ЯЗЫК, ЛИТЕРАТУРА, ИСТОРИЯ И КУЛЬТУРА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПАРАДИГМАХ НАУЧНОГО ЗНАНИЯ

ЧАСТЬ 2

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Материалы конференции посвящены актуальным вопросам современной лингвистики, литературоведения, лингвоисториографии, истории, культурологии, методики преподавания русского языка, иностранных языков, литературы и социально-гуманитарных дисциплин. Статьи представлены на русском, английском, немецком и китайском языках.

Для обучающихся и преподавателей образовательных учреждений разного уровня, научных работников, а также всех лиц, заинтересованных в изучении рассматриваемых проблем и вопросов.
THE POLICY OF MODERNIZATION
IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE OF CHINA
(ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE)

The essence of transformations of economic reform is a radical change in the old economic system, which has become an obstacle to the development of productive forces, and its gradual replacement with a new one that can give this development a dynamic character. Reform, therefore, is a kind of revolution; its main task is the liberation and effective development of the productive forces. The state basis of the modernization policy in the PRC is the building of the Xiaokan society, which makes the Chinese model of transformation unique in its own way. In addition, the historical conditions of socio-economic backwardness at the initial stage of transformation, the demographic factor (the presence of one and a half billion people), and the scarcity of resources created additional difficulties for the effective implementation of modernization policies in the PRC, which led to the search for its own development model, which, nevertheless, made it possible to ensure a decent standard of living and comprehensive development of China. The experience of pursuing a modernization policy in China is of great interest, based on the real achievements of China in the shortest possible time by historical standards.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical base, as well as the essence, goals, means of implementing the policy of socialist modernization of the economic system, thanks to which China has managed to achieve such phenomenal results over the course of several decades.

The study of the problem of economic reform in the village was carried out by V.A. Legankov. The author examines the agrarian reform in the Chinese village, the introduction of a contractual responsibility system, which was supposed to implement the socialist principle of distribution “to each according to his work”. V.A. Legankov emphasizes that at the same time the people's communes and brigades developed. Economic organizations of all levels in the communes were obliged to seriously implement the principle of socialism - the principle of distribution according to work, to remunerate labor according to its quality, quantity and overcome leveling [1]. A.V. Ostrovsky notes that as a result of the system of yard contracting and the transition to a market economy, there has been a bridging of the income gap between rural and urban residents, but subsequently, as market reforms were promoted to cities, it allowed urban residents to significantly increase their income [2]. To expand the independence of state-owned enterprises in their production and agricultural activities, it became necessary to create a banking system. Enterprises have the opportunity to independently draw up their long-term
production plans taking into account market conditions, and banks engage in commercial activities [3]. V.Ya. Putyakov in his works analyzes the theoretical and practical problems of transforming the economic system of the PRC, highlights the multilateral relationships of the main development factors in the overall complex of the reformed Chinese economy, evaluates the results of complex processes that took place in China during the course of economic reforms in 1979-1999 [4].

The reform and expansion of relations began with the economy and, first of all, with the village, since 80 percent of the population lives on in the village, which stabilizes the entire political situation as a whole. The transition of agriculture to diversified farming not only significantly increased grain production, but also ensured a very rapid growth in the production of industrial crops. The reform in the countryside was extremely quick. Before the reform, most peasants lived in incredible need, it was inconceivably difficult for them with clothes, food, housing and mobility. Reform, however, greatly increased the activity of the peasants. They began to farm in relation to local conditions. The right to independence immediately changed their appearance. In many places, the results became noticeable after a year. Revenues have increased significantly, doubled, or even quadrupled. Of course, not everyone approves of the reform. At first, two provinces set an example in perestroika. One is Sichuan Province. Comrade Zhao Ziyang led it. The other is Anhui Province, where Comrade Wan Li led. The reform courses and attitudes were developed precisely on the basis of the experience gained by these two provinces.

The main objectives of the reform were to form a two-layer economic system in the village on the basis of a combination of collective ownership and family contract, which would help to remove the agrarian sector from stagnation and help it embark on the path of specialization and increase marketability [4: 79]. “People’s communes”, “large and production brigades” were only formally declared by the party and the state as socialist enterprises. In fact, the entire system of agrarian policy in the country was built on the use by the state of these economic entities as absolutely powerless elements. "Self-management" allotment meant the denial of economic independence of collective farms.

