

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE HISTORY AND DYNAMICS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT**

In order to give more data for the analysis, in this chapter of undergraduate thesis, the author will explain about the general understanding of the geographic feature of China, history of China government, the dynamics and the change in China government, and also the change and the development of China state condition in each leader era.

#### **A. Geographic Feature of People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau**

People's Republic of China (Simplified Hanzi: 中华人民共和国; Traditional Hanzi: 中華人民共和國; Pinyin: *Zhonghua Renmin Gònghéguó*, abbreviated PRC or China; literal: Chinese People's Republic) is a country located in East Asia, with its capital in Beijing. Also translated as the People's Republic of China / PRC.

**Figure 1.3 Map of People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau**



Source: <http://www.mapsofworld.com/china/>

The country has the largest population in the world (about 1.35 billion people) and a land area of 9.69 million square kilometers, making it the 4th largest in the world.<sup>8</sup> This country was founded in 1949 after the end of the Chinese Civil War, and since then it is led by a single party, the Chinese

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.citypopulation.de/China-UA.html>, accessed February 2<sup>nd</sup> 2017

Communist Party (CCP).<sup>9</sup> Though often seen as a communist country, most of the republic economy has been privatized since the 1980s. However, the government still watching the political economy, especially with companies owned by the government and the banking sector. Politically, he still remains a one-party government.

As the most populous countries in the world, with a population of over 1.363 billion people (estimated in 2014), of which the majority of the Chinese nation. To reduce the number of residents, the government vigorously promoting one-child policy. Mainland China is a term used to refer to the region under the government of China and does not include the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau, while the name of the Republic of China refers to another entity that had once ruled China since 1912 until its defeat in the Chinese Civil War. Currently the Republic of China only controls the island of Taiwan, and its capital in Taipei, therefore commonly called Chinese Taipei, especially in the sports events. China claims territory belonging to the Republic of China (commonly known as Taiwan) but does not rule it, while the Republic of China claims sovereignty over the entire Chinese mainland is currently controlled by the PRC.

People's Republic of China has administrative control over 22 provinces. PRC government considers Taiwan as their 23<sup>rd</sup> provinces. The government also claims the South China Sea that are still up for grabs. Aside from these provinces,

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<sup>9</sup> Greg Walton, *China's Golden Shield: Corporations and Development of Surveillance Technology in The People's Republic of China*, 2011, p.5

there are also 5 autonomous regions which contains many ethnic minorities; 4 municipalities for the largest cities of China and the two special administrative regions (SAR) ruled by China. The special administrative regions that ruled by China are Hong Kong and Macau.<sup>10</sup>

The main island of Taiwan is located in East Asia next to China's coastal mainland, southwest of the main islands of Japan but the west directly from the end of the Islands Ryukyu Japan, and the northwest-north Philippines. The island is connected to the east by the Pacific Ocean, to the south by the South China Sea and the Luzon Strait, to the west by the Taiwan Strait, and to the north by the East China Sea. The island has a length of 394 kilometers (245 miles) wide and 144 kilometers (89 miles).

Hong Kong is located in the south China Sea, 60 km (37 miles) east of Macau on the opposite side of the Pearl River Delta. Surrounded by the South China Sea in the east, south, and west, and is bordered by the city of Shenzhen in the north, across the Sham Chun River (Shenzhen River). Broad region is 1,104 km<sup>2</sup> (426 sq miles) consists of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories, and over 200 offshore islands, Lantau is the largest island while Hong Kong is the second largest and is the largest population. Of the total, 1,054 km<sup>2</sup> (407 sq miles) is land and 50 km<sup>2</sup> (19 sq miles) is water. Hong Kong claims territorial sea as far as three nautical miles (5.6 km).<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.chinatoday.com/city/china\\_special\\_administrative\\_regions.htm](http://www.chinatoday.com/city/china_special_administrative_regions.htm), accessed March 1<sup>st</sup> 2017

<sup>11</sup> "Geographic and Climate, Hong Kong"(PDF), Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government, accessed March 1<sup>st</sup> 2017

While Macau is a region on the southern coast of the People's Republic of China after the signing of the agreement between Portugal and China on December 20, 1999.<sup>12</sup> Together with Hong Kong, Macau is a region with its status as a Special Administrative Region valid up to 20 December 2049 or 50 years after the signing the transfer of sovereignty.

