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Policy Paper, No 6

A Reading for the Chinese Communism and the Economic Revolution



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December 2017

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A Reading for the Chinese Communism and the Economic Revolution

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Abstract

The growth of Chinese economy, including the economic transformation, is an important topic in the framework of global political economy . So this article will focus on Chinese trajectory to transform from agrarian society to an industrial power. as well as explaining such a significant transformation, no doubt, needs reviewing briefly the political system, thus a summary about Chinese communism and its roots throughout Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism is discussed alongside with the contradiction between Mao and Marx's theory. The Chinese economy transformation, including such a economic reforms and economic transitions is shown. The policies that adapted and contributed to raise Chinese as the powerful economy are explained.

Key words: Chinese, Communism, Economy transformation.

Introduction

The quickly developing economy of China throughout the last three decades is one of the most notable events in world economic history, it has puzzled many people, including economists. It is important to ask that how could a nation with 1.4 billion people transform itself relatively suddenly from a vastly impoverished agricultural land into a formidable industrial powerhouse when so many tiny nations have been unable to do so despite their more favorable social-economic conditions? The experience of modern China was significantly changed by the foundation of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in 1921 which was it is rising has molded the historical backdrop of China for the greater part of the twentieth century, practically from the establishing of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in 1921 to its assumed control over the state control in 1949. Furthermore, it is difficult to comprehend advanced China without having an unmistakable picture of what "socialism" implies and the path in which European socialism was adjusted in China somewhere around 1920 and 1949. Today CCP numbers more than 65,000,000 individuals and it has controlled China for over a large portion of a century.

The period from 1917 to the mid 1950s witnessed various nations, containing one-third of the world's population, refuse the market as an instrument for the designation of resources and the determination of production, and instead embrace the so called Soviet model of essential planning. This model included a number of key elements, such as: material offset, making arrangements for allocating resources; collectivized agriculture; price, wage, interest rate and exchange rate control; emphasis on heavy industry dominated by large state possessed enterprises with little main concern given to the production of consumer goods; foreign trade control through state trading monopolies; emphasis on economic autarky; and discrimination against the private sector.

Bai, Hsieh and Song (2014) clarifies that when China comes to beginning a business, it positions close base, scarcely above countries like Ethiopia and Iraq. The Chinese experience is illustrated as a developing rapidly, economy, yet this is still developing under extractive organizations, under the control of the state, with minimal indication of a move to comprehensive political organizations under extractive foundations.

A paradox of the reform process in China is that, as the (CCP) has loosened its grasp on the economy and seemingly abandoned its center convictions, its membership has risen notably alongside the economic benefits from joining.

First: the rise of Chinese Communism

1. Communism

Communism is an old thought concentrated on the common ownership of goods. It is initially recorded in ancient Greek thought, most remarkably in Plato's exposition of the great society – the Republic – written 2500 years ago. After that, the idea of communism discovers episodic published expression in such works as Thomas More's Utopia (1516), works by Gabriel Bonnot de Mably, and Morelly's Code of Nature (1755). Its chief motivation is moral: the abandonment of private ownership of goods and property was thought to give rise to social agreement, as people stopped putting their private enthusiasm above the combined good. It has therefore showed up in various types of productive system.

Encyclopedia Britannica defines communism as “the political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production (e.g., mines, mills, and factories) and the natural resources of a society”. Communism is thus a form of socialism, a higher and more advanced form, according to its advocates.

Communism is an extremely optimistic nineteenth century European political theory. When Marx first published his theory, it offered the most complete picture of the past ever developed and, on the basis of that portrait, expected dramatic alteration coming in the future, changes that would benefit all but the wealthiest layer of European society and would, Marx thought, lead to a virtually perfect and lasting world order.

Karl Marx notably visualized the state “withering away” in the highly developed stage of communism. Outsiders have consistently made a relative supposition about the Communist

Party shriveling ceaselessly with marketization. In China, the Party honed great control over pay and advancement amid the arranging stage.

