



Strategy Of China's Political Economy In The Era Of Deng Xiaoping In China To Build Economic Growth

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the strategy of China's political economy in the era of Deng Xiaoping in China to build economic growth. Political economic strategy in question is related to the economic and political policies were implemented by the Chinese state in promoting economic growth of the country. In this case Deng Xiaoping as the pioneer of Chinese economic turnaround, do some political economic strategies showcased in Economic Reform policy at the plenary session of the third meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1978. Theory used to describe the problem of this research is the theory of strategy, Paradigm and Political Economic System, Economic System Liberal Capitalist, Socialism and Communist (Radical Political Economy). In this study the authors used the method of writing the kind of descriptive writing with qualitative research. In writing this study the authors use secondary data obtained from the secondary data obtained from the literature and is written using deductive writing techniques. Results of this study indicate that the political economic strategy adopted Deng Xiaoping in building China 's economic growth is not done in a totalitarian economic and political structures, but in a way that carefully and gradually, it is done to see the effect of economic policy on economic growth. Political economic strategy is first applied to Deng Xiaoping's policy is to issue a removal of people's communes, both removal of state monopolies, opening up a third of the foreign capital, business and management liberalization fourth, fifth in international economic integration. This economic strategy eventually reap great result. The impact of the economic success of the strategy is then to change the political culture of the Chinese economy towards socialism communist capitalism.

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1. INTRODUCTION

PRC was founded on October 1, 1949, at which time Chairman Mao announced the formation of the People's Republic of China to the world. Like his counterparts in the Soviet Union, he wasted no time in transforming the nation according to his personal mission of an egalitarian communist utopia (Chang, 2007) (Wibowo, 2004). However, because China is an agricultural country, Mao's version of communism revolves around the peasants, not the factory workers who were the focus of Karl Marx, the father of western communism. In 1955, Mao collected agriculture. Farmers may not own land themselves or personally buy and sell what they produce unless they plant it on a small plot of their private land (Murdiantoro, 2011). In just a few years, production fell by 40 percent in a country that had previously struggled to produce sufficient food (Trotsky, 2010). Feeding the entire country, even when the harvest is good, is very difficult because China has to feed 22 percent of the world's population with only 10 percent of the world's arable land. By contrast, the United States can feed 1.3 billion Chinese and still has reserves of crops from the granary fields of the states of California, Texas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Food shortages worsened three years later, in 1958, when Mao's Great Leap Forward program united the collective farm area into communes of ten thousand each. (Peng, 1987) (Yang, 1996). Communist party officials determined what crops the peasants should plant, with the promise that the commune would provide the workers with food, health facilities and other necessities. (Wolf, 1999). The peasants were obliged to surrender about a third of the crops grown by the communes to the state as a tax used to feed the cities, the rest being eaten by them. However, ambitious local officials reported with great zeal for soaring production in their area, competing with other regions to please Mao by insisting that his collective program was very successful. (Beer et al., 2011). In one area in Henan province, officials boasted that crop yields had doubled even in the dry season (Werner, 2008). For that, the party's cadres won praise, but it did increase the harvest tax on crops that were imagined to exceed actual yields. As a result, the communes surrendered all their crops to the state and even then still did not meet the quota (Williams, 2002). When the commune went hungry, party officials punished the peasants who were suspected of hiding their crops. The ideology of the young communist country and the stomachs of the people collided, and the stomachs of the people were defeated. Meanwhile, Mao set out to turn his country into an industrial power (Omvedt, 1993). Farmers were required to give up all personal belongings, from bicycles to cooking pans. First of all, for equality from rich villages to poor villages. Then to melt the furnaces behind the house. This series of back burners across the country is expected to lift Chinese steel production beyond Britain's. In some areas, good yields rot in the fields because so many farmers are told to produce steel instead of reaping the crops. The small farmers became emaciated. The peasants of this country, including the inhabitants of xiaogang, had to desperately forage for food. The commune kitchens served only watery porridge, so the peasants hunted frogs and mice to eat. Finally they eat grass and leaves, even stripping the trees to gnaw at the bark. Some very hungry families are forced to adopt a practice called yi zi er shi. They exchanged their child for the neighbor's child, then killed and ate the skinny boy, with the disgusting realization that the neighbors were devouring their child. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are dying. The corpses of people who had starved to death were simply left in the fields or along the roads because the survivors did not have the strength to bury their bodies. In some villages whole families perish. In some areas, entire villages were destroyed. Mao's policies created famine throughout the country between 30 and 40 million people starved to death between 1959 and 1962. And to make matters worse, The exaggerated crop yields and the resulting crop tax imposed meant that during this time of famine the barns were full, even in Anhui province, the military storehouses were full, when the people were starving, China exported food. In the 1950s, after Stalin died and the Soviet Union was ruled by Khrushchev, the relations between the two socialist countries grew increasingly tenuous and finally broke completely for ideological reasons. As a result, in 1960, the USSR also ceased its technical and financial assistance to the PRC. Apart from causing

the people's suffering as a result of the prolonged economic situation, it also created internal conflict among the CCP leaders China exports food. In the 1950s, after Stalin died and the Soviet Union was ruled by Khrushchev, the relations between the two socialist countries grew increasingly tenuous and finally broke completely for ideological reasons. As a result, in 1960, the USSR also ceased its technical and financial assistance to the PRC. Apart from causing the people's suffering as a result of the prolonged economic situation, it also created internal conflict among the CCP leaders China exports food. In the 1950s, after Stalin died and the Soviet Union was ruled by Khrushchev, the relations between the two socialist countries grew increasingly tenuous and finally broke completely for ideological reasons. As a result, in 1960, the USSR also ceased its technical and financial assistance to the PRC. Apart from causing the people's suffering as a result of the prolonged economic situation, it also created internal conflict among the CCP leaders (Larkin, 1973)(Pearson, 1992). In this internal conflict, hardliners emerged as the dominant force. The reformist groups within the CCP, which are also called revisionist groups, were eliminated (He, 2007). This internal upheaval culminated in the so-called "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-1967, in which two prominent reformist leaders, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping were eliminated. Through these extraordinary methods Mao undoubtedly achieved his goal of transforming China from a communist concept: state-owned enterprises account for 77.6 percent of China's economy, and the remainder are controlled by collective enterprises, no more is a market-based economy. (He, 2007)(Benton & Hunter, 1995)(Arentz, 2012). Following collectivization, in 1966 Mao declared the Cultural Revolution, a bloody purge of potential political opponents and those labeled intellectuals or "street capitalists". In addition to human casualties, books were burned, Chinese art was destroyed, temples and monasteries were torn down, and contact with much of the outside world was severely restricted. The country's universities are closing their doors, a move that will cripple China for decades. For more than ten years, the only education allowed was the study of communist party propaganda and Mao's little red book. During Mao's more than twenty years of rule, China made itself almost untraceable by the west as an economic power. The country is a storehouse of political mental illness and economic disaster. Mao had achieved his ideal of egalitarianism for most Chinese, and in doing so, he tormented the Chinese people to become some of the poorest people in the world. Mao died in 1976, and after the fierce power struggle that followed, economic reformer Deng Xiaoping emerged as the leader of China. Deng controlled a Communist Party that still clung to Maoism: the Chairman's body was still, and will always be, publicly displayed in what is known as the Mao-soleum in Beijing. Standing in Mao's shadow, Deng, who was barely 1.5 meters tall and came to power at the age of seventy-four, did not look like an agent of change. During Mao's regime, he was evicted twice and was even sent to work on a tractor factory. Nevertheless, the giant little man's ideas changed the history of the late twentieth century. In addition, it must be realized, the advantages of the PRC-based development strategy, which is derived from Mao Zedong's self-supporting principles, are generally recognized by the world community. Included in the PRC's ability to maintain independence, hold initiatives in its own hands and rely on its own efforts, and on the other hand can minimize all kinds of foreign ideas, influences and aspirations, has generated admiration among observers, who are actually witnessing a different reality in the country. -Other Third World countries, namely development with a high level of dependence on external parties generally known by the world community. Included in the PRC's ability to maintain independence, hold initiatives in its own hands and rely on its own efforts, and on the other hand can minimize all kinds of foreign ideas, influences and aspirations, has generated admiration among observers, who are actually witnessing a different reality in the country. Other Third World countries, namely development with a high level of dependence on external parties (Chapman et al., 2008). However, after 1978 the PRC government carried out a drastic overhaul of its basic development policies (Rahmadi, 2006)(Nitisastro, 2010). The action

that the PRC government calls economic reform, essentially eliminating communal life and limiting the role of the state, is anticipated by people as a change (transformation) of the path of socialist development that has been implemented so far (Lin, 2006)(Yan, 2003)(Bateman, 2000). The way of life of collectivism and egalitarianism, which has been the typology of PRC socialist development so far, is now being worn away by the spirit of individual competition. The drastic overhaul by the PRC government, in a relatively short period of time has erased valuable historical experiences that have been manifested over several decades and have contributed greatly to the country's development goals. Of course, the elimination of old historical practices, it is impossible to work just like that, without facing certain obstacles in fulfilling them, in the form of strong challenges from conditions that have been formed long or well established, because they involve "ideas adopted by a broad social group and constitute a picture of the social reality." With the emergence of the PRC case, people again question the existence of ideology. This question has arisen since the 1950s, when people began to be fascinated with technological developments (Beniger, 2009). At that time Prof. Walt Buckingham described the direction of the world economy that tends to form a mixed system between the economic system of capitalism and the economic system of socialism. The marriage of the two economic systems is possible because the economic system of capitalism has undergone drastic changes, so that its development now and in the future is unclear. Meanwhile, the non-capitalist economic system that already exists and has proven its economic meaning, does not expect its collapse (Lim, 1993). The new system that was formed inherited several elements from capitalism and socialism such as private ownership of the means of production, profit as the driving force for production, market competition as a means of commodity distribution and price formation, equality of citizens, control of production by workers and the principle of planning, the economy (Al Farisi, 2012)(Setiawan, nd). In another perspective, WW Rostow identifies all the development of society in 5 economic dimensions, by removing the characteristics of differences that become antagonistic conflicts between the economic systems of socialism. (Wallerstein, 1979). Meanwhile, Galbraith in *The New Industrial State* is a new industry. Capitalism is increasingly becoming a capitalist society free from the interference of capitalists, while socialism is gradually releasing its system of social control (Fakih, 1996). Galtbraith's opinion starts from the premise that the development of society is determined by technological progress and not by ideological symbols. According to Jan Tinbergen, the contradiction between capitalism and socialism has become obsolete, because the existing modern socio-political system is very different from the capitalist system in the 19th century (Murchland, 1992). The power of the capitalists has been greatly reduced, because most of it has passed into the hands of the managers of companies and labor organizations, while the ideas of the socialists have seeped into many fields, such as social insurance, taxation, state enterprises and various kinds. form of planning. Likewise the social these days. The decision makers or policymakers in their countries, have become aware that central planning cannot go beyond certain boundaries, if it is to get results (Indrajit, 2000). And some of the functions of planners and government agencies have to be transferred to lower levels. In terms of economic benefits, the best system is a synthesis of certain elements of the principle of effectiveness of capitalism and the principle of equality of socialism. (Arrow, 1996)(Eggertsson et al., 1990). Hence, disagreements regarding the best socioeconomic system turn out to be a purely qualitative contradiction into a question of relative quantitative values. On the other hand, Alphons Matt argues that the competition between the capitalist system and the socialist system will bring both of them to a meeting point as a compromise, where each system maintains their best elements. (Çizakça, 2011).

Thus, the restructured system will gain enormous benefits. Due to the absence of fluctuations by crises or external events, economic progress can be achieved younger in a system that allows competition between state capitalist enterprises and those that are not tied to a line of economic and political development from above, compared to the competitive system of private capitalism today. (De Rivero, 2001). From the beginning, Deng Xiaoping had different thoughts from Mao Zedong regarding the development strategy that the PRC should carry out. Deng viewed the priority of economic equality as outlined by Mao, slowing the PRC in achieving the expected progress (Febriyani, 2011)(Susilo et al.,

2012). Mao's radical development strategy, according to Deng, had resulted in huge costs and had a negative impact on the stagnation of the progress of the PRC's development. Even though the Chinese people have suffered a lot since the days of their ancestors, and now after 300 years, counting from the middle of the Ming Dynasty, the PRC is still poor, backward and blind in modern life (Guntoro, 2011).

On the other hand, an alternative priority for economic growth was declared for the PRC, so that the Chinese people would be released from being bad in their intentions and could reach a better level of progress, in the shortest possible time. Even though with such a development strategy there is an image that the PRC tends to deviate from ideology, all of this is based on Deng's assessment which states that socialism is a way to improve living standards and does not mean poverty. More clearly, socialism does not mean poverty, but on the contrary, it aims at eliminating poverty. The task of discussing, creating better social welfare, and meeting the increasing material and cultural needs of the people (Business & Indonesia, nd).

Everywhere, the choice between a strategy of economic equity and economic growth is a classic debate that never ends. On the one hand, the development planners want the benefits of development to be enjoyed by the whole community, on the other hand they want the improvement of the people's welfare as quickly as possible. In the end, this issue is still being debated, is it the obsession with social justice that must be resolved or is it an increase in the standard of living of the people? The move Deng chose was the second dictum. Because, then he realized the way his country used to rely on, was not only wrong, but had become the main reason why his country had fallen behind other parts of the world. (Rahardjo, 2010).

Deng's statement got even more intense. The leader of the Chinese people is currently revising the laws of his country's ideology. A wave of reforms was held to challenge the old concepts, disciplinary habits and laws. Its implementation has brought about a series of changes in the economic field, way of life and inner attitudes of the people. Deng had asked the Chinese people to show thin and creative behavior in practicing the ideology of Marxism. The theories of Marx are to be treated as guides to action and not as dogmas to which they must be completely obeyed. Therefore, the Chinese people need to adapt the theory to the facts in society. Through the party newspaper, Renmin Ribao (People's Daily), the Deng government explained its evaluation of Marxism. Citing a number of comments from Mao, Stalin, Lenin, Engels and Marx himself, Deng's government argued that the truth in Marxism could only be proven by available facts. The evaluation, which was written on the front page of the newspaper and took up a quarter of a page, brought up Mao's remarks in 1935-namely, "Those who claim to be one hundred percent of the Bolshevik Revolution pay little attention to the realities in China and only act as representatives of the Comintern"-in defense of their views. According to them, just as Mao said, Marxism and Leninism are not a panacea to solve society's problems, so any critical attitude towards the application of the theory of Marxism and Leninism does not mean that this country is inconsistent. As Mao did,

If Mao had a specific perspective on socialism, so did Deng (Siswanto, 2010). In Deng's thought, the socialism that is trying to be applied in China is socialism with Chinese characters, where the basic principles of Marxism are integrated with the actual conditions in China. Any path must be pursued, without questioning whether it is off the path of pure ideology or not. Because according to Deng, ideology cannot be implemented dogmatically and rigidly, but must be fluid and flexible. "Whether a cat is black or white, as long as it can catch mice, it is a good cat," said Deng's rhetoric. (Ramadan, nd).

From the start, Deng and other members of the pragmatic-realist group have taken note of the development policy ideas that emerged in the mid-1950s - suggesting that the restructuring of the state economy should be carried out gradually and systematically, leaving behind extreme means. In this sense, Deng points to a number of aspects of socialism as applied to Yugoslavia. The aspect of socialism referred to by the pragmatic PRC leader is to take into account market forces and recognize private ownership, as well as state thinking, in the agricultural sector.

Deng's thoughts, which were not radical and contrary to Mao's, were clearly manifested in the Pelita 1 program, Together with Liu. During that period, Deng and his friends as the formulators of the

PRC's development policy, reflected on the Soviet model which put heavy emphasis on the development of the production sector, especially in the production sector which was in the progress of the industrial sector, where industrialization was carried out with foreign exchange drawn from the agricultural sector (Nordholt et al., 2008). While in the agricultural sector, institutional transformation was carried out, in the industrial sector an industrialization program was launched as much as possible. Meanwhile, in the choice of production technology for industrial goods, capital-intensive methods are more concerned with compared to labor-intensive methods. In the view of observers, the special concentration on the advancement of the industrial sector and the priority of capital intensive methods is closely related to excessive commitment to pursue high national economic growth from year to year.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is defined as teaching about the methods used in processing research (Morrison, 2012). This method is useful for providing accuracy, truth and knowledge that have high scientific values. In this research, the writer used descriptive research type (Morrison, 2012). Descriptive analysis is used to provide an overview of China's political economy strategy in the Deng Xiaoping era. For this reason, this writer will describe several ways as a limitation to reach scientific truth, which are as follows: types of research, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. This type of research is qualitative research, with an emphasis on descriptive and analysis (Nugrahani & Hum, 2014) (Somantri, 2005). Qualitative methods can be used to reveal and understand something behind a phenomenon that is not even the least bit known. This method can also be used to reveal and understand something and to obtain information concerning this research problem. This research is descriptive in nature with the aim of providing an overview of the situation or event that occurred (Semiawan, 2010). Data collected through books, journals, and documentation which are then analyzed in depth which will then produce a conclusion that explains the problem under study. And the problem under study will answer the objectives of this study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. China is the Center for the "Gravity" of the World Economy.

From a dependency point of view, China before the reformation was nothing more than a peripheral country that was concerned only as a producer of raw materials or low-skilled industries. However, China's success proved to be against this assumption. As stated by Pete Engardio, "... The assumption has been that the US and other industrialized countries will continue to lead in knowledge-intensive industries, while developing countries focus on low-skilled sectors. That assumption is now debatable". Quoting Harvard University economist, Richard B. Freeman, Pete Engardio noted, "what is surprising about China is that for the first time we have encountered a large and poor country that can compete both on very low wages and in technology. In the approximately three decades since reform, China's achievements are quite extraordinary. If in the Cold War era China was almost never taken into account except for its ideological position as a communist state, the present day talk about China is almost completely different. Economic growth, mastery of technology, investment, or emerging markets are themes we commonly find in newspapers, magazines, television news coverage and scientific publications. Although some of these reports provide a critical analysis of what has happened in China in recent decades, most of them reflect admiration for China's achievements in recent decades. The Chinese threat, today, no longer comes from communism, but rather to threats of an economic nature as often reflected in the form of invasion of Chinese products. The success of China's economy cannot be separated from the reforms launched by Deng Xiaoping after the failure of Mao's Great Leap Forward. The Great Leap Forward is an economic and social plan that aims to harness China's giant population to transform mainland China from an agrarian economy to a modern, industrialized communist society. Ironically, the great leap forward and cultural revolution carried out by Mao Zedong actually created misery and economic stagnation. It is estimated that no less than 30 million people in China died, according to the figures reported, during this time. The productivity of the agricultural sector has

decreased because rural farmers have lost their motivation. Hunger occurs everywhere, causing the death of tens of millions of Chinese citizens. However, the success of Deng's reforms in transforming the economy is misunderstood. The IMF and the World Bank, for example, say that China's economic success cannot be separated from the liberalization undertaken by the country. Therefore, both the IMF and the World Bank often use China as an example of the success of economic liberalization even though this country rejects the recipes offered by the IMF and the World Bank, which are of course very Neoliberal in style. The success of Deng's reforms in transforming the economy is misunderstood. The IMF and the World Bank, for example, say that China's economic success cannot be separated from the liberalization undertaken by the country. Therefore, both the IMF and the World Bank often use China as an example of the success of economic liberalization even though this country rejects the recipes offered by the IMF and the World Bank, which are of course very Neoliberal in style. The success of Deng's reforms in transforming the economy is misunderstood. The IMF and the World Bank, for example, say that China's economic success cannot be separated from the liberalization undertaken by the country. Therefore, both the IMF and the World Bank often use China as an example of the success of economic liberalization even though this country rejects the recipes offered by the IMF and the World Bank, which are of course very Neoliberal in style.

It is undeniable that China's economic success is the fruit of Deng's reforms in encouraging China to be more open (open door policy) to foreign investment. But, of course, it is a big mistake to say that China's economic growth is the result of various conditions; one of them is the state's ability to manage the economy, which is more likely to reflect itself as a capitalist developmental state model. Dough Guthrie argues that in discussing economic reform there are two schools of thought that clash with each other. The first stream is thought based on the belief that in the era of economic reform the state should build and maintain new markets, while the second stream is based on the idea that economic processes are fundamentally political processes. According to Dough Guthrie, what happened in China is an example of how the economic transition to capitalism is a political process. As he argued, "China's reform process server as a perfect example of the extent to which economic development and transition to capitalism are, inded political process". The sentimental role of the state in the context of China's development is important. The state, in the framework of economic reform, patiently allocates economic resources and investment to make it more productive, and the most important thing is how the country plays a dynamic role when dealing with global economic forces. Thus, the creation of economic zones and gradual liberalization are keys to the successful role of the state, apart from continuously maintaining political stability which is one of the important preconditions for the success of economic development. As Guthrie concluded, "the critical point here is that China's successful path though two-and-a-half decades of economic reform has been gradual, experimental, and fundamentally political". The economic and political changes that have occurred in China are more or less numeroushas described how real the communist ideology adopted by the country needs reform. The reforms appear to be more pragmatic in nature with the aim of meeting the national needs of the country.

3.2. Key to China's Economic Success.

China's success can clearly be used as a valuable lesson for other nations in the world, especially for third world countries, such as Indonesia, which not only failed to carry out economic development, but also went bankrupt. Bankrupt because debt continues to swell while natural resources are continually being exploited without providing a significant increase in welfare for the community. From contemporary studies on the success of the Chinese economy through various approaches and perspectives carried out by experts, it appears that China's economic success is due to many factors: consistent state policies since Deng Xiaoping and his successors, the growth of domestic markets, low hunting wages, legal certainty, and last but not least, the never-ending spirit of nationalism. It is this consistency in state administration wrapped in the spirit of nationalism that has enabled China to conquer the greed of the neoliberal market and then use it to improve the welfare and prosperity of its people. Above all, political stability is an important factor in driving China's rapid economic development. China's economic policy

is pragmatic based on the evaluation of experiences in the implementation of various development program experiments which they call "seeking the truth from concrete facts", such as the "household responsibility system" which in the late 1970s had abandoned the collective farming system and returned to business. peasants to farmers. As a result, a rapid increase in productivity, yields, and farmers' opinions without requiring huge expenditures from the Chinese government. According to Thee Kian Wie, pragmatic economic policies are also reflected in the "open door" policy for foreign investment. Although from year to year the intensive system and regulations regarding foreign investment have continued to be improved, incentives and regulations regarding foreign investment remain attractive to foreign investors. China receives a very large amount of foreign investment, far more than foreign investment to other countries in the Asia-Pacific region (outside Japan). Among other important factors for the success of China's economic development are:

- a. Political stability, political stability is one of the important factors for the success of economic development. At least, this is what many experts have argued in analyzing the root causes of China's development success. China's reform options are in the economic and social spheres, but not in the political sphere. When the economy was reformed, liberalized and began to lead to efforts to build a capitalist economic system, the political system remained authoritarian. Therefore, the freedom of the press and politics was still under pressure by the regime.
- b. Low Wage Labor, China's workforce is the largest in the world. Chinese workers, mostly girls, are a source of cheap labor. If calculated by today's figures, the average wage of workers in China is equivalent to that of workers in Britain in the era of 30 or 40 years ago. Under these conditions, labor will inevitably be a tremendous attraction for foreign investment in China. In addition, the government does not tolerate any efforts aimed at disrupting production. Labor demonstrations and strikes are really limited so that multinational companies find it comfortable to do business. This condition is of course very different when compared to Indonesia. Besides labor wages in Indonesia are no longer as cheap as they were 20 or 30 years ago, strikes also occur frequently in Indonesia. Labor day is always an exciting time for employers because it is almost always marked by demonstrations and strikes everywhere.
- c. Investment in the Education Sector, the availability of cheap labor will not be able to guarantee foreign investment to enter a country if the workers have low abilities and skills. The availability of low wages, but low quality will only attract investment in low-tech industries as well. In the context of improving human resources, at the beginning of Deng's open door policy, hundreds of students were sent to the United States to study technology and science, including business and management knowledge. Today, technical schools that produce a large number of skilled engineers are growing rapidly in China. Likewise the business and administrative schools. This development is in line with the demands of the labor market which requires a large number of skilled graduates in both engineering and business administration. The only thing that is hindering the growth of Chinese high schools is the lack of student interest in social science fields. As a result, not many Chinese graduates were able to find breakthroughs in thinking outside of maintenance. At least, these are the complaints that are often heard from managers of companies operating in that country. Another problem, and perhaps this is what usually afflicts outstanding students in Third World countries is that after completing their education abroad they are reluctant to return home. China also suffered more or less the same fate. Many bright students with high potential do not want to return to China again. However,
- d. The Spirit of Entrepreneurship and Innovative Enterprises. The success of China cannot be separated from such coincidences. Before China adopted the capitalist system, many peasants committed violations through clandestine sales so that they could get material benefits. They take advantage of the existing market and then get money from it. This symptom then extends to cities. Initially small entrepreneurs also broke the law for innovation and expanding their networks and marketing. Local governments are aware of these violations. However, seeing the positive impact, they allow practices that violate these laws. Therefore, In fact, China's

economic transformation cannot be separated from the entrepreneurial spirit among the population, which continues to grow even though Mao has tried to destroy it. It is this entrepreneurial spirit, perhaps, that makes Chinese companies more innovative.

- e. Infrastructure Development, Perhaps, only in China can road infrastructure be made at the request of entrepreneurs. In fact, if the road has to go through the mountain though. This is done in order to facilitate access to companies investing there. The Chinese government has developed a transportation system for more than 20 years. The Chinese government has always put transportation as the top priority in every five-year development plan. It is also for this purpose that China is sending a large number of experts to the US to learn how effective transportation systems are developed in the region. As a result, until 1986, the train was able to carry no less than 1 billion people and millions of tons of cargo. The acceleration of transportation development is what accelerates economic development in China. In this regard, the development of an effective transportation system is vital for economic development. This is because the entire production and distribution process will be largely determined by the smooth operation of the transportation system.

3.3. Economic Reform: Socialism Plus the Free Market.

Political reform is seen as important because economic success is very much dependent on stability and broad political support. With that in mind, as an accomplished reformer, Deng did not carry out large-scale economic reforms simultaneously, but rather gradually. As Deng said, the reformation steps he put forward were already solid and would not be deterred, even though he was aware that he would face various challenges. But for Deng, what is being carried out now requires courage, and if it is not implemented, the future of the PRC will be even more difficult. So Deng will continue to reform the PRC's economy. As will be discussed comprehensively as follows:

- a. Abolition of the People's Commune, Until now, the PRC government has eliminated almost the entire Commune and Production Brigade, and replaced it with the local administrative government, the replacement process began in October 1981 ago. The Commune, the largest organ of the People's Commune system, brings together all the functions of local government, covering the economic sector-be it in the fields of production, distribution or public consumption-and public health. The production brigade, as a smaller unit under it, carries out the function of handling secondary sector economic activities, in the form of medium and small industrial units, such as the construction of rice or wheat mills, cotton spinning companies, oil refiners, dairy processing companies and processing companies. other consumer goods. Meanwhile, the unit under the Production Brigade, which is the smallest unit of the People's Commune system, namely the Production Team, is in charge of handling primary sector economic activities, including the agricultural sector, the plantation sector, the livestock and fisheries sector. In contrast to the People's Commune system, the local administrative government, as the successor organization, consists of the Municipal government and the Village Population Committee. The Municipal Government Agency has the function of administering national administrative and production plans, while the village resident committee has local autonomy and maintains public security, dispute resolution and other public affairs. According to the latest information obtained, as many as 75,870 Municipal governments and 700,000 villagers' committees have been formed in the rural areas. Although not stated, how many Commune and production Brigades are still running, but Minister Cui Naifui said that the efforts to form Township Governments throughout the country, are almost over. At present, the government is introducing new agricultural enterprises which are proclaimed to a wide audience as a system of responsibility (Zerenzhi). In the responsibility system mechanism, each farming family no longer cooperates in a commune, but rather makes an agreement with the local administrative government, to teach a plot of land and get direct benefits. Agricultural areas were entrusted to farmer families individually. This new farming system allows each farmer family unit to cultivate its own land, under its own decision-making,

thus removing the previous policy of collectivism in rural PRC. Through the system of responsibility, the village agricultural management mechanism is broken down into small, specialized units. The agreement between a farming family and the local administrative government concerns the area of land cultivated, the number and type of crops, and the amount of contributions that must be submitted to the state, as payment for the contract. Then, the rest of the production, allowed by the government to be sold on the free market. Farmers' income with this system is determined by how much production they produce. So, peasants are no longer likened to eating in the same hug, as was the case during the Mao era. Deng's government policy in encouraging farmers to be more active in their business, considered quite effective, because farmers feel a link between their income and the business they do. As an implication, the productivity and average opinion of farmers are expected by the government, they can have, can be used for various side businesses, for example businesses in the fields of livestock, fisheries and the mushroom industry. Recently established, the system of responsibility has shown encouraging developments. When calculated as a whole, the income of the farmers has increased sharply and some farmers are even richer than others. Due to the influence of the economic structure in rural areas, the output of the agricultural sector has increased by 6.6% a year. Meanwhile, if seen in 1982 alone, specifically for production, the agricultural sector recorded an increase of 12% compared to the previous year. or in the amount of 3.6 million tons. The output of other agricultural sectors in the form of soybeans, maize and others is very large, so that it can be converted into export commodities. What is somewhat surprising is that the PRC's ability to meet the domestic needs of its people is increasing. Over the past two years, the PRC has been able to reduce rice imports from the United States by 3.8 million tonnes. In fact, since the 1960s, the government has always had to import rice for the needs of the people. Seeing these results, the government to increase the value of annual output in 1984, to quadruple in the next 15 years. The PRC's ability to meet the domestic needs of its people is increasing. Over the past two years, the PRC has been able to reduce rice imports from the United States by 3.8 million tonnes. In fact, since the 1960s, the government has always had to import rice for the needs of the people. Seeing these results, the government to increase the value of annual output in 1984, to quadruple in the next 15 years. The PRC's ability to meet the domestic needs of its people is increasing. Over the past two years, the PRC has been able to reduce rice imports from the United States by 3.8 million tonnes. In fact, since the 1960s, the government has always had to import rice for the needs of the people. Seeing these results, the government to increase the value of annual output in 1984, to quadruple in the next 15 years.

- b. Abolition of State Monopoly, On January 1, 1985, the PRC government reaffirmed its decision to abolish state monopoly purchasing of crops. This shocking policy represents the second largest improvement in the structure of the rural economy, after the abolition of the People's Commune system. The CCP era also emphasized how necessary it is to place young manpower and more capable cadres - 1985 is the deadline for generation transition in PRC - in strategic positions. Then the CCP central commission launched a management overhaul for the big companies. In the text of October 20, 1984, the PRC government prepared an economic restructuring with a focus on reforms in the industrial and trade sectors. It is stated in the text, reforms must be implemented because the old economic structure was unable to accommodate the ever increasing movement of production development. In the old economic structure there was no distinction between government functions and those of the business world. The government maintains too tight a control over business activities, besides the bureaucratic and geographical constraints are too great and the role of the market is not appreciated. Meanwhile, in another case, the egalitarianism method in income distribution so far has spawned the initiative and creativity of the workers' business activities. According to the current government, the principle of ownership of the means of production by all the people is still maintained, but this principle of ownership is separated from the authority to operate them.

Business entities have now become independent units and each of them is a legal entity that has special rights and responsibilities. They are assigned responsibility for the business to gain profit and avoid loss. Meanwhile, state companies were given the free power to attract employees and distribute salaries. Meanwhile, state companies that are unable to adjust their production to market demand, or whose production is below standard and whose business is not profitable, are ordered to join forces with other companies, change their types of production or stop their types of production altogether. The National Economic System Restructuring Commission is currently working on the splitting of large companies into smaller activities, in order to encourage and at the same time make it easier for workers to buy shares. The government's suggestion that workers buy shares in state-owned companies was based on the hope that they would work even harder. Most importantly, by means of this policy, workers consider themselves not only workers, but also as owners of factories or companies. Therefore, they will be stimulated to work harder.

- c. Self-Opening to Foreign Capital, Another form of cooperation that was also manifested in the previous, the national economy, apart from being based on the principle of general ownership of all companies and means of production, is also based on a centralized planning system, in allocating economic resources. This means that the physical planning process - the allocation of goods and factors of production is not through price mechanisms or market forces, but through administrative channels - bureaucratic means. Although in the old system the principle of decentralization also applies, the decision-making process in the macroeconomic sphere includes consumption, the formation of prices for goods, allocation of material inputs, labor supply, investment and foreign trade - all in essence, in the hands of the state. For about 30 years, the state monopolized the purchase and sale of the main products of the agricultural sector. Until the close of 1984, which was the last year of the implementation of the state monopoly system, the PRC government still set quotas to be produced and bought 90% of all wheat. The elimination of state monopoly and the imposition of government mechanisms, where the price of goods is not currently set by the government.
- d. Liberalization of Business and Management, The design of the government above is an indication of policy change in PRC, where the Deng government tries to build a rational economic structure using intensive methods, such as changes in management systems, expansion of advanced science and technology, reforms in the financial sector, introduction of its importance the role of banks, rationalization of production, better application of worker discipline, implementation of good wage payment methods, and so on. The economic rationalization that was carried out after Deng had dominant power, according to government statements, has shown positive developments, especially in the agricultural sector, where there has been a large increase, as previously described. In this reshuffle, the government loosened ties due to overly strict planning. Improve the salary structure and decentralize economic power at the corporate level. Meanwhile these companies themselves become independent economic entities with legal status as in the West, where their managers have wider autonomy rights. Central Committee at a cost of US \$ 300 million, where each party is given 50% capital. Previously, Chinese investors in the United States and Canada had decided to invest in the construction of hotels in China. According to their observations, with the increase in the economic activity of the PRC, the number of immigrants from abroad will increase rapidly, so that it will bring them a large income. Meanwhile, Chinese capital owners of Thai and Singaporean descent intend to invest in the hotel industry in Amoy and Canton. Hong Leon Group invested US \$ 48 million in capital, while the company Metrobuilt and its five partners are still calculating the value of their investment. Bangkon Bank, the largest private bank in Thailand and having a branch in Jakarta, is not surprised that it has long been investing its capital through the establishment of a ferry company that connects Hong Kong with mainland China. It was also reported that the bank was considering capital investment in the tourism

sector and others. In the Special Economic Area, during the first six months of 1984, there were more than 300 foreign investment agreements worth US \$ 267.71 million, which were signed by the PRC government. The agreement consists of a new foreign investment package. Furthermore, it is known that the World Bank is pleased to provide a credit of US \$ 25 million to the PRC, which is almost half of the total credit provided by the World Bank to four other developing countries, for research to increase agricultural production. The PRC government plans to receive another US \$ 50 billion in foreign aid over the next 10 years. According to the General Secretary of the CCP, Hu Yaobang, the Chinese economy can easily pay back these debts, if the country can spare 25% of its export earnings. The development of energy sources in the PRC and the increase in exports allows the PRC to increase its lending. The PRC government plans to receive another US \$ 50 billion in foreign aid over the next 10 years. According to the General Secretary of the CCP, Hu Yaobang, the Chinese economy can easily pay back these debts, if the country can spare 25% of its export earnings. The development of energy sources in the PRC and the increase in exports allows the PRC to increase its lending. The PRC government plans to receive another US \$ 50 billion in foreign aid over the next 10 years. According to the General Secretary of the CCP, Hu Yaobang, the Chinese economy can easily pay back these debts, if the country can spare 25% of its export earnings. The development of energy sources in the PRC and the increase in exports allows the PRC to increase its lending.

- e. Integration in the International Economy, Until the end of 1983, the PRC had established trade relations with 190 countries and regions, and signed trade agreements with 95 countries and organizations of the European Economic Community. Most of the trade relations are carried out with countries that uphold the market economy. The first place until then was occupied by Japan, where the PRC purchased as much as 24% of all its import needs. Since diplomatic relations with Japan were opened (1978), the value of trade between the two countries increased by 20% every year, until 1984. Furthermore, with the United States, in the last five years the rate of increase in trade each year has exceeded 60%. Meanwhile, trade relations with the European Economic Community, for 1983, the trade value of the PRC reached US \$ 5.696 billion. The success of the PRC in occupying a good position in the international economy is increasingly supported by the many benefits that the country has gained in international forums. The government and business circles in the United States, Western Europe and Japan consider trading with the PRC as appropriate, as well as something that should be done, because of political and strategic calculations. As an implication, they need to support the PRC since its presence as a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1980. The PRC government has taken advantage of the facilities provided by the international organization and has obtained a loan of US \$ 1.1 billion. As a consequence, the PRC government continues to expand its foreign economic activities, as reflected by the visits of the PRC leaders to the South Pacific countries. The United States, Western Europe, Latin America, and others, or vice versa, visited the leaders of foreign countries to China, considering that the PRC had the opportunity to seek new marketing areas and raw materials for its export industry. The most impressive feature of China's economic growth is its economic growth. Since 1978, its annual growth rate has reached nearly 10 percent, making it the fastest growing economy in the world. With a GNP per capita of less than 400 US dollars, now the PRC is still in the 23rd position among the 40-43 poorest countries in the world, and the World Bank lists it as a low-income country. Nonetheless, as IMF data for 1993 show, When the GNP is converted into purchasing power parity, the PRC will turn into the third largest country in the world after the US and Japan, and if the double-digit economic growth that has been going on in that country can still be maintained, it is very permissible. so, in the next three decades, the country will emerge in the leading position. Overall, the impressive results of this economic growth can be seen in the following table of the PRC's economic growth indicators.

3.4. Data analysis

After the data is collected, the next step is data analysis. At this stage the main objective of this study was to determine the political economy strategy adopted by Deng Xiaoping in influencing China's economic growth. Strategy is an overall approach related to the implementation of ideas, planning, and execution of an activity within a certain period of time. In a good strategy there is coordination of a work team, has a theme, identifies supporting factors that are in accordance with the principles of implementing ideas in a rational, efficient manner in funding, and have tactics to achieve goals effectively. The science of political economy conventionally studies the anatomy of a country's political and economic system, which is applied to society and in daily government practice. What is studied intensively is how the system of power and government is used as an instrument or tool to regulate social life or the economic system. Conventional economics awakens its analysis of the power system within a country, which may or has the potential to provide space for freedom or not to the operation of the market mechanism. Therefore, the political economy analysis that is often studied focuses its analysis only on the capitalist system and communism. Conventionally, there are two poles of the political economy system, namely the capitalism system and the socialism system. This anatomical division can be carried out based on the basic characteristics of the system, especially the nature of the mechanical existence of the market, incentives for the establishment of business entities, profit-seeking motives and so on. The capitalist system accommodates these basic characteristics so that the role of market and private institutions is dominant. On the other hand, the socialist system emphasizes the role of the state, but provides very little space for market institutions, profit-seeking motives and the role of the private sector.

Through PM Zhao in November 1981 China also carried out business liberalization and management that was conveyed in the government's work draft to the parliament (National People's Congress). The government's work plan is in the form of 10 guidelines for the economic development of the PRC which contain: First: The government wants to accelerate agricultural development by using appropriate policies and scientific thinking. Second: The government pays attention to the development of consumer goods industries and regulates the orientation of heavy industrial development. Third: The government increases the ratio of energy use and transportation. Fourth: The government undertakes a gradual technical transformation in key units, and makes maximum use of existing enterprises. Fifth: The government is consolidating in all sectors and restructuring companies according to their groups. Sixth: The government increases development funds and uses them sparingly, by improving the method of requirements, accumulation and expenditure. Seventh: The government will continue to implement the open door policy and increase the ability to be self-reliant. Eighth: The government is actively carrying out reforms of the country's economic system and shows initiative in everything related to this endeavor. Ninth: The government seeks to raise the scientific and cultural level of all working people and organize the willingness to carry out important scientific research projects. Tenth: The government tries to realize the concept of everything aimed at the people and gives comprehensive attention to production, development and people's livelihoods. As well as carrying out integration in the international economy. After 1978, new horizons were seen in the Chinese economic world. This big country in East Asia has begun to involve itself widely in the international economic chain. The PRC tolerates not only a capitalist approach to its domestic economic policies, but also to its foreign economy. The attitude of accepting foreign capital with open arms is one part of its association with international economic activity. And to justify all these policies, According to the Deng government, the PRC theorists must jump into reality, in order to find a way to modernize their country. What Marx imagined under the Socialist system is no longer needed because it contradicts the reality of socialist development in PRC. So that the PRC country must find "other guidelines" to solve so many problems faced today. Another guideline referred to above is the renewal of old development practices with development practices commonly known in capitalist countries, so that these policies are issued in the package of economic policy reforms. Although not totalitarian, it is clear that this change in the PRC's economy has removed the special characteristics of the old, very socialistic development pattern, which has become

a very capitalistic economic development. In the development of a capitalist state, market freedom and market integration are relative in nature which are adapted to the situation, certain conditions and places. As stated by Dough Guthrie, in discussing economic reform there are two schools of thought that are at odds with each other. The first stream is thought based on the belief that in the era of economic reform the state should build and maintain new markets, while the second stream is based on the idea that economic processes are fundamentally political processes⁴². According to Dough Guthrie, what happened in China is an example of how the economic transition to capitalism is a political process. As he argued, "China's reform process server as a perfect example of the extent to which economic development and transition to capitalism are, inded political process". The sentimental role of the state in the context of China's development is important. Country, in the framework of economic reform, patiently allocating economic resources and investment to make it more productive, and the most important thing is how the country plays a dynamic role when dealing with global economic forces. Thus, the creation of economic zones and gradual liberalization are the keys to the success of the role of the state, in addition to continuously maintaining political stability which is one of the important preconditions for the success of economic development.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out through the Library Research Methods, related to the Chinese political economy strategy used by Deng Xiaoping in building China's economic growth, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1). From a series of events that characterize the life of China's political economy, this illustrates how hard the socialist state tries to gain recognition to the world that socialism wrapped in capitalism does not always produce something bad. But from all of that, China has tried repeatedly to find an economic and political system that fits China's character from the Mao Zhedong Era to the Deng Xiaoping Era Economic Reform. And it doesn't all turn out to be in vain, This is evident because China is beginning to be able to re-appear itself as an Asian Tiger after Japan and Korea, and reclaim its past glory as one of the oldest sources of civilization in the world. (2). The abolition of the People's Commune which was replaced by a local administrative government, this process began in October 1981 until now, the PRC government has abolished almost the entire Commune and Production Brigade, and replaced it with an administrative government. As explained by the Minister of Population Affairs of the PRC, Cui Naifui, but only officially broadcast to the international community by the Xinhua news agency, in January 1985. (3). On January 1, 1985, the PRC government reaffirmed its decision to abolish the state's monopoly purchasing of crops. This shocking policy represents the second largest improvement in the structure of the rural economy, after the abolition of the People's Commune system. The CCP era also emphasized how necessary it is to place young workers and more capable cadres - 1985 is the deadline for generation transition in PRC - in strategic positions. Then the CCP central commission launched a management overhaul for the big companies. (4). The Opening of Self to Foreign Capital began in 1979, the PRC government took the open door policy seriously. Four regions in China, namely Shenzen, Shuhai, Shantou and Xiamen, were opened as Special Economic Zones, while fourteen cities along the coast, namely Dalian, Qinghuangdao, Tianjing, Yantai, Qingdao, Qungzhou, Shangjiang and Deihai, together with Hainan Island, they are designated as "free cities" equal to their position with the Special Economic Zone. Apart from that, the three areas where three major rivers have their mouths, have also been designated as storage areas for foreign capital and technology, as well as to function as distributors of inland agricultural products. Thus, it can be said that the area along the north coast to the south coast of PRC has been widely opened to the outside world by the PRC government, with the delegation of extensive autonomy rights, to invite and manage foreign capital. (5). Liberalization of Business and Management was carried out in November 1981, where PM Zhao submitted the government's work plan to the parliament (National People's Congress). The government's work plan was in the form of 10 guidelines for China's economic development which contained: Peratama: The government wants to accelerate agricultural development by using appropriate policies and scientific thinking. Second: The government

pays attention to the development of consumer goods industries and regulates the orientation of heavy industrial development. Third: The government increases the ratio of energy use and transportation. Fourth: The government undertakes a gradual technical transformation in key units, and makes maximum use of existing companies Fifth: The government undertakes consolidation in all sectors and restructures companies according to groups. Sixth: The government increases development funds and use it sparingly, through improved requirements, accumulation and expenditure methods. The government continues to implement the open door policy and increases the ability to be self-reliant. Eighth: The government is actively carrying out reforms of the country's economic system and shows initiative in everything related to this endeavor. Ninth: The government seeks to raise the scientific and cultural level of all working people and organize the will to carry out important scientific research projects. trying to realize the concept of everything aimed at the people and giving comprehensive attention to production, development and people's livelihoods. (6). The Implementation of Integration in the International Economy After 1978, which can be seen from new horizons in the Chinese economic world. This big country in East Asia began to involve itself widely in the international economic chain. The PRC tolerates not only a capitalist approach to its domestic economic policies, but also to its foreign economy. The attitude of accepting foreign capital with open arms is one part of its association with international economic activity.

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