

Summary

Subject matter: The “cultural revolution” in China: objectives, goals, effects.

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Topicality of the research is conditioned by the fact that the socio-political reforms initiated by the political bosses of the country can both promote the dynamic development of the society and to hamper it. The complex of the reforms in China known as “The cultural revolution” was intended to mobilize the population for the achievement of quick results on the road of the socialist modernization and the clearing of the CPC of the opponents of the political line pursued by Mao Zedong. In practice this led to the disorganization of the economy and serious socio-political upheavals. The effects of such reforms are always instructive and can serve as a warning not only to China itself but other countries that are at the stage of the socio-political reorganization.

Objective of the research is to conduct an all-round analysis of the campaign conducted by Mao Zedong in 1966-1976 and named “The cultural revolution”.

Tasks of the research:

- to study and appreciate the political situation in the CPC after the “Great Leap”;
- to discover the causes and characterize the inspirers of “The cultural revolution”;
- to determine the role of the youth in the system of “The cultural revolution”, to give an assessment of the “hongweibing” movement;
- to show the specific features of the opposition movement in the CPC;

- to conduct the analysis of the causes of the intensification of the repressions in behalf of the central party and state authorities regarding the members of the opposition;

- to highlight the main results and analyze the causes of “The cultural revolution”.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is conditioned by the fact that it contains the analysis of the methods of the realization of the ideas and practice of the world revolution and their effects on the concrete example of the socio-political reforms in the PRC.

The findings contained in the work are of interest both for the scientific and teaching activity in Russia’s higher education institutions and for university students and post-graduate students of the departments of oriental studies researching into the socio-political processes in the countries of the Far East.

Results of the research showed that “The cultural revolution”, initiated by Mao Zedong, was a huge socio-political experiment that had ruined the life of many millions of people and reduced the country to the state of anarchy. Mao Zedong used the youth as a striking force of the “revolution” for the suppression of his political opponents and the achievement of the absolute power. “The cultural revolution” cost China dear: it became a true disaster for the country.

Recommendations:

1. When researching into the problems connected with the study of the socio-political campaigns huge in the range and scope, initiated by the party and the state leaders of China, one should pay attention to their ideological substantiation and form they were presented to society.

2. When examining the problems connected with the revolutionary violence in the course of the realization of the leaders’ political instructions, one should draw special attention to the cultural and psychological predisposition of the youth to the radical forms of the political participation.