Economic organizations at all levels in communes are obliged to seriously implement the principle of socialism – the principle of distribution according to work, pay wages according to their quantity and quality, and overcome leveling. Plots of land owned by members of the communes, household subsidiary plots and market trade are a necessary complement to the socialist economy and no one should interfere with them at will. The people's communes must continue to firmly practice and maintain unchanged the three-stage system of property, the basis of which is the property of the production brigade. "At all levels of the people's communes, it is necessary to firmly implement democratic governance, the principle of the election of leaders and open accounting." The peasants demanded the restoration of their right to own land. As for market trade, in fact it was a question of restoring permits for the sale by peasants of surplus of their products obtained in personal plots [3: 425].
The transition to family management as the main form of organization of agricultural production in China gave impetus to significant shifts in all other areas of the economic life of the village. Significantly weakened planned control, the volume and share of purchases of agricultural products at superplanned premium, contractual and market prices are growing rapidly [4: 125].

The state has taken important measures to support the reform of agriculture. For 18 types of agricultural products, including wheat and cotton, purchase prices were increased. As a result, agricultural production doubled. The annual crop in the country exceeded 400 million tons of grain, the living standards of peasants increased significantly [5: 252].

It should be noted that at the initial stage of the reforms, as a result of the introduction of a system of housekeeping contracts and the transition to a market economy, there was an end to the significant income gap between rural and urban residents, which occurred before 1985. However, since the mid-80s XX century the income gap between rural and urban residents began to grow again as a result of the advancement of market reforms in the city, which allowed urban residents to significantly increase incomes. Residents of free economic zones and large cities of coastal regions, who gained the opportunity to earn more as a result of more active promotion of economic reforms compared to residents, inland and rural areas, especially benefited from this. Only in 2007, when the agricultural tax in the PRC was abolished, rural residents got the opportunity to earn more, as well as more freely move around the country in search of work [2: 28].

The reform in the countryside was successful precisely because it gave the peasants more rights to independence and mobilized their activity. Under the terms of the contract, the peasants were obliged to sell to the state a certain amount of the obtained crop at state procurement prices. The growth of state procurement plans for major crops at constant purchase prices interested peasants to engage in crops exempted from state regulation and move on to non-agricultural sources of employment. Under these conditions, the state was able to significantly increase the scale of procurement of the most important crops only due to the contracted farming system.

Non-agricultural production is emerging and gaining momentum in the village. On the basis of the enterprises of “people's communes” and “brigades”, various economic organizations are being formed, which are called “enterprises of vo-losts and towns”. The authorities declared them "collective property." In fact, they represented a rather bizarre conglomerate of economic structures of various forms of ownership. Private enterprises appeared [3: 439].

The reform in the village brought the agricultural sector out of stagnation, which allowed it to enter the path of specialization and increase marketability. This has contributed to solving the problem of surplus labor in agriculture. A two-layer economic system was formed on the basis of a combination of collective ownership and family contract. For more than 10 years of intensive development, the volume of production fixed assets of the collective sector in the countryside has increased. The services provided by the collective sector made it possible to satisfy
the need for machine plowing of land, irrigation, protection of crops from pests and diseases, seeds, chemical fertilizers, and the fight against diseases of domestic animals and birds. All this contributed to the successful development of family contracts, modernization of agriculture, as well as the development of the reform as a whole.

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The leading principle of state cultural policy in modern Russia is the recognition of the equal dignity of cultures of all peoples of Russia, as well as strengthening the integrity of the Russian culture by creating different conditions for their preservation and development. Due to the specifics of settling the territory, the modern population of Siberia is a “platform” for studying ethnic values and attitudes as a result of a mixture of culture and traditions. In the XVIII - XIX centuries large ethnic groups referred here, among which were Poles. Several waves of deportation from Poland to Siberia moved the most diverse segments of the population [1: 176]. The Poles fell into completely different cultural conditions, many traditions were unusual, the way of life was incomprehensible. The Poles sent to Siberia and Altai faced with the choice of recognizing and reevaluating ethnic values due to the critical situation they were in. It is precisely as a result of the inevi-
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