## **B. China at Mao Ze Dong Era**

In the plenary 10th Committee on Central Communist Party of China (Chung Kang Tang), Mao said, "To impose a political force, is always absolutely necessary to create public opinion (favorable), and run the preparation in the field of ideology. From what was said this shows that Mao put forward the issue of ideology in order to instill its political influence. Mao was a complete package China political thinker, at least based on Dick Wilson who called Mao as a philosopher, ideologist Marxist, political leaders, military experts, teachers, economists, patriot, statesman, the Chinese, and innovators.<sup>13</sup> It is indicates that Mao had strength in the thought or idea, that in this he tried to apply in the state of life of China.

China during Mao leadership is an aggressive communist country with a very authoritarian political system. It means, most of China's policies born with Mao as the determining factor. China aggressiveness is seen when China has always tried to intervene the country around China. An example is when China

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<sup>12</sup> Marshall Cavendish, World and Its People: Eastern and Southern Asia Vol.2,2017, p.216

<sup>13</sup> Dick Wilson, Mao Tse Tung in The Scales of History: A Preliminary Assessment Organized by The China Quarterly,1977, p.12-13

annexed Mongolia and Tibet for entry into its territory. The annexing can be understood as efforts to realize Mao thought.

Mao Ze Dong at that time divides the world into four circles, in which is based on the traditional Chinese conception, such as:

1. The first circle consists of the territory of China, including Tibet and Mongolia.
2. The second circle consists of the countries on its borders formerly became tributaries of China, including Korea and North Vietnam.
3. The third circle consists of Japan, which has taken over the culture of China during the Tang Dynasty.
4. The fourth circle consists of the rest of the world.

Mao's Thought characterized many ideological aspects, which means that every policy implemented by the Chinese government always refers to the communist ideology espoused. China during Mao's radical opposition to the West, this behavior is largely determined by the basic thesis that anti-communists to capitalism.

In the foreign policy aspects of Mao Zedong also had his own views and policy. In 1949-1953, Mao allied to international communism. Foreign policy in this period is influenced by the internal condition of the domestic PRC and PRC relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. At the time of its inception in 1949, the PRC's foreign policy efforts devoted to the international level to support the consolidation of power, regional integration, and the prevention of

hazards from abroad<sup>14</sup>. Where at that time there are still some areas controlled by remnants of the Nationalist government.

However, due to the PRC's involvement in the Korean War, the attack on Tibet and Taiwan independence movement makes the PRC is regarded as a dangerous aggressor state by the world. To remove the label, increase the influence of the PRC against neutral countries, and the achievement of political stability and security in the country PRC that allows the launching of the First Five-Year Plan, China began to embrace foreign policy of Peaceful Coexistence. Which was first heard in the political report Foreign Minister Zhou En Lai to the National Committee on People's Political Consultative Conference Board in February 1953.

Entering the 1960 RRC felt completely isolated from all non-communist countries, including countries that had previously supported the PRC in Bandung in 1955 with a statement on the commitment of the PRC regarding peaceful coexistence. The split between the PRC and the Soviet Union continued in this period. July 1960, the Soviet Union cut off aid to the PRC economy, and recalled all the experts from the PRC, as a result of economic development and important projects in the field of scientific research PRC absolutely devastated.<sup>15</sup>

November 1960, Soviet Union initiated a Whole Meeting of the Communist Party in the world. Where the Soviet Union suggested that the Socialist to avoid

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<sup>14</sup> Alan John Day, *China and the Soviet Union 1949-84*, 1985

<sup>15</sup> Yoram Evron, *China's Military Procurement in Reform Era: The Setting of New Directions*, 2015, p.40

open war with Imperialist, but showed the superiority of the socialist by showing the economic production which exceeds imperialist. Instead Mao Ze Dong recommends that all Communist Party to supports the "war of national liberation" throughout the world, and also mentioned communism struggle through peaceful way is an empty dream. In the debate turned out to be the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had the support of the Communist Parties of the other, so that the communiqué issued by the Conference is in accordance with the political currents of the Soviet Union. With this Khrushchev new attitude, China considers the struggle of communist society betrayed, and there was a change in the orientation of PRC foreign policy, from the theory of Two Block (Two Camp) to the theory of the Three Worlds (Three World).

Especially about Southeast Asia countries can be detailed as:

1. PRC hostile to the Philippines and Thailand, and Taiwan who follow the wisdom of the United States and a member of South and East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), which was formed in 1954 to stem the PRC. This hostility is manifested in the form of assistance to the local communist party and or other subversive force that wants to overthrow the pro-US.
2. The PRC also hostile to the former British colonies, namely Malaysia and Singapore even though this country does not recognize and establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan and refused to participate in SEATO. But China remains hostile to both these countries, because they do not want to establish diplomatic relations with Beijing and participated in the Five Powers Defense Arrangement with the United Kingdom, Australia



and New Zealand is a staunch ally of the United States. In other words, these countries, it does not directly participate in the US security system that aims to stem the influence of China.

3. PRC quite happy with Burma and Indonesia who acknowledge One China Policy, which recognize and establish diplomatic relations with the PRC and refused SEATO. But in the days of this ideology, in particular the PRC communist party support and become too closely with the local communist party which is not always favored by the national government and its political opponents. Particularly in Indonesia, the Communist Party (PKI) provoke hostility with the army that emerged as the dominant force on the political stage after Sukarno.
4. PRC fully supporting North Vietnam (Ho Chi-minh) who fought under the banner of Marxism - Leninism and prevent the United States who replaced France as the main supporter of South Vietnam.

Mao first policy conducted to address poverty in China is the "Great Leap Forward Policy".<sup>16</sup> The policy was made to double the production in China. Under the policy, Mao wanted to show the public that the ideology of communism can solve all the problems. Agricultural land was transferred from private ownership and processed jointly by society and forced to farm with military discipline.

During the processing of agricultural land policies, Mao made a few more such policies to eradicate any pest of rice namely sparrows and make a

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<sup>16</sup> Dennis Tao Yang, *China's Agricultural Crisis and Famine of 1959-1961: A Survey and Comparison to Soviet Famines*, 2008, p.1-29

competition between groups of farmers. But most of all these policies are fail because Mao did not know that many farmer groups has been cheating. With the belief of Mao on these productions, many farmers who diverted into another sector, they diverted to creating a channel Tai Hang. And once again, thousands of farmers who eventually died in working the policy and eventually return failed.<sup>17</sup> Many factories are also bankrupt because of the work system that multiplied so it is make the production machines are broken.<sup>18</sup>

In addition to policies that have been mentioned, the greatest influence policy is the policy of doubling the production of steel. Steel production will be done through the production machines and smaller furnaces in the community. Forests cleared to meet the needs of steel production. Many farms are abandoned, causing dryness. In addition, the famine took place in the 1960s. It can occur because of the false figures of the number of agricultural production by farmer groups.

Mao considers all the disasters that occur in the community is as a punishment for the people because they do not want to obey the rules. Mao even take the harvests in the villages who would not obey him and let them starve to death. The same way as happened in the Soviet Union. This can happen due to the way they view humans. They consider humans as well as animals and do not take any worth. This is a result of understanding of Darwinism that they adore.

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Neil C. Hughes, *China's Economy Challenge: Smashing The Iron Rice Ball*, 2002, p.185

During his exile, Mao turned out thinking about great changes to the Chinese people. Mao wanted to spread communism with little red book and pass it on to the students.<sup>19</sup> Many among the current students who successfully brainwashed by the understanding of Maoism. They are even very praising Mao. After brainwashed, many students who quit school and founded the Red paramilitary troops. They were protesting against teachers, managers, and even his own parents and attack western diplomat in China. And many teachers were at the time considered to be opposed to communism and government finally killed massively. Besides propaganda with little red book, Mao also spread the propaganda of communism with artists and actors.<sup>20</sup> However, in the end the red army, it was a cause chaos everywhere. So that Mao ordered the army to secure them and move it to farms in the countryside.

From the perspective of military forces and armaments, the PRC began developing nuclear weapons technology project since 1957.<sup>21</sup> The project was built with the help of the Soviet Union in the financing and technology assistant. Development of weapons technology in China can be seen in the argument that in the study of the Cold War, the concept of self help and state survival can only be achieved by increasing the power of a state element. In fact, the development of the armed forces making him the fifth country in the world capable of making an atomic bomb in 1964. Self Help is a view that state power can not be relied on

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-34932800>, accessed March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2017

<sup>20</sup> Nicholas John Cull, Propaganda and Mass Persuasion: A Historical Encyclopedia 1500 to the present, 2003, p.76

<sup>21</sup> Joseph M.Siracusa, Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Search for Global Security,2016, p.78

their alliance process, but must be built independently. State survival is a principle that emphasizes the importance of creating a country's resilience. Power is a principle that emphasizes the importance of developing weapons technology that elicits optimum deterrence effect (deterrence) for other countries to invade the country concerned.

In the Chinese context, the development of weapons technology that supported the Soviet Union has made the United States into account the strength of China as a potential threat to the West Block or at least a balanced dynamic. In the constellation of the Cold War, China has geopolitical and geostrategic has two advantages in the ideological struggle:

1. First, China being the potential country as the expansion targets the ideological influence of the two superpowers once served as the central power of the ideology that was won in the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.
2. Second, China's strategic geographical position a distinct advantage for both superpowers in disseminating the ideology of each of Central Asia and Southeast Asia, especially in the efficiency of the deployment of each ideology to surrounding areas.

The Cold War was characterized by tensions between the two contending superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. But Mao of China's position in the Cold War, is key in many ways, but not around the center. The observations that made by political scientists Andrew J. Nathan and Robert S. Ross makes a

healthy mind: "During the Cold War, China is the only major country that stands at the intersection of two forces camp, a target of both influence and hostility". With the largest population and occupying the third largest in the world, China is a power factor that can not be ignored.

### **C. China Under Deng Xiaoping Leadership**

Deng Xiaoping during the Cultural Revolution, experience alienation from the political stage of China. In 1977s, began to come back into the political arena of China with the support of groups pragmatics- realist. Deng can channel back his thoughts on economic development in China. Deng with different sensibilities with Mao thoughts continue to channel his thoughts on China's socialist construction. This plan goes without disrupting crisis. China as well as errors in the time of the Cultural Revolution. And with the return of the PLA into place, it becomes its own support for Deng, after Mao died, Pragmatics- realist groups who dominate the party also rule in China.

Victory camp Deng Xiaoping opened the way for new policies Political Economy characterized by the abandonment of the centralized economy and strict. The new government of the PRC under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping soon critique of thinking and the old economic policy so synonymous with Maoism. Deng is also the type of person who is ready to argue and also figures many catapult his thoughts, Deng considers what is interpreted by Mao and its followers are Orthodox Marxism.

If Mao Zedong had a specific perspective of socialism, then Deng also has a specific view. In the thought of Deng, socialism seeks implemented in the PRC is socialism with Chinese characteristics, in which the basic principles of Marxism integrated with the actual conditions of China. According to Deng Xiaoping, nothing can be taken for the development of the socialist construction of the PRC, although it was considered to be a convergence towards the ideology, because, according to Deng ideology can not be implemented dogmatically, but should flow and be acceptable.

During the planning period of economic reform, Deng and his teams as a formulator of policy development in the PRC, adopt the Soviet model which gives emphasis to the development of the industrial sector, especially in capital-intensive production. Similarly in China, the same thing applied to the progress of the industrial sector, where industrialization carried out by the exchange of the agricultural sector. Whereas in the selection of production technologies of industrial goods over congested capital note method, compared to the labor-intensive.

Deng Xiaoping introduced the system of government efforts in the new agricultural propaganda on a broad audience as "Responsibility System".<sup>22</sup> In this system, each family farmers no longer working together in a commune, but rather to negotiate agreements with local administrative government to work on a piece

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<sup>22</sup> David Goodman, Deng Xiaoping and The Chinese Revolution: A Political Biography, 1994, p.93

of land and benefit directly.<sup>23</sup> The new farming system allows each unit of farm families cultivate their own land, under their respective decision making so that it looks abolition collectivity of rural policy that has been in progress. The other change is the elimination of the state monopoly, which begins with the announcement of government on January 1, 1985 that the PRC government reaffirmed the decision to remove the crop with the purchase of a state monopoly system. Elimination of the state monopoly means that the market mechanism is enforced. At first, many people are worried about this new policy, given the PRC market economy has not been institutionalized *Geti Qiye*.<sup>24</sup>

