

# The Value Inspiration of Chinese Wisdom to the New Political Party System

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**Abstract:** *The multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is a great political creation. As a basic political system, it is rooted in Chinese soil, condenses Chinese wisdom, and formed through long-term exploration and development. The Chinese plan, made in China and Chinese wisdom have contributed positively to the development of the world. Most countries in the world have used it for reference and learning. As an endogenous political party system, it reflects the characteristics of China in its logical self-consistent. The transcendence of theory and paradigm highlights Chinese creation, and highlights Chinese value in the innovation of the discourse system. It also explores a new path for the development and progress of world political civilization.*

**Keywords:** *Chinese wisdom, new party system, development*

## 1. Introduction

In the process of opening up the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, a socialist political system with Chinese characteristics and unique political system advantages have been formed, including the basic political system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. On March 4, 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping positioned this basic political system when he participated in the joint CPPCC meeting: "A new type of political party system developed in China." The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the party once again emphasized "strengthening the construction of a socialist political party system with Chinese characteristics" and "showing the advantages of China's new party system". The new party system is the crystallization of Chinese wisdom and a great political creation with a unique "Chinese style" [1].

## 2. Fully show the "Chinese characteristics" in the logical self-consistency

China's new political party system is not a whimsical system that has fallen from the sky and emerged out of thin air. It is in the process of exploring the path of political development of socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Communist Party of China in modern times. It is "the inevitable result of the historical logic, theoretical logic and practical logic", and has a deep imprint of the times.

### 2.1 Historical logic

The development of history provides us with a reason to understand the inevitability of the system. Since modern times, countless Chinese people with lofