

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

Establishing the New Democracy 1949-65

The Peoples Republic of China government was established in 1949. It was based on the principles of the 'New Democracy', an alliance of all social classes.

- Critical areas of the economy were put under government control.
- Private enterprise and Private ownership of land were abolished.
- The Great Leap Forward movement launched in 1958 was a policy to galvanise the country to industrialise rapidly.
- Mao was able to mobilise the masses to attain the goals set by the Party. His concern was with creating a 'socialist man' who would have five loves: fatherland, people, labour, science and public property.
- Liu Shaochi (1896-1969) and Deng Xiaoping (1904-97) tried to modify the commune system as it was not working efficiently. The steel produced in the backyard furnaces was unusable industrially.

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

- The conflict between the concept of 'socialist man' and those who objected to his emphasis on ideology rather than expertise led Mao to launch the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1965.
- The Red Guards, mainly students and the army, was used for a campaign against old culture, old customs and old habits.
- Students and professionals were sent to the countryside to learn from the masses.
- Ideology became more important than professional knowledge. Denunciations and slogans replaced rational debate.
- The Cultural Revolution began a period of turmoil, weakened the Party and severely disrupted the economy and educational system.
- In 1975, the party once again laid emphasis on greater social discipline and the need to build an industrial economy.