2. Chinese communism

It is stated that Chinese communism is based upon a three-stage movement of communist thoughts from Marx to Lenin to Mao. To comprehend Maoism and the uniqueness of Chinese socialism, it is important to give a summary about the European socialism from which it developed:

- **Marxism**

Marx was an exceedingly educated man and he drew his contemplation from various sources. Two of these sources were the most vital: one was the idea that German intellectual G.W.F. Hegel (1770-1831), and the other was a group of political advancements, known as "communism," that spread over Western Europe in the wake of the French Revolution.

a. **Hegel** had numerous thoughts, however, two specifically impacted Marx:

1) In depicting the way in which the human mentality had advanced from primitive to humanized stages ever, Hegel asserted that the procedure of inventive work was the engine that supported the development of progressively complex structures of "consciousness", or mental points of view on the world. That is, the advanced structures of comprehension that we have as people and that the species now has overall had been made through centuries of our creative cooperation with our general surroundings; they were not initially display in the species.

2) If we see the history of the human world as the component of this advancement of insight through work, then we can see that chronicled development advances according to specific laws. At each period of history, an exceptional equality of human perception comes venture by steadily to be tried by a responsive game plan of contradicting forces. These arrangements

of scholarly powers conflict with extending weight until, in a violent procedure, an altogether new sort of human consciousness develops that moves history to another new stage.

b. **Communist Society.** Marx thought that "the end of the historical dialectic was near". In his view, the average unrests in 18th and 19th century Europe, which toppled distinguished advantage, had also made an inside and out diverse sort of new class – the proletariat – by joining power in the hands of the people who controlled capital centers and intends to send mechanically propelled frameworks for the production (factories). Since the proletariat's necessities were so radically in go against those of their industrialist, common oppressors, Marx acknowledged that the proletariat would unavoidably be the source of the next dialectical revolution. However, he believed that the proletarian revolution will be unique in the future for two motives:

- 1) The proletariat would arise as a greater part class.
- 2) The foundation labor history of the industrial facility working proletariat would have formed them into a bound together class in which every part perceived that all individuals from the class shared interests and considerate in common. Hence the proletariat would have a remarkable class solidarity.

Also, Marx expected that his communist future would rise first in those nations where the entrepreneur framework had produced the largest proletarian and the starkest clash between the interests of capital (bourgeois) owners and proletarian workers, for Marx, that implied England and Germany. Marx never anticipated early communist upsets in countries like Russia or China. Those nations, in Marx's perspective, were still in the feudal phase of society, and accordingly no communist class consciousness could appear there.

- **Leninism**

In 1917, V. I. Lenin drove an uprising in Russia that collapsed a recently settled liberal government, guided by members from Russia's capitalist class, which had itself removed the noble legislature of the Czar just months prior that same year. Lenin had dedicated his whole life to remove from power of the Czarist government, and had for a long time lived as an outcast in Western Europe. At first, his progressive points had not been guided by Marxism, but rather after the turn of the century he received Marx's model and turned to be a leading theorist of European Marxism.

Lenin's unique commitments to Marxism stem from one key issue that he confronted as a Russian Marxist: Classical Marxism held that a proletarian upheaval could happen just in a progressed industrialized state where the bourgeois had long held force, so how could Marxism apply to Lenin's Russia? Lenin reacted to this with two key theories, which both of them became fundamental to the Chinese communist insurgency.

Party Consciousness; Russia had just small classes of production line proprietors and assembly line laborers. Russia did not have the social structures that could produce common awareness -there was no place for the key element of upheaval to originate from. Accordingly, Lenin argued that Marx was not by any stretch of the imagination right, productive labor was not by any means the only wellspring of awareness. Cognizance could likewise be ingrained by instruction - a man could receive a class world view through a procedure of influence and comprehension. Lenin brought up that all transformations are driven by a few individuals from a class whose cognizance is more advanced than others.

Imperialism and Revolution; Lenin likewise distinguished a second agent that could hurry the spread of progressive cognizance: Imperialism. All through the 19th century, European nations had taken ownership of non-industrialized areas of the world and transplanted to these African, Asian, and American social orders elements of European average society and a little amount of mechanical venture. Lenin claimed that when the seeds of free enterprise were sown into "primitive" outside situations through a procedure of compulsion and triumph, they suddenly produced two new sorts of contention. Initial, another class of local business people would develop and challenge the local "refined" class and second, hostile to radical class clash between outsider production line proprietors and abused laborers would make the new lowly class "progressive" from its extremely beginnings. Under these conditions the whole procedure of history would be profoundly quickened. This is, truth be told, near to what happened in Russia in 1917.

- **Maoism**

At the point when the CCP was set up in Beijing in 1921, the Party was given to the standards of Marxism-Leninism. A party doctrine held that China had really as of now been through its average upset in 1911, and that what was required now was to fabricate an in number Party to teach China's minor low class. On the off chance that this were done, China could anticipate a fast comrade transformation in light of the fact that, as Lenin had made clear, its colonialist history made its low class inalienably radical and a vanguard Party could vastly quicken the spread of progressive lowly awareness.

The founder of the CCP looked to Moscow for direction. During its initial years, it got help from Moscow's organ of world transformation: the Communist International or Comintern. The Comintern sent guides to China to help the Party. Mao Zedong, who had been among the

originators of the CCP, was one of only a handful few Party individuals willing to address a focal reality about China's prospects for insurgency: in a place where there is an a large portion of billion individuals, the ordinary class likely numbered close to a million and was amassed in stand out or two eastern urban communities. There was no practical prospect that such a class could pick up control over China, so he accepted that Leninism was just deficient for China. Accordingly, Mao proposed an option model of an unmistakably Chinese type of socialist transformation.

Mao's thought was that the laborer class in China had for such a large number of hundreds of years persevered through the persecution of a parasitic landowner class, and had such a rich store of scorn and annoyance towards the well off landowners of China, that it was a conceivably progressive class. Mao's investigation of China's class structure did not adjust to Marx's model of history, which was taking into account European points of reference. For Mao, the two battling classes whose contention would conceive the following phase of history were not the bourgeoisie and the working class; they were the laborer and landowner classes. Mao accepted the Party ought to be serving as the vanguard of a progressive proletariat, and ought to be imparting progressive cognizance not in the psyches of city assembly line laborers, but rather in the brains of provincial workers.

3. The contradiction between Mao and Marx's theory

As showed by (Eno, 2008) before 1927, the CCP had seen Mao as an erratic among its authors. Marx and Lenin had said that the laborers, who worked separately instead of on the whole in plants, were perpetually a reactionary class which could never be politically activated before an unrest. Mao's contentions that the Chinese laborer was a particularly "clear slate" whereupon the layout of progressive awareness could be recorded without any difficulty appeared to be optimistic and guileless to alternate organizers of the Party. Nonetheless, Mao had been permitted to try different things with his speculations and was dispatched by the Party to the remote hinterlands of Jiangxi to see whether he could activate the working class

