

THE QUALITIES OF POLITICAL FORMATIONS AFTER THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CHINA

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Influenced by the unique path of China's modern state transformation, the political form of modern China is unique and different from that of any other country in the world. That is, the path of China's modern revolution determines the characteristics of today's political form, and the path of China's state transformation has led to the creation of a unique political form in China. The theory of state transformation, the theory of nation-state building and the theory of people's sovereignty, and the methods of literature analysis and comparative analysis were applied to conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis of the transformation of the political form of modern China.

Keywords: China; state transformation; revolutionary paths; political formations; party leadership; centralized state power.

КАЧЕСТВА ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМАЦИЙ ПОСЛЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КИТАЯ

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Под влиянием уникального пути трансформации современного китайского государства политическая форма современного Китая уникальна и отличается от формы любой другой страны мира. То есть путь современной китайской революции определяет особенности сегодняшней политической формы, а путь китайской государственной трансформации привел к созданию уникальной политической формы в Китае. В работе применены теория государственной трансформации, теория строительства национального государства и теория народного суверенитета, методы анализа литературы и сравнительного анализа с целью проведения всестороннего сравнительного анализа трансформации политической формы современного Китая.

Ключевые слова: Китай; государственная трансформация; революционные пути; политические формации; партийное руководство; централизованная государственная власть.

First, it is worth noting that revolutionary paths determine the emergence of political forms in China. Two aspects can be distinguished here:

1. Party leadership.

The revolutionary path of political parties in promoting national transformation in a revolutionary way has become the inevitable way of building modern nation-State in China, and this revolutionary path is in line with the logic of historical development. Prior to the establishment of the nation-state, political parties, because of their strong organizational and mobilizing power, became a supporting force in leading the country to independence, promoting national transformation, carrying out the construction of the modern nation-state, and realizing national unity and democratic development. One of the qualities of the political form after the founding of New China is party leadership, the formation of which was influenced by the revolutionary path of the CPC in promoting the transformation of the country; Only by adhering to the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee can we promote the advancement of Chinese society, and can we concentrate the power of the whole country to jointly promote the modernization and transformation of society. Under both the Qing and Republican governments, the central government's control over localities was extremely limited, and there was a crisis of implementation. Since its founding, the CPC has had a distinctive ideology and strict organizational discipline. At the time of the First Nationalist-Communist Cooperation, the entry of the CPC greatly enhanced the mass base of the Kuomintang and promoted the construction of the regime and the army. However, due to the sloppy setup of the KMT's organizational system from the central to the local level, there were still many obstacles in political leadership and regime building. During the revolutionary period, the CPC continued to learn from its revolutionary experience, summarize the lessons of its failures, and improve the scientific level of its leadership by strengthening its own construction and constantly improving its leadership.

Since its founding in 1921, the CPC has taken it as its mission to promote China's modernization and development, maintaining a high degree of self-consciousness in specific revolutionary practices and constantly exploring the path of modernization and development in line with China's national [6]. In the organization of political form in the process of building a new socialist China, the Communist Party of China (CPC) led the Chinese people to establish a new socialist China through political and social revolutions, and carried out reforms and opening-up under the Party's leadership, realizing the great leap forward of socialism with Chinese characteristics [4]. It also continued and perfected the political party policy of the revolutionary period, forming the modern political form of the Communist Party of China's unitary leadership with the participation of diversified social forces.

The report of the Twentieth National Congress of the CPC points out that Chinese-style modernization is a model of socialist modernization under the unified leadership of the CPC [1]. The socialist system with Chinese characteristics under the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC is the political development path firmly chosen by China, and in the course of practice, it is necessary to achieve the organic unity of the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC, the realization of the people's right to be masters of their own house and the rule of the country in accordance with the law. Among other things, it is necessary to adhere to the unified leadership of the Party, to take the overall situation and coordination of all parties as the basic principle and method, to grasp the basic connotation, inherent requirements, and practical forms of the people's ownership in practice, and to understand the essential connotation and operating mechanism of the rule of law and to promote its continued and in-depth development. The history of China's modernization and achievements show that the economic and social catch-up development of late-modern nation-states requires the leadership of a strong core force, and that the CPC, as the core of leadership during the revolutionary process of national transformation, has remained the mainstay of the construction and development of the political system during the socialist construction period after the establishment of new China;

2. Centralized state power.

Centralization is a form of state structure or organization of state power that refers to the maintenance of relatively unified and coordinated relations between the state as a whole and its parts, and between the center and the localities, which may be practiced under any conditions of statehood, as opposed to authoritarianism, which concentrates power in a single person or in a very small number of persons. Centralization of power is relative to local decentralization, and China, after realizing the transition from a dynastic state to a modern nation-state, has demonstrated the qualities of a centralized political form. The reason for this is that in promoting the establishment of a modern nation-state in China, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has only been able to establish an independent nation-state in a China beset by internal and external problems by organizing the strength of the whole country through the leadership of a strong political party and forming a synergy of forces to promote the transformation and development of the country. A correct understanding of centralization is of great practical significance to the healthy and stable development of contemporary China, to the maintenance of central authority, to the maintenance of a unified national market system and economic order, and to the real giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, and so on.