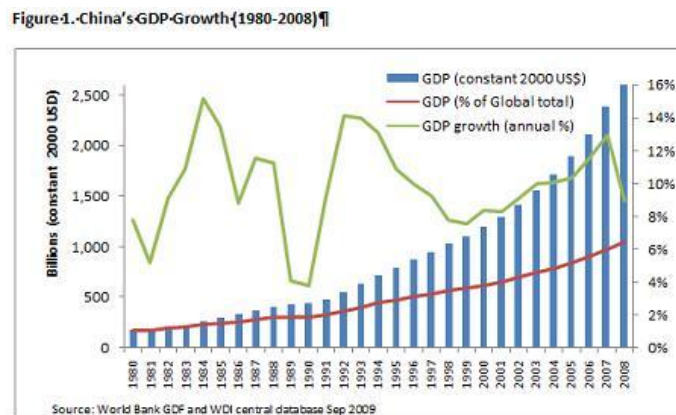
Since the abolition of the monopoly of the state, meaning the state-owned enterprises do not belong to the state is not the only economic actors. In China to distinguish between state-owned enterprises (*guoyou Qiye*), collectively owned enterprise (*jiti Qiye*), owned by the individual (), and other economic categories (*Qita Jingji Leixing Qiye*). State-owned companies could be in the central, provincial, district, or districts, and generally spread out in urban areas. Private individual-owned enterprises are allowed to operate and China are also open to foreign investment. Open door policy to make cities in China as an economic region is outstanding.

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

**Figure 1.4 China's GDP Growth (1980-2008)**



Source: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/china-s-special-economic-zones-and-industrial-clusters-success-and-challenges>

Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms also bring long-term effects, so that economic growth increased from year to year is incredible. From 1978 to 1995 GDP grew 8%. Foreign capital has helped the Chinese economy to rise, due to be able to expand production and absorb the existing workforce and economic growth is also increasing. Between the years 1978-1997, the Chinese industry growing at an average 12% per year. In 1998, the industrial added value stood at 3354.1 billion yuan, up 9.37 times from 1978. In the field of agriculture, between the years 1978 to 1998, agricultural output grew by an annual average of 7,1% per year.<sup>25</sup> Deng Xiaoping retired in 1989 because of the controversy surrounding the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square crackdown. In 1990, he resigned from all

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y6000e/y6000e08.htm>, accessed March 4<sup>th</sup> 2017



his political positions because of illness, until his death in February 19, 1997 at the age of 92 years, he was regarded as the most influential leaders in China.

Deng Xiaoping leadership change China from the downturn as a result of the failed policy of Mao Zedong that causing chaos in China. In contrast to Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping in determining the policy direction of China over economic interests by opening relations with abroad, especially in this case the United States. Deng Xiaoping in the direction of its politics tend toward economic interests by taking cooperation with the west and is characterized by one entry of the People's Republic of China as a member of the World Trade Organization. During the reign of Deng Xiaoping introduced new agricultural businesses propagated to a wide audience as the responsibility system, the agricultural area was also entrusted to the farming families in private. The new farming system allows each unit of farmers to manage their own land, under their respective decision making so that there appears to be the abolition of the policies of collectivization in the countryside long enough.

Deng Xiaoping to bring the idea of the socialist market economic system tends to run *Yangwei* strategy *Zhongyong* (relying on the ability of foreign for domestic interest China). In this case Deng Xiaoping saw good relations and economic cooperation with the United States and Western Countries as the basis to realize the ideals of modern China and strong. Interest thus poured into wisdom *Sige Kaifang zhengzi Xiandaihua* four modernizations and the open door policy. In 1976, Deng Xiaoping strengthen its position immediately seek closer relations with western countries.

In the Year 1979, The United States provides full diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China and signed an agreement with President Carter in a historic visit to the United States.<sup>26</sup> Deng Xiaoping consistently change the economic system of China from a communist system into a capitalist system. Commune disbanded, "iron rice pot" (the symbol of welfare state) is destroyed, privatized state-owned enterprises, private entrepreneurs by wind, foreign investors were given incentives high, the stock market was allowed, and so forth. Encouraged international trade while spurring exports.

Although the role of the state has not disappeared altogether, China clearly embraced the capitalist system, China itself called socialist market system. The main variables were taken into consideration by Deng Xiaoping in the interpretation of the communist doctrine is economic interests.