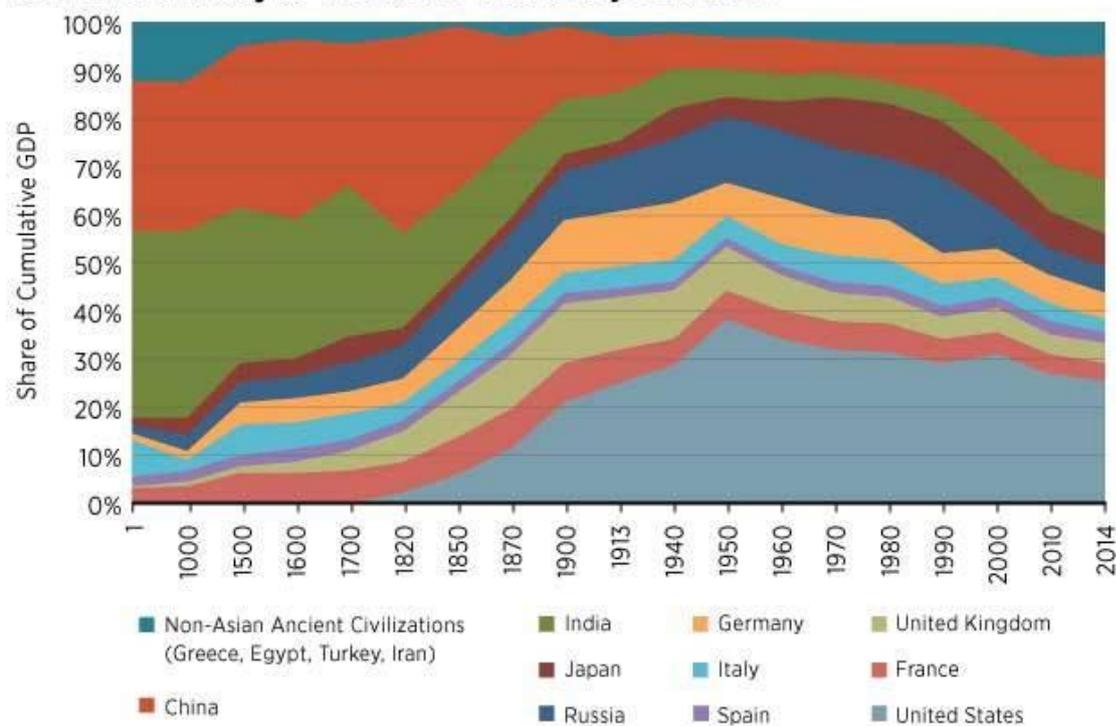
At last, Mao Zedong did win, Soviet Leninist guides came back to Russia, and the comrade insurgency that continued under Mao's direction came to have the particular character of a "socialist worker upset," which for Marx would have been a disagreement in wording. It is this part of Chinese comrade belief system and practice that recognizes it from Marxism-Leninism and this is the reason Chinese socialist philosophy is called Maoist.

Second: Chinese Economy Transformation

1. Economic Reforms

China's financial change toward a business sector situated economy started in 1978 and has been perceived as basically fruitful. Deng Xiaoping who was a pioneer of China from 1978 till 1992 and he restored his political power in 1977. Deng would have liked to organize changes and make China into a rich and effective country by the year 2049, the century of the People's Republic of China. 1978 was a defining moment in China's history. From that point on, China has done financial change and concentrated on monetary work. Agrarian division was the first to experience huge change achievement. Since the presentation of the Contract Responsibility System in the late 1970s and mid 1980s, China's frameworks of provincial area administration have enhanced significantly. New arrangements permit rustic family units to rent land for more times of time than some time recently, and the country populace has been allowed expanded area rights. As a consequence of these area arrangement changes, China's provincial creation has expanded amazingly.

Economic History of China and Other Major Powers



SOURCE: The Maddison-Project, <http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm>, 2013 version.

NOTE: The cumulative gross domestic product is that for all the countries listed and represents at least 70 percent of the total for the world at any given time, with the rest provided by smaller countries.

Researchers like (Harvie, 1999) examines that there is general understanding over the sorts of change measures which are needed. The key regions for monetary change include: macroeconomic adjustment; value and business change (the last stressing exchange change, work business sector change and money related area change); rebuilding and privatization (centering upon little and expansive scale privatization of SOEs); reclassifying the part of the state with accentuation on business steady measures including lawful change, institutional change and building, and the procurement of a social wellbeing net.

Economic reform, with distinct rural and urban policies, changed the Chinese urban-monetary scene from an arranged economy to a communist business economy. As specified by (Ho and Huenemann 1984; Liu 1993) in (Han and Wong, 1998), openness approach

permitted Chinese understudies to study in Western nations, extended exchange stock, welcomed direct remote ventures, and allowed ascendant private organizations to communicate with state- and aggregately possessed endeavors. Every one of these progressions offered stimulus to financial development and expanded profitability of the Chinese economy. Truth be told, amid the 1978-1988 decade, the normal yearly development of China's yield was 9.5. The change in horticulture in the 1950s "took the type of first land change which wiped out the landowners, and afterward of the foundation of 'common guide groups' trailed by the 'lower-stage' and the 'higher-stage' cooperatives". The horticultural change has had incredible effects on China, since China generally is a farming nation. Current researchers would halfway credit China's monetary supernatural occurrence to the area change. The change in rustic ranges crushed the landowner class and freed individuals' imagination.

