third generation of elites in China, nowadays the use of words such as government cuts, privatization, annexation, capital gains, and the sale of government-owned corporations were not considered to be a mere blasphemous capitalist perceptions, rather, these words were, actually, an interpretation that could be made every day. They heard them in the words of government officials. One of the most important aspects of the China's third-Generation Elite can be seen in their "realistic look" that before they were forced to accept passive approval, they welcomed them and demonstrated their ability to adapt the reality (Verdinezhad, 2011: 328).

One of the most prominent features of this period in Chinese history was the separation of political and military matters from one another; of course, with the difference that, according to the Chinese model, the aggregation of the three key posts of the general secretary of the party, the presidency and the military command as a policy of centralism, movement of the party and government was considered (IRNA news agency, 1391: 1).

Hu Jintao (China's fourth-Generation Elite)

Third generation leaders, whom they call "Elites" became leaders of the fourth generation at the sixteenth congress of the party,

held in 2002, the generations that Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao are symbols of, and by 2012, in their hands. This generation, when it came to power, inherited the heritage of the leaders of the second and third generations; a legacy of those two decades of rapid development and accumulation of wealth, and the other, the inequalities that were the result of this development. Moreover, Hu Jintao as the leader of this generation, came from a poor family in China, and spent his administrative career in the poorest parts of the land (Shariatniya, 1387: 1).

In 2005, after observing inefficiencies in some of the country's economic spheres, such as hiding the migration of millions of Chinese farmers to cities and other countries and turning them into false occupations, as well as to accelerate economic growth along with proper distribution and equity of wealth presented a five-year economic program to the Communist Party Committee to be approved, approved by the Central Committee and the Communist Party for a five-year plan. According to the five-year program, it was projected that the per capita income of the Chinese people would be about twice as high as in 2010. In this five-year economic program, Hu Jintao spoke of social justice and a fairer distribution of national income and lowering the gap between the various regions of the country. Among other issues included in this program, we can predict the expansion of health services and the increase of compulsory education to 9 years, aiming at specialization and efficiency among ready-made forces (Mirkusheshi, 2008: 291).

Xi Jinping (China's fifth-Generation Elite)

During the eighteenth congress of the Communist Party in March 2012, the China's fifth-Generation Elite formally took power. On the first day of the 18th congress, Shi Jinping was appointed as a secretary-general

of the Communist Party and its highest authority (IRNA News, 2012: 2).

The characteristics of the fifth generation are that they often belong to the generations of the 1950s and 1960s, which are considered to be burnt generations, degenerate generations or expelled generations. The nickname of the burnt generation is because they were expelled students and were fired due to having open minds about the closed space of that time and were sent to a forced labor camp. Most of these people were present at the key posts of the Communist Party, government, ministers, deputy ministers, governors, and deputy governors, provincial branches of the party, military leaders and also during the administration of the country. The fifth generation has had important experiences and background in the administration of urban affairs in comparison with other members of the Communist Party.

The generation was educated mainly in humanities, such as law, management; Social Sciences and Political Science, in terms of academic experiences, unlike the fifth generation of Chinese elites, older generations of elites were more educated in engineering disciplines. President Xi Jinping, and Prime Minister Li Keqiang as both senior officials, both have higher education, have traveled extensively, and have experienced enthusiasts who have considerable reserves of experience in solving China's progressive issues. There is no doubt that maintaining the momentum of economic growth that Deng Xiaoping has designed is the main object of the Xi Jinping program (Soltani and Soleimani, 1392: 16).

Values and Institutions in China's Economic Development

Confucius's Ethical and Social Principles

The family institution and the values inspired by the Confucianism and the presence of po-

litical elites in China's economic development have been influential factors. Throughout most of China's history, the dominant culture in this country has been the Confucian moral and social principles, and now the behavior and the way of thinking of the people are influenced by the teachings of Confucius. Confucius in the province of Sultan on the peasant, the province of the husband on the woman, and the father of the father on the children, considered the three essential values of the society and respect the order and chivalry. This is a way of life for the Chinese people and part of their social culture (Ma'soumifar, 2005: 79).