Deng Xiaoping policies:

1. Change Mao Ze Dong Policy

Before the economic reforms, China led by Mao Zedong, who is the first leader of the People's Republic of China. As told by political economists Gregory Albo, core development strategy of China in the Mao era, similar to the strategy being pursued by the Soviet Union: the means of production were nationalized as state-owned, centralized command planning, the development of heavy industries, security protection without rights political rights of the workers and peasants, the suppression of

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<sup>26</sup> Xiabo Hu, *Interpreting US-China-Taiwan Relations: China in The Post Cold War Era*,1998, p.113

workers' consumption level and farmers to maximize the potential economic advantages and economic advantages conversion into high-level investments in manufacturing and industry. The other change is the elimination of the state monopoly, which begins with the announcement of government on January 1, 1985 that the PRC government reaffirmed the decision to remove the crop with the purchase of a state monopoly system. Elimination of the state monopoly means that the market mechanism is enforced. At first, many people are worried about this new policy, given the market economy has not been institutionalized People's Republic of China.

With a population of very large farmers, collectivization of agriculture and rural commune system into a central component of China's development. The emergence of communism in China can not be released from the spread of the ideology of Marxism which is the fruit of the teachings of Karl Marx thought. Communism in China also brought by the intelligentsia. The emergence of the Chinese Communist Party had deep roots among the intellectuals. Marxism Communism is a product of Western thought (Europe) born from the many ways of thinking modernization with a variety of rational thought. To undermine communist ideology classy kind of thing grown and become spirit for populist movement, including in China with the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party

## 2. Applying Modern Farming Systems

At the time of Deng Xiaoping government efforts to introduce new agricultural in propaganda to a wide audience as a system of responsibility. In this system, every family farmers no longer working together in a commune, but perform administrative agreement with the local government to work on a piece of land and direct benefit, so that people get adequate wages. Agricultural areas are also entrusted to the farming families in private. The new farming system allows each unit of farmers to manage their own land, under their respective decision making so that there appears to be the abolition of the policies of collectivization in the countryside for a long time. That policy was found to be quite encouraging.

Farmers' income increased dramatically, there's even a farmer who richer than others. Output of agriculture in rural areas also increased by 6.6% a year. When viewed from 1982, particularly for the agricultural sector recorded an increase of 12% compared to the previous year and amounted to 161 million tons.<sup>27</sup> While wheat production increased by 14.7% to be 68.4 million tons, and cotton production increased by 21'3% or 3.6 million tons. Output other agricultural sectors such as soybeans, corn, and other very large so that it can be diverted for export.<sup>28</sup>

### 3. Applying the Open Door Systems

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<sup>27</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/ag088e/AG088E03.htm>, accessed March 5<sup>th</sup> 2017

<sup>28</sup> *ibid*

Deng Xiaoping in the direction of its politics tend toward economic interests by taking cooperation with the west and is characterized by one entry of China into the WTO (World Trade Organization) .Deng Xiao Ping to bring the idea of a "socialist market economy system" tends to run *Yangwei* strategy *Zhongyong* (relying the ability of foreign for domestic interest PRC). Private enterprise was allowed to operate and in China open to foreign investment, open-door policy in China makes the cities in China into free cities, comparable position with 'Extraordinary Economic Zone. In addition, three areas where three great rivers meet as a region also approved the holding of foreign capital and technology, as well as acts as a conduit of agricultural land.

In this case Deng Xiaoping saw good relations and economic cooperation with the US and Western countries as the basis to realize the ideals of "Chinese modern and powerful" The aim therefore was poured into wisdom *Sige Xiandaihua* (four modernizations) and *Kaifangzhengzi* (door policy open). Deng Xiaoping consistently change the economic system of China from a communist system into a capitalist system. Commune disbanded, "iron rice pot" (the symbol of welfare state) is destroyed, privatized state-owned enterprises, private entrepreneurs by wind, foreign investors were given incentives high, the stock market was allowed, and so forth.

Deng Xiaoping's policies also bring long-term effects of international trade encouraged while spurring exports. Although the role of the state has not

disappeared altogether, China clearly embraced the capitalist system (the Chinese themselves call "the system of socialist market"). For the problem of ideology, China during Deng remains of communism, but in the praxis that ideology is interpreted flexibly. The main variables were used consideration by Deng in interpreting the communist doctrine is economic interests.