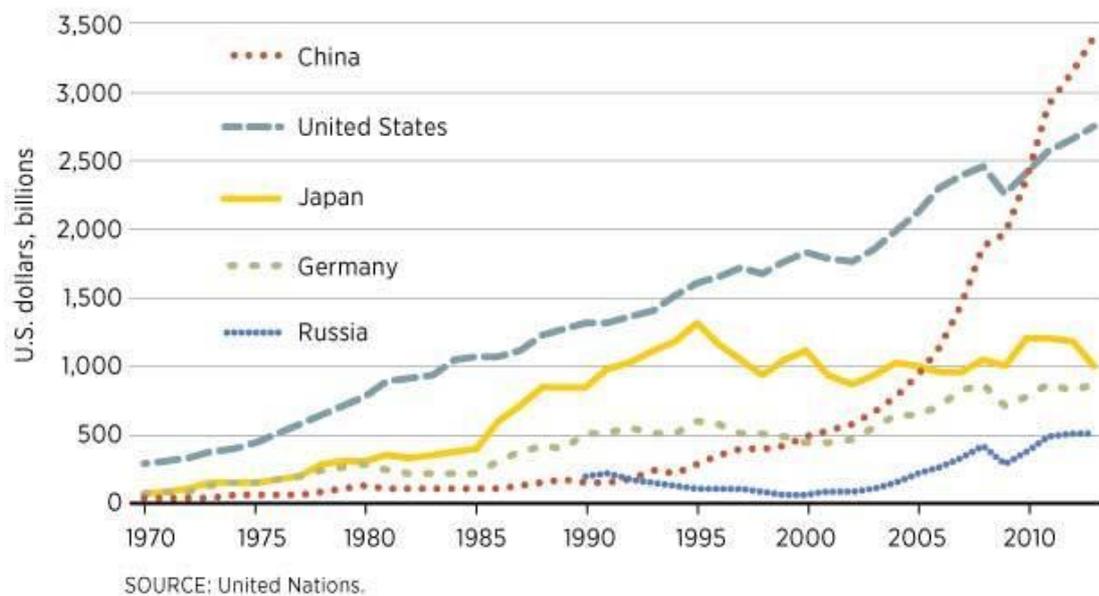
Despite the fact that change and openness prompted exemplary accomplishments at the national, territorial, and commonplace levels, little is thought about how these progressions have influenced financial and urban examples at the area and town levels. The normal rate of development of genuine GDP in the initial two many years of change was around 9.6 percent every year as indicated by authority insights. Thirty-five years ago, China's per capita income was only one-third of that of sub-Sahara Africa. Today, China is the world's largest manufacturing powerhouse: It produces nearly 50 percent of the world's major industrial goods, including crude steel (800 percent of the U.S. level and 50 percent of global supply), cement (60 percent of the world's production), coal (50 percent of the world's production), vehicles (more than 25 percent of global supply) and industrial patent applications (about 150 percent of the U.S. level). China is also the world's largest producer of ships, high-speed trains, robots, tunnels, bridges, highways, chemical fibers, machine tools, computers, cellphones, etc.

2. Economic Transition

Transition means the movement from one economic system to an entirely different economic system. This includes supplanting the structure and foundations of the old monetary framework with completely new ones. It is along these lines imperative to recognize monetary move and financial change of a current framework. Move will include central change of foundations and the path in which society works and infer significant social ramifications.

Wang (2014) states that the positive thinkers consider China can give another model to development as a different option for the liberal majority rules system development model. China's mixture type of private enterprise can turn into another development model for the 21st century. And such a model offers three exceptionally appealing components: less proclaimed retreats, concentrate on long haul contributing and creating title holders. In the early 1970s, when President Richard Nixon visited China, it produced very few manufactured goods—a tiny fraction of the U.S. level. About 1980, China's manufacturing started to take off, surpassing the industrial powers one by one, overtaking the U.S. in 2010 to become the No. 1 industrial powerhouse.

