

The Reform Period Of The People's Republic Of China Is A Matter Of Attitude To Personnel

Shoazim Ibragimovich Shazamanov

Ph.D. Faculty of Chinese Studies
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
shozamonov@mail.ru

Abstract: *Today, one of the most important tasks in China is to ensure comprehensive social stability, increase the country's strength and capacity, train personnel, and use them properly and effectively. In this regard, Li Kang, Deputy Chief of Organizational Affairs of the CPC Municipal Committee, said, "The issue of selecting talented personnel from among talented young people remains the basis for improving the personnel system. Because young people with higher education have broad-minded, innovative ideas, creative, forward-thinking, easily receptive to modern qualities. Considering that in recent years the political personnel system of the PRC has been replenished at the expense of young people, it is clear that their role in the future of society is invaluable.*

Keywords— People's Republic of China, Sui dynasty, Qing dynasty, domestic political, combat corruption, diplomatic interaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

From ancient times in China, the issue of personnel has been given special attention from the point of view of statehood. It existed for more than a thousand years with interruptions, during the Sui dynasty (581–618), and lasted until the twentieth century, during the Qing dynasty (1636–1912). This system was a central element in Chinese cultural history until 1905, when it was abolished, as an integral part of the life of a strongly centralized empire.

The examination system for hiring civil servants did not apply to managerial positions. Their replacement by management positions is regulated by party documents, i.e., a similar document from 1999, with an interim regulation on the activities of selection and appointment of leading cadres, and from 2002, but it was of a permanent nature.

On January 1, 2006, the provisional provision was replaced by the Law on Civil Servants of the People's Republic of China. This law has formed a new system of personnel selection. The main difference from the previous document is the transition from the general centralized distribution of personnel to the recruitment of citizens to the administrative bodies by examination.

2. MAIN PART

“Candidates for leadership positions are required to have a qualification for a lower position, higher or special education, compulsory retraining in personnel training institutions (party schools, administrative academies and institutes). In addition, a multi-level system of recommendations for the appointment or election of executives has been established. It focuses on political criteria. These requirements are slightly lower for officials who have to work in remote inland areas, which means that the conditions here are a bit different in terms of educational work experience and age.”

Yu. Perepelkin, a senior researcher at the Far Eastern Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, wrote in his book "Xi Jinping: Comprehensive Reforms and Large-Scale Personnel Processes" that the reforms being carried out by the Chinese leader belongs to the largest corporations. The recruitment process in China has a special political significance for the current stage of reform in terms of China's strategic development prospects. “This issue is related to the fight against corruption, which is a fundamental issue for China's domestic policy. As soon as the fifth generation of leaders comes to power in the People's Republic of China, the anti-corruption campaign will include, among other things, the return of fugitive corrupt officials to the country. The modern system of interstate relations between China and the United States is due not only to military and diplomatic interaction, various economic and cultural developments, but also to the fact that a large number of Chinese elites live in the United States. This shows a certain asymmetry in the first place: while the American side has great support for influencing domestic political processes in China, the Chinese side is too weak to influence the United States and other Western countries, despite numerous efforts to promote its "soft power". in other words, it is limited.”

The personnel system in government agencies is constantly improving. In accordance with the requirements of modern enterprises, in order to ensure the healthy development of enterprises, government agencies follow the principle of expanding the activities of directors on a large scale. The state pays great attention to the placement of qualified personnel based on market relations. First of all, a mechanism for selecting and hiring qualified personnel in the conditions of market relations has been developed. From 2003 to 2009, the number of specialists hired to manage the economy increased from 334,000 to 521,000.

According to him, in modern China, meritocracy is understood in the West as an alternative to liberal democracy

in terms of public administration efficiency (efficiency, transparency, accountability) implies.

The idea is that democracy works well at the lower levels of government. But in his view, the higher the level in a huge country with a political vertical of government, the more complicated the issues become. Therefore, the cost of error is very high and therefore there is a need to institutionalize the system of selection and promotion of leaders with high professional qualities.

