

Mao's early reforms in China

Improve people's lives	Establish Communist control
<p>Eradication black market → prevent common citizens from being disadvantaged due to the prices set by the black marketeers</p> <p>Establishment of The People's Bank → encourage savings and protect savings, especially made by those in the rural areas</p> <p>Land reforms → peasants owned land, could keep harvests, sell excess made from harvests and earned profits, no longer needed to pay excessive taxes to landlords</p> <p>Public health campaigns → improved health conditions and reduced spread of diseases</p> <p>Educational reforms implemented throughout the country → reduced illiteracy rates throughout the country</p> <p>1950 Marriage Law that banned arranged marriages → put women on equal status as men</p> <p>Industrialization of China - the establishment of factories in certain parts of China → modernized China, made China less reliant on other countries for materials like steel</p> <p>Industrialization of China → workers gained greater job security and stable income, living standards in cities seem to have risen (see page 10 of readings)</p>	<p>State-mandated education and thought reforms (brainwashing) → to indoctrinate people to follow Communist ideas and not to oppose the State</p> <p>Political administrative reforms whereby power was centralized within the CPC → strengthen CPC power in the regions and removed potential political threat to CPC</p> <p>Persecution and re-education of political opponents, 'enemies of the state' → removed potential political threat to CPC</p> <p>Land reforms → collectivization, cooperatives → allow State to control land and resources key to agricultural production, State could set targets for agricultural production</p> <p>Cooperatives, collectivization → State control agricultural production so that State could plan how much to produce, so that food production is enough for the whole country (role of agricultural sector in First Five Year Plan is to support the industrialization of China)</p> <p>Black market → to prevent the prices from being set beyond government control and to prevent the emergence of a wealthy black market class</p> <p>Industrialization → State will plan and control decided on what factories to build, where to build, how much to produce</p> <p>Industrialization → creation of work units → State control workers' movement. Any workers who want to change jobs, work units or travel from one area to another require the</p>

	permission from the work units (see page 10 of your readings) Emancipation of women → gain support of women → State able to control and mobilize more manpower to realize State's objectives
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Your stand:

First argument to support your stand -
What piece(s) of evidence that best support your stand?
- If you agree with the statement, the evidence **MUST CLEARLY SHOW** how the reforms improved people's lives.

REFORMS → PEOPLE'S LIVES IMPROVED

- If you disagree with the statement, the evidence **MUST CLEARLY SHOW** how the reforms were introduced as means to strengthen CPC's control

REFORMS → ESTABLISH CPC CONTROL

TIP: Choose and address evidence that has a **wider impact** on society.

Second argument:

Present the opposing viewpoint
- You must present the argument for the "other point of view" ie. you must elaborate with details and support the claims with clear and precise evidence.
- The reasons behind presenting a coherent paragraph even for the opposing viewpoints are:
a. To be fair and balanced
b. To highlight certain points in the opposing viewpoint's argument that you will rebut in the counter-argument

TIP: In terms of selecting evidence, you need to be make sure that as much as the evidence you select illustrate the claims made by the opposing viewpoint, you must also ensure that you are **able to rebut the claims** made by, for example, pointing the flaws or deficiencies present in the evidence.

EG:

Industrialization → purpose is to modernize China and improve the well-being and prosperity of the people.

Evidence: More factories built in China → more jobs were created → more people have stable incomes, SOL improved, education improved skills and literacy of peasants-turned-workers

Rebut:

Industrialization → work units were created → State controlled movement of workers as workers could not leave jobs, work units or places they lived in without approval from the State.

Industrialization → The State control all means of production, the State owned all factories, the State decided how much to produce and what to produce → meet certain demands or goals set by the Central Economic Planning Committee of the State

Conclude:

Industrialization was not meant to improve people's lives, it was an instrument to control ppl in China and to ensure that ppl would work according to stds set by the State. Therefore based on the arguments and evid presented, I disagree with the statement

Counter-Argument:

Here, you rebut the points that you have raised when you present the opposing viewpoint in the previous paragraph.

- Reason behind counter-arguing

- a. To show that you have taken a stand which is strong and able to override the significance of the opposing viewpoint

- There may be a need to introduce new evidence as you elaborate on your counter-argument

- Again evidence must be clear and precise

- Normally one concludes after presenting the counter-argument