Manufacturing Output for Top Five Countries in 2013



So as to better comprehend the Chinese model of move and to figure out if it was suitable for move economies, a book is needed of the Chinese changes concerning: value liberalization-adjustment; privatization; organization; fiscal arrangement and the monetary framework; financial strategy; worldwide exchange and social approach. The Chinese change of move is examined by (Marangos, 2006) as follow:

- **Price liberalization-stabilization**

By 1984, the Chinese government had get to be persuaded of the need of a value change. China was compelled to move far from managerial method for controlling costs towards business instruments, as the regulatory measures were wasteful in an inexorably changed money related setting. The component was picked and actualized in May 1984 was the two-track framework. Under this framework, there were halfway indicated data and yield quantities, inside which deals and buys were midway coordinated at low costs, which were controlled. The foundation of the double costs framework saved arranged allotment while incrementally attracting yield to the business framework and softening the danger of financial change. The point of the double track value framework was to lessen the negligible value

contortion in the state endeavors' generation choices while leaving the state a measure of control over material distribution.

Since the China's change safeguarded the concentrated association of generation, yet permitted the development of item markets, it prompted a general extension of yield in state history. The double structure of possession, while keeping state proprietorship moderately unaltered, implied that non-state areas were urged to develop. The double administration of the business sector and the arrangement incorporated a double track estimating framework, a double conversion scale framework and double land divisions, with the foundation of unique financial zones. The double monetary division of obligations and motivating forces was spoken to by an arrangement of income sharing contracts between distinctive levels of government.

- **Privatization;**

The Chinese reformers contended, and disaggregated information really demonstrated, that proprietorship was altogether unimportant to the everyday operations of the venture. The Chinese experience of move exhibited that state proprietorship had remained a basic calculate the move process.

The protected correction recognizing the significance of the private division embraced amid the 1999 sessions of the National People's Congress in China gives a legitimate premise to grasp private venture in the Chinese economy. It is a stage of recorded centrality, which has long haul suggestions for the Chinese economy. Private business aides enhance the execution of state possessed endeavors. Until 2000, there are 1.7 million private undertakings in China, which private organizations represent more than a large portion of China's economy. A large number of these private organizations are in Guangdong Province and Yangtze River Delta. These private organizations add to China's quick financial development.

It was contended that privatization of the state part is constantly essential yet quick privatization was definitely not. Privatization would have been more attainable and smoother after an expansive non-state area rose. A lot of China's additions have been because of "pseudo-privatization" of provincial area and of country industry to "proprietors" who were not generally private, for example, township and town endeavors (TVEs), and did not appreciate all the characteristics of possession; be that as it may, they have confronted motivations like private proprietors.

- **Institutions**

The Chinese experience showed that the improvement of institutional game plans obliged specific learning of the noteworthy time, area, society and government, since organizations are open merchandise. While the advancement of business sector organizations was hugely critical, they require some serious energy to really appear. Attributable to the way that China's change exertion was trial, taking into account enhancing execution as opposed to building up a western-style market framework, it is not astonishing that institutional change has likewise been slow, uneven and unfinished. Keeping up, as opposed to pulverizing, existing establishments stayed away from the lengthy procedure for people to remake their insight about the workings of the economy.

In China, institutional improvement was seen as a result of essentially evacuating controls. Therefore, the accentuation put on casual foundations, as opposed to formal contracts, appeared to be a reaction to deficiencies in the express institutional structure. Accordingly, once the respectability of the customary financial framework was broken by the presentation of big business self-governance, institutional changes happened in a manner that was self-driving.

- **Monetary policy and the financial system**

The point of the changes in the money related division was to set up and enhance the two levels, managing an accounting framework, where the national bank would concentrate on supervision and setting financial targets. In any case, Chinese changes have been condemned by standard financial analysts in light of the fact that they didn't set up an autonomous national bank and a deliberately free money related strategy. This is on account of, in an administration controlled arranged economy, China's authority was charged to have been printing coin; fuelling a perilously inflated air pocket economy as opposed to reacting to increments in cash request. Be that as it may, an autonomous national bank is conflicting with socialist principles.