Maintaining the authority of the central government, consolidating the core position of the Party's leadership, and realizing the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics all require ensuring unity and solidarity by virtue of the authority of a strong central government in the process of catching up with modernization in late-emerging nation-states, so as to smoothly advance the construction of socialist modernization. The generation of the qualities of modern China's political form was constructed from the realistic path of China's national transformation and the pursuit of democratization and development, and the realization of sovereignty in the people [3].

In 1949, the Communist Party of China (CPC) was established. The establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC), a unified unitary democratic state, not only ensured the absolute leadership of the CPC, which could unite all the resources of the whole country to catch up with modernization, but also prevented the dictatorship of a single party and promoted the implementation of democracy. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the system of people's congresses under democratic centralization was adopted, emphasizing the combination of centralization and decentralization of power at the local level. Centralization of power was conducive to the maintenance of national unity and territorial integrity, and to a certain extent to the defense of China against foreign aggression, and was conducive to the construction and consolidation of China's modern nation-state.

With regard to the safeguarding of national sovereignty and social security, after 1949, despite the founding of the new China, the pressure of war did not disappear. Domestic border areas such as Xinjiang and Tibet have seen armed rebellions orchestrated by ethnic separatist forces, and there are many remnants of banditry and special forces in various places. The international situation was grim, and neighboring countries were threatened by wars, including the wars against the United States and North Korea, the war against the United States and Vietnam, the war in defense of China and India, the Sino-Soviet conflict, and the sea war in the Paracels. After the founding of the new China, it faced the Cold War and localized wars, and this domestic and international environment affected the political development of the new China in the first 30 years. In terms of ethnic policy, ensuring the authority and centralized and unified leadership of the central government is conducive to promoting the common development of all ethnic groups, fostering ethnic integration, promoting economic and cultural exchanges among regions, and maintaining a stable social environment. Centralization of power is conducive to the development and improvement of the socialist market economic system, and is of great significance to the country's wealth and strength, the stability of the people, and the rejuvenation of the nation.

Centralization of power in the economic field is the effective organization of the country's human, material and financial resources to carry out large-scale production activities and economic construction. Starting from the historical logic of the development process of modernization and the evolution of the ability of centralization, Liao Shenghua analyzes four types of typical strong states and systems, namely, the traditional centralized state of China, the financial and military state of Western Europe, the highly centralized system of socialism, and the modern China with its unique political form. After the establishment of New China, the economic policy of "giving priority to the development of heavy industry" was implemented in the economic field, and all kinds of national bourgeoisie were nationalized and unified under the management of the state; the planned economic policy of "unified purchase and marketing" was implemented to ensure the food supply for the development of the country's industrialization. Through the state's intervention and control over all aspects of the economy and society, the country's limited resources were united and deployed to industrial construction, and a highly centralized planned economic system was established in the process of deepening state intervention. With the development of society, the socialist market economy system was established after the reform and opening up, which still requires macro-control by the central government. The centralization of power and the proper regulation of the economy are of great practical significance in ensuring stable economic development and overcoming the shortcomings of the market economy.

Enhancing the ability to solve major problems depends on centralization of power, and only by relying on the power of the central government can we solve the problem of the excessive gap between the rich and the poor in different regions and the problem of uncoordinated regional development. Centralization of power, as a prominent trait of the political form of modern China, is seen in the revolutionary path of China's national transformation, which has a tradition of strong state power, and the socialist system is shaping social values, and with reform and opening up, the state's capacity has been further enhanced [2].

Concentration of power to do great things is a trait that the CCP has bred in the process of modernization, and General Secretary Xi Jinping once pointed out that China's most the major advantage of China's socialist system is that it can centralize its power to do great things and promote the development of socialist construction [5].centralization of power is an advantage of the centralized state system, which is determined by the path of transformation and development promoted by the CPC, and which is different from the "authoritarianism" of the West, and which can be effectively combined with the market economy to promote modernization in a sustained manner.

As a summary, it is worth noting that China's national transformation and political development are based on complying with the objective laws of human and social development and understanding the logic of its own development with a pragmatic and tolerant mindset.

China's national transformation and political development are based on complying with the objective laws of human and social development. The country has grasped the logic of its own development with a pragmatic and tolerant mindset, creating a unique mode of development and establishing an independent modern nation-state.

In the process of modernization, the country has adopted a unique approach to achieve overall transformation and construct a modern political form. At the same time a unique approach has been employed to achieve the overall transformation of the State and the construction and development of a modern political form. This has provided a new development model, system, and theoretical form for global political civilization, while establishing a robust political system.

China aims to contribute to the world's political civilization through practical and theoretical means, strengthening its own position while also providing a new perspective that holds both Chinese and global significance.

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