It should also be noted that Chinese cosmology while growing up in the writings of intellectuals, including the Confucian nobility, evolved, at the same time, became part of the general beliefs of the people during this particular period (Singu Yu, 1394: 6).

Another point to be made about Confucius's thoughts is that, in Confucian thought, everything returns to politics, and everything comes about that can be seen clearly in the present situation in China (Jaspers, 2009: 31).

The ultimate goal of Confucius and his ritual were the creation of "Sun Tzu" (meaning "The Great People") who lived in harmony, without fear. Such teachings have penetrated throughout Chinese life and have become evident (Stratarn, 2010: 20).

Along with system of Confucian thoughts that have been lent to the people in the land of China, the ideas of the Dao religion are also very important. In fact, the idea of triumph without fighting, as well as making most accomplishments by doing the least work, is one of the most prominent features of the Dao tradition; the traditional one for

learning, both the arts and the Chinese martial arts, are lent to it (Seoul Zu, 2009: 11).

Family as the Main Social Institution

In examining the role of social institutions in China's economic development, the role of the "Chinese Family" as the main social institution is important. Ethnic-family affiliations in China are considered to be a potential motive for economic activity and mobility, since the Chinese person makes extraordinary efforts to educate and learn different skills for his or her family and has long hours to provide the benefits for his family. Indeed, the hard work and oppression of the Chinese, which are the factors influencing the country's development, are influenced by the social institution of the family. Chinese thought is fundamentally humanitarian and a Confucian moral system is more about the improvement and coordination of human relationships. The starting point of this moral system is the nurturing of the individual, and its ultimate goal is the desire for humanity, a sincere love, and a sense of humor to other people (Radakrishnan, 2008: 575).

Also, the Chinese leaders' point of view on education can be mentioned. Leaders of the Chinese Revolution believe that to guarantee the success of the revolution, in the first step, planning to transform people's thoughts and ideas must take place. Thus, the Chinese has a great interest in education and its importance in life (Rural Education Unit, n.d: 12).

Developments in Executive and Governmental Institutions

To change the attitude of its leaders to the main components of development and economics is perhaps, the most important institutional factor in China's major economic reforms. The change in the views of the Chi-

nese leaders is, indeed, a turning point in their ideological perspective and a departure from the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. The main causes of this transformation, regardless of global developments, might also be sought in the problems of the economic system of command and planning focused on the allocation of community resources the community (Ma'soumifar, 2005: 80).

The role of elites in China's development

According to Leftwich, the most important feature of developing countries is they are all run by elites who are determined to advance the development process. The attributes of these elites are decisive determination to advance development, adhere to growth, economic development, and their ability to advance their goals (Verdinezhad, 2011: 370).

Elites like Deng Xiaoping, Ji Yang Min, Li pin, Zao Zingg, Hu Jintao, Xi Jinping and soon have been working with various strategies for the development of China (Goodarzi and Derakhshandeh, 2015: 128).

An important feature of each generation of elites from the previous generations is each generation is more liberal (more liberal) than its predecessors, technically more liberal, but not in the western sense, more global and more flexible, as well as has been more efficient in the economic, cultural, social, and international spheres. For instance, the first generation (Mao Zedong), the very ideological generation, the second generation, the pragmatic generation, the third generation, the real-world generation, and the fourth generation, were a non-realistic generation (Soltani and Soleimani, 2013: 5).

The collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the Eastern Bloc taught the Chinese elite, instead of focusing on security games and ideological

disputes with the capitalist world and entering the arms race with the West, they should emphasize innovation, creativity, effort, reconstruction, and reorganizing the party within, as well as taking advantage of the changes that have taken place in the international system, with an emphasis on strengthening the foundations of the economy, increase their position in the World Pyramid of Power; on this ground, since 1978, China has stepped in and every generation of its elites with the implementation of the policies adopted in less than three decades, China has achieved many of its goals, and, taking advantage of the opportunities it has gained in the international system and the globalization process, to move towards the rule of the World Pyramid of Power. Step into the field of the industrial world and give a new definition of it (Verdinezhad, 2011: 71).