The Chinese reformers have additionally started change in the financial framework. Contrasted with the single-bank framework before 1979, there is currently a financial framework under a national bank, including four major "specific" business banks and a few other little all inclusive banks, a broad system of urban and provincial credit cooperatives, and several finance and speculation organizations. The huge four business banks in China, built up in 1994, are known as the "particular banks" as each of them spends significant time in one of the accompanying divisions: industry and trade, farming, development, outside exchange and universal capital flows.

- **Fiscal policy**

While budgetary deficiencies are much of the time connected with inflationary weights and outer awkward nature, this did not seem, by all accounts, to be the situation in China amid the procedure of monetary decentralization. Chinese reformers contended that the reason for monetary arrangement ought not have been to keep up a mechanical harmony in the middle of incomes and uses, yet rather to advance financial development. Really, the essential issue of the Chinese economy today is lacking total interest and under-use of limit. Under these conditions, an increment in the deficit would help to lessen unemployment, as opposed to unleash inflation. As decentralization continued, the administration of credit was controlled by political bartering. Just a trepidation of the political harm which widespread inflation may have brought about empowered the focal government to force some restriction on money related increments. Viably, budgetary strategy was an activity in political economy. Without advancement in the political circle, specialized arrangements would not have met expectations.

China varies from different nations in that the focal government gathers not very many of its own assessments. Aside from traditions obligations and chose extracts, the focal government depends on nearby government for the accumulation of expense incomes, a large portion of which begin with state industry. Some bit of assessment incomes gathered by regional standards was dispatched to the middle, as specified by an arrangement of financial obligation contracts.

- **International trade**

In 1979, exchange liberalization approaches were acquainted with encourage trades and, for the first time, to consider remote speculation. Fundamentally, these endeavors included the separation of the syndication of outside exchange held by the focal government, exchanging this power to nearby governments. Exceptional financial zones were situated up to free remote speculators and household exporters from formality. Genuine cheapening, regular near favorable position and the entrepreneurial energies of a responsive ostracize group likewise added to China's exchange execution. By the by, it is dicey that exchange would have developed in the way that it did if prohibitive national regulations had not been significantly relieved by neighborhood powers exploiting the potential outcomes offered by broad decentralization.

China put forth an admirable attempt to pull in outside capital and remote innovation. Both fast monetary development and higher livelihoods progressively relied on upon the information of ever-bigger measures of capital from abroad, and ostracize financial specialists were a possibly essential wellspring of linkage with the world economy. Rather than China, move economies had depended excessively, and to some degree, even latently, on remote guide and outside counsel in completing the monetary change. In the Chinese case, outside guidance was acknowledged

Conclusion

China was an agricultural and a feudal country with a bulk number of population. And when it comes to starting a business, it ranks near bottom, barely above countries like Ethiopia and Iraq. China has been successful in stimulating economic growth and achieving an economic development process that has taken several decades or a century in industrial countries. 1978 was a turning point in China's history. From then on, China has carried out economic reform and focused on economic work. The agricultural sector was the first to experience significant reform success.

The policies chosen were the result of complex historical factors, starting from adapting Marx-Lenin's theory of China's society by Mao which called Maoism, leading two fundamentally different approaches and outcomes. However, many problems continue to exist in the transition to a market economy in China. Administrative interference, price manipulation, inefficient state-owned enterprises, and attempts to monopolize production and trade at the local level, all underscore the need for checks and balances for an effective market economy.

The Chinese process of transition to a market economy, most likely would evolve into a market capitalist system, then the process becomes relevant as an alternative strategy. The transition economies were not interested in a market socialist model of transition. The transition process in China has maintained political-ideological authoritarianism and state control of the whole economy. Non-pluralism was not only a characteristic of the political and ideological structure, but was also manifested in the macro economy.

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