CLASS:-11TH, HISTORY NOTES, CHAPTER:- 11

Reforms of 1978 Deng Xiaoping

- Deng Xiaoping kept party control strong while introducing a socialist market economy.
- In 1978, the Party declared its goal as the Four Modernisations science, industry, agriculture and defence.
- 'The Fifth Modernisation' proclaimed that without Democracy the other modernisations would come to nothing.
- in 1989, on the seventieth anniversary of the May Fourth movement many intellectuals called for a greater openness and an end to 'ossified dogmas' (su shaozhi).
- Student demonstrators at Tiananmen Square in Beijing were brutally repressed.
- The post-reform period has seen the emergence of debates on ways to develop China.
- Growing revival of traditional ideas of Confucianism and arguments that China can build a modern society based on its own traditions rather than simply copying the West.

The Story of Taiwan

- Taiwan had been a Japanese colony since the Chinese ceded it after the 1894-95 war with Japan.
- The Cairo Declaration (1943) and the Potsdam Proclamation (1949) restored sovereignty to China.
- The GMD, under Chiang Kai-shek went on to establish a repressive government forbidding the freedom of speech, political opposition banned.
- They excluded the local population from positions of power.they carried out land reforms that increased agricultural productivity and modernised the economy s
- Transformation of Taiwan into a democracy after the death of Chiang in 1975.
- Martial law lifted in 1987 and opposition parties were legally permitted.
- Diplomatically most countries have only trade missions in Taiwan instead of complete diplomatic ties because it (Taiwan) is considered to be part of China.
- The question of re-unification with the mainland remains a contentious issue but "Cross Strait" relations (that is between Taiwan and China) have been improving.

•	China may be willing to tolerate a semi-autonomous Taiwan as long as it gives up any move to seek independence.