In modern China, regional party leaders are more likely to be promoted if they show high rates of regional economic growth. "... However, despite the growing popularity of the idea of meritocracy, the implementation of such a system has a number of challenges: there are no clear, explicit universal criteria for identifying the skills that leaders need to be selected."

"Personal qualities are difficult to measure, and their measurable elements cannot be a guarantee of success in a new job. The same is true of the achievements of previous years. Therefore, only systems built on meritocracy are criticized. However, in the absence of an independent judiciary and independent media, and in the absence of an independent judiciary, meritocracy can be counterproductive, with the potential for corruption in the selection of candidates." In September 1997, Jiang Zemin, a former president of the People's Republic of China, called corruption at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of China a "cancer that threatens the life of Chinese society."

"We have targeted both tigers and flies and hunted foxes," said Xi Jinping of the 19th CPC Congress. "There should be no restricted areas, all fronts should be fully covered, and there should be zero tolerance."

"Creating opportunities for citizens to influence decision-making on the ground will reduce the risk of social instability and increase the political regime's response to the needs of the population. A system that combines elements of low-level democracy and high-level meritocracy could be part of China's future political reform. "

In 2009 alone, 15 criminal cases were filed in China against high-ranking government officials (governors and ministers), causing 44.4 billion yuan in damage to the state. The largest abuses have been identified in real estate and resource management.

3. CONCLUSION

When a small message about a bribe appears, the Chinese official is fired and he loses everything, including a new well-paid job opportunity. If the court proves that an official has illegally terminated the operation of any business entity, the state shall reimburse the owners of that business entity all costs associated with it, including lost income. The money will then have to be paid by the official's family, but if the officials' actions are intentional, he will be imprisoned. "Beijing Mayor Chen Situn has been sentenced to 16 years in prison for ordering and abusing a large state order against his relative."

China currently has an "economic liability audit system." Receiving "gifts" for officials in the country is punishable as a form of bribery. The principle of "whoever is in charge, is responsible for everything" is followed in the leadership. 236 laws in China at the end of 2010; More than 690 administrative and regulatory documents were developed; Amendments were made to 107 administrative-regulatory documents, 417 local-administrative documents; 7 administrative and regulatory documents and 455 local regulations were canceled. At the 4th Plenum of the 18th convocation of the CCP, held on March 20-23, 2014, measures were taken to combat corruption.

According to the Internet, 127 billion yuan has been smuggled from China since the 1990s. The U.S. dollar has gone out of whack. The PRC currently has a 400-item penal code, more than 70 of which apply to the death penalty. Every 4-5 years, the government conducts a "severe crackdown on crime." In the PRC, about one and a half thousand people are killed every year under normal circumstances. Every year, 4-5 thousand people are arrested by the "heavy fist" company. Such efforts can be seen not only as a deterrent to corruption during the reform period, but also as a resource that has been providing internal stability. In the PRC, the fight against corruption has risen to the level of public policy, which has led to a relative reduction in corruption.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] Pliskevich N.M. Modernization in Russia and China: starting conditions and specifics of the state // Social sciences and modernity №6, 2014.-P.96.
- [2] Rumyantsev E. N. Some trends in the internal political development of China against the background of the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the CPC of the 18th convocation // Problems of the Far East, No. 1, 2015. -P. 30-41.
- [3] Tsit by: Semenov A.A. Prospects for the development of the principles of meritocracy in the political system of the PRC // Problems of the Far East No. 5, 2017. -P.141.
- [4] Semenov A.A. Prospects for the development of the principles of meritocracy in the political system of the PRC // Problems of the Far East No. 5, 2017.- P. 141.
- [5] Tsit by: Kiva A.V. Models of Chinese and Russian Reforms: What is the Fundamental Difference // Social Sciences and Modernity No. 6, 2014.-P. 89.
- [6] Van Fan. Heartless auditor // China. - No. 12 (26), 2007. - P. 21.