China: Today and Tomorrow

The Chinese are asking each other when they come together: "Do you want to eat?" That means, "Are You Hungry?" These traditional greetings, from the root of poverty, have brought China to the forefront for centuries. Sometimes, it resulted in a massive famine that would have left millions of people dead. The answer to this question today is often "yes," because, China's economic thriving boasts 400 million Chinese lives from poverty. (Azakan, 2009: 88)

A report by The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) indicates "by 2020, China could become the world's largest economy with almost half the total annual economic return of the countries that make up the industrialized world today." Also, in a report by The International Bank for Reconstruction and Devel-

opment (IBRD), indicates China's GDP is projected to be 20.4 trillion dollars the next 25 years, which is much higher than the United States (at that time, 13.47 trillion dollars will be¹) (Ma'soumifar, 2004: 234).

It should also be remarked that economic growth and development in China are the biggest indicator of any progress, and that it is quiet and step by step (Chow, 2004: 150).

Conclusion

The role of China in developing countries that are industrialized is very special. Today, this country has reached a level of capability and development that has been able to compete with the world's top economies, including the United States. The assessment of China's role and position on the international scene can be examined from two dimensions: from the political perspective, China's development in all areas, including foreign policy, have been shaped by economic reforms, as well as the economic dimension with the implementation of reform policies and Open Doors, China's growing presence in global markets has grown steadily. By attracting foreign investment and attracting multinational corporations to its land, the country has been able to bring together the interests of the world's giants and integrate with the global economy. If development in China is spoken, the role of the government and especially its great leader, Deng Xiaoping, cannot be easily ignored as reformist architect; Deng Xiaoping, with economic reforms and encouraging foreign investment in the country, is a major step in industrialization. This country has been picked up. By changing the approach from communist economics to free economy, he paved the way for China's progress. Also, the elites after him tried to continue the path

1 . It should also not be forgotten that China is more dangerous than the Americans, the richer China (Bina, 1999: 84).

that Deng Xiaoping designed to industrialize the country. By implementing the policies adopted in less than three decades, China has achieved many of its goals and, taking advantage of the opportunities it has gained in the international system and the globalization process, is increasingly developing, take a serious step.

References

- Ajamoglu, Darion and Robinson, James A, (2016), why are nations failing, translated by Mohsen Mirdamadi and Mohammad Hossein Naimi-Pour, Tehran: Rozaneh Publication
- Azkan, Michael. (2010), China from the Second World War, Translation by Reza Alizadeh, Tehran: Ghoghnoos Publishing
- Bernal, Peter and Randall, Vicki (2008), Third World Issues, translation by Ahmad Saei and Saeed Mirtorabi, Tehran: Qomes Publishing
- China and gambling membership in the World Trade Organization (1999), Journal of Reports, No. 107, January ,
- Chow, Gregory C, (2004), Economic Reform and Growth in China, Analyze of Economics and Finance, May
- Constituting of the People's Republic of China, (2000), n.d. December
- Flick, Eve, (2009), Income on Qualitative Research, Hadi Jalili Translation, Second Edition, Tehran: Ney Publication
- Fomenko, Alexander and Yagazeta, Nazavisima, (1997), Russia needs China more than China to take Russia, April
- Gilles, Balkom and colleagues, (2000), Development Economics, Gholamreza Azad translation, Tehran: Ney Publication
- Goodarzi, Mahnaz and Derakhshandeh, Hamid. (2015), Future China, Political Sciences Quarterly, Tehran
- Hisang, James (2000), China's foreign policy and de-dictatorship in China-Soviet relations, translation of Mahmoud Haghghi, Faculty of Law and Political Science
- Hoseinkhani, Elham and Shirzadi, Reza. (2008), Globalization Management: A Case Study of China between 1990 and 2008, Political Science Quarterly, No. 9
- International Monetary Fund, (2016), The People's Republic of China, Washington, D.C.: Publication Services, August 2016.
- Jaspers, Carl. (2009), Confucius, translation by Ahmad Samiee, Second Edition, Tehran, Kharazmi Publishing
- Karami, Saeed. Developing Government in China (2010), Master thesis, Tehran
- Khatib, Mohammad Ali (1993), Development Economics, Tehran: Islamic Azad University Press
- Koohkan, Alireza. (2008), the trend of China's development after 1976
- Koolaei, Elaheh and Tishehyar, Mandana. (2010), A Comparative Study of China-Japan Energy Security Approaches in Central Asia, Quarterly Journal of Human Geography, No. 71, spring 2010
- Leftwich, A, (2000), States of Development: On the Primacy of politics in development, London: Cambridge Polity
- Leftwich, Adrian, (2003), Democracy and Development, translation by Ahmad Alighollian and Afshin Khakbaz, Tehran: New Project Publication
- Ma'soumifar, Ahmed. (2005), Model of China's Economic Development, Tehran, Soroush Publishing

- Mirkusheshi, Amir Hooshang (2008), *China's Economic Reforms and Future Prospects*, Tehran: Political and Economic Information Publication
- Morrison, Wayne M, (2018), *China's Economic Rise: History, Trends, Challenges, and Implications for the United States*, Congressional Research Service, February 5
- OECD, *Education in China (A SNAPSHOT)*, OECD 2016
- Omidvarnia, Mohammad Jawad. (2010), *Vladimir Putin: China's View*, Central Asian Studies and Caucasus Studies Quarterly
- Persian, Jalaeddin (1990) *Strategy of the Great Government of China*, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Publication
- Radakrishnan, Serpali. (2008), *History of Eastern and Western Philosophy*, translated by Khosro Jahandari, Volume I, Third Edition, Tehran: Scientific and Cultural Publications
- Rural Education Unit, (1999), *Rural Education and Development in China*, Jihad Quarterly
- Russell, Bertrand. (2015), *the issue of China*, translation by Amir Soltanzadeh, Tehran: Elm Publishing
- Sarokhani, Baqir (2004), *Research Methods in Social Sciences*, Tehran: Research Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies
- Shahandeh, Behzad and Tahaei, Jawad. (2004), *New China: Deng Shia Ping*, Tehran: Center for Strategic Research of the Expediency Council
- Shariatina, Mohsen (2008), *the fifth generation of Chinese leaders; displaced from imaginary ideology to time-based realism*
- Shirazi, Reza (2011), *Government and Development in South Korea*, Quarterly of Political Science, Tehran
- Siong Yu, Dal. (2016), *A Comparative Study of the Metaphysical Principles of Political Theory in Iran and Ancient China*, Governmental Quarterly, First Year, No. 2, spring
- Soltani, Alireza and Soleimani, Hassan, (2013), *the position of the Chinese leadership system in the continuation of the economic development process*
- Stratner, Paul. (2010), *Introduction to Confucius*, Translated by Kazem Firoozmand, Tehran: Center Publishing
- Sue Zhu, (2015), *The Art of War*, translated by Hamid Reza Rafiee and Samira Anvari, Fourth Edition, Tehran: Triangle Publishing
- Teng, Hsiu-lun, (2009), *Human Rights in China*, TopicalResearch Digest, fall
- The Political Economy of the World, (2009), *Japan's Economy, the Mirror of China, the Iranian Economy*, March
- United Nation, (2002), *Johannesburg Summit 2002 (China Country Profile)*
- Verdinezhad, Fereidoun et al. (2011), *Passionate dragon*, Tehran, Information publication
- Yifu Lin, Justin, (2013), *Demystifying the Chinese Economy*, the Australian Economic Review, vol. 46, no. 3, September
- Zhu, Xiaodong, (2012), *Understanding China's Growth: Past, Present, and Future*, Journal of Economic Perspectives, Volume 26, Number 4, fall
- Sites
<http://www.irna.ir/en/>