

CHINA'S GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

SOCIALISM:

- According to Marx, socialism is the first or lower phase of communism (1875; 1989). Communism will come after a long revolutionary process. The society that would prevail, after the successful transition from bourgeois' institutions to the proletariat's institutions, still falls far short of strict communism.
- Socialist policies can be implemented in both democratic and authoritarian countries. Its followers generally advocate more progressive taxes, a better social welfare system and a larger state role in the running of the economy. Or any other means that help better balance the rich and the poor, and create a more egalitarian society.

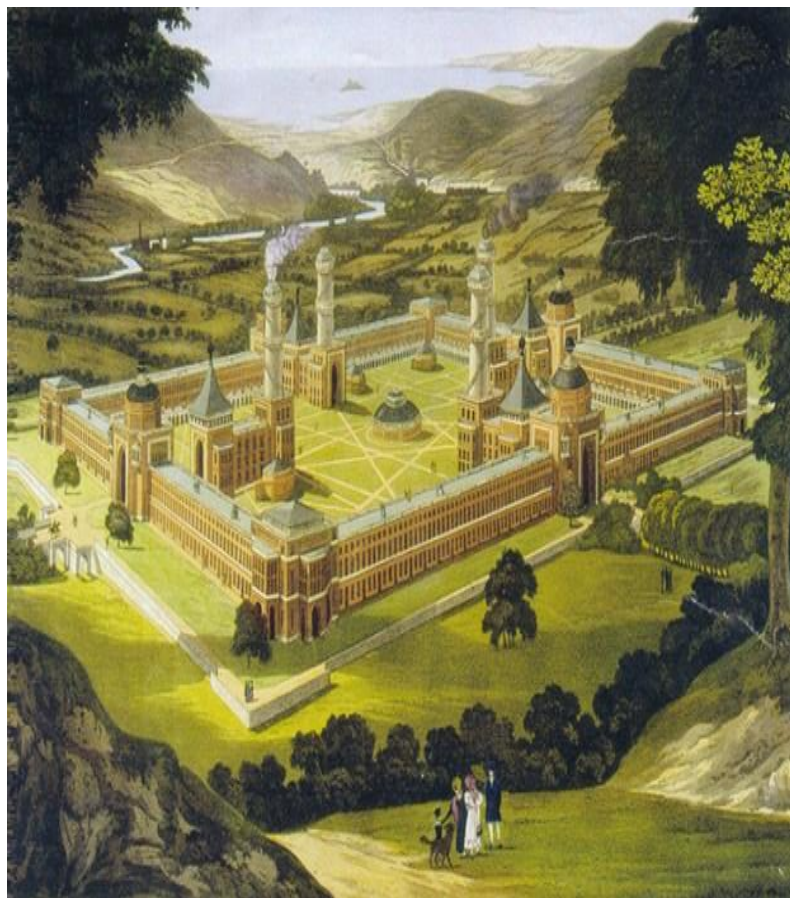
CAPITALISM:

- Capitalism is a system of governance for economic affairs that has emerged in different settings and continues to evolve over time. As a consequence it evades simple definition. The Macmillan Dictionary of Modern Economics defines capitalism as a: Political, social, and economic system in which property, including capital assets, is owned and controlled for the most part by private persons.

COMMUNISM:

- According to Marx, equality and justice cannot be produced in the first phase of communism (socialism). In this stage (socialism) unjust and unequal differences are still seen in wealth; however, “exploitation of man by man” will not be seen. It will not be possible to take under control of the means of production by minority groups as it was seen in capitalism

- To Marx, communism is the perfect stage. There is no injustice or inequity in this stage. This stage is called as higher phase of communist society by Marx. In this stage, products will be delivered according to each person's need instead of according to his/her amount of labor or ability as it was seen in socialism. Although, there needs to be a state in socialism, the state will not exist in communism because when there will be state there will not be freedom. However, in socialism state is needed for transition and suppression. It is needed to overthrow the bourgeois. It is needed to give the means of productions to whole society



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CHINA

- in 1949, China embraced the Marxist-Leninist style of socialism wholeheartedly
- in 1978. Then-party leader Deng Xiaoping initiated economic reforms.
- Deng insisted that his policy was in line with socialism and named it: “socialism with Chinese characteristics.” He argued that socialist countries could have market economies.
- In the 3.5-hour-long report, delivered at a once-every-five-years gathering of the ruling Communist Party, few words were said as often as “socialism.” But it wasn’t just any socialism.
- Out of the 73 mentions of “socialism” in Xi’s report, 59 of them were really “socialism with Chinese characteristics.”

LIBERAL INDICATORS IN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

- At the moment, the private sector now accounts for more than 60% of the economy and employs more than 80% of Chinese workers.
- since the global financial crisis of 2008, China has contributed more to global economic growth than any other country.
- Millions of rural children have dropped out of school early. Poor families sometimes resort to fundraising to pay for major surgeries.
- In fact, China's inequality is among the worst among large economies, with more billionaires than any other country but 30 million people living below the national poverty line.
- tax rates for the rich are much lower than in countries like Sweden, Finland and Norway.

LIBERAL INDICATORS IN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

- More people are paying for private education. More people are paying for private medical care. So there's been in many ways a retreat from socialism in China," Wasserstrom said.
- there is a drastic gap in income, education level and lifestyle. While the son of Chinese billionaire Wang Jianlin once bought eight iPhone 7s for his pet dog.
- "China is clearly different from the Nordic countries: income tax only accounts for a small part of government revenues; the government is not effective in redistribution," Professor Jia said.
- Lynette Ong, an associate professor of political science at the University of Toronto, put it even more bluntly: "China is a capitalist country with a socialist facade. Adam Smith wearing Karl Marx's suit."

IS CHINA SOCIALIST

- despite the existence of vibrant private businesses, the Chinese economy is still largely run by the state. The government sets a grand development plan every five years and directly owns companies in the most important, strategic sectors.
- According to the Fortune Global 500 List, the top 15 Chinese companies with the biggest revenues are all state-owned. Together they dominate China's energy, banking, telecommunications and rail sectors, where there are few private players.
- Chinese officials also regularly intervene in the markets – stocks, housing, currency, etc – even as they allow a measure of market forces to do their thing.
- Plus, the government still owns all the land in China, which is in turn leased out to individuals and companies. By this definition, the state owns much of the means of production. That's a classic tenet of socialism.

IS CHINA SOCIALIST?

- Regardless of any particular campaign of the day, the Communist Party maintains that as long as it is in charge, ruling the country on behalf of the people and serving their needs, it is upholding what Marx called “the dictatorship of the proletariat” and continuing its march toward communism.

CONCLUSION

- China certainly says it practices socialism, but what this means is up for debate.
- The new era of “socialism with Chinese characteristics,” Xi said in his speech, “means that the path, the theory, the system, and the culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics have kept developing, blazing a new trail for other developing countries to achieve modernization.”
- China still claims to be a socialist country, but it has deviated from the Marxist path it set out on.