#### **D. China and Taiwan Relations**

Before discussing the implementation of the "One country two system", it will discuss the outline of relations between China and Taiwan until 1958 before the implementation of the "One State Two System" which basically is present based on the change of attitude of China toward Taiwan since 1979. The relationship between China and Taiwan is still a prominent issue in East Asia and of course also to be considered in international coverage. Relationships both show the state of the status quo with an understanding of each of the positions and their sovereignty in the international arena. Although still an issue that is trying to solve, at least the relations between China and Taiwan could indicate a change that comes from changes in Chinese policy on efforts in reunification with Taiwan. The Chinese policy strategy implemented in the One China Policy, especially the policy of "One State Two System" which showed China's desire to build relations with Taiwan and resolve the issue of separatism that occur in ways that tend to be peaceful. Basically, the main purpose of China in One China Policy is to unite the sovereignty of parts of China are separate countries like

Taiwan as an integral part of the Chinese mainland, but the way in which to carry out the policy then changes from one era of leadership to the other leadership era. The disputes between China and Taiwan started since China declared itself a communist state.<sup>29</sup> Since the establishment of China as a communist country (People Republic of China) on October 1, 1949, there has been opposition to the formation of the communist government itself.<sup>30</sup> The opposition made by the Nationalist Republic of China under the Kuomintang (KMT). The Chinese nationalist groups wanting more there is in democratic governance because it then KMT under Chiang Kai-shek's power then occupied Taiwan conveniently separated by a strait and formed their own government there. Since the establishment of self-government in Taiwan by the KMT, the focus of the government of mainland China under the leadership of Mao Zedong against Taiwan was to destroy the KMT with the main objective, namely to make Taiwan return to Chinese rule.

China's response to movement of the KMT tends offensive carried out several attacks on Taiwan. Planning the attacks have been carried out in the early 1950s, but it was interrupted by the outbreak of the Korean War Two when the Cold War. Mainland China shifted its military focus to help North Korea in the proxy war. Although it has been distracted by the presence of two Korean War that raged in the East Asian region, but it does not then make the switch mainland Chinese government's attention forever. Mainland Chinese Government to

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<sup>29</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34729538>, accessed March 7<sup>th</sup> 2017

<sup>30</sup> *ibid*

continue its efforts to seize Taiwan back into a unity with the government in mainland China. In 1958, China attacks two areas in Taiwan, namely Quemoy and Matsu as a separate form of criticism of the government formed in Taiwan. Despite the fact, Taiwan is not also want to just join the communist government in mainland China.

### **E. One-China Policy**

During the reign in Taiwan, Chiang Kai Shek keep using the name of the People Republic of China as the name used in mainland China. On this basis then the Beijing government issued a policy of One China Policy towards Taiwan and still trying to fight these policies in the international sphere. The Chinese government considers that Taiwan is part of China mainland and no matter how China should reclaim Taiwan as part of his country despite having to use force. Meanwhile, Taiwan itself also insisted that relations between Taiwan and China is a relationship between countries is not the relationship between the central government and the provinces. Taiwan saw that the efforts by the Chinese reunification can only happen if China becomes a democratic country.

As is known, that the One China Policy or "Policy One China" is a policy formulation firmly held by the People's Republic of China with centrum government in Beijing at which the policy stipulates that only one Chinese sovereign and has the legal aspects of a country that is the People's Republic China. However, the Republic of China on Taiwan to the centrum of government in Taipei also claimed as part of the People's Republic of China. Chinese Government to declare Taiwan an international forum that parties are



appropriately subject to the discretion because Taiwan has been bound to the consensus reached by representatives of both sides in 1992 in Hong Kong. Therefore, China considers that the existence of a policy which only recognizes one China a status quo that can not be contested by Taiwan. However, Taiwan's former president Chen Shui-bian refuses to recognize the doctrine of the Chinese policy, and he admitted that since 1949, the synergy between China and Taiwan never again be realized. Therefore, Taiwan continues to pursue the negotiations in order to gain full sovereignty as a country which is not identical with the People's Republic of China.

Policy of One China Policy later asserted that any country that wants to conduct diplomatic relations with China, the need to avoid Taiwan because he entered into the territory of China. It thus bringing the United States on the stance that supports the One China Policy, by reason want to diplomatic relations, so he then agreed termination of diplomatic relations with Taiwan to approve a Joint Communiqué in 1979.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> <http://www.cfr.org/china/joint-communicue-usa-peoples-republic-china-establishment-diplomatic-relations-1979/p8452>, accessed March 8<sup>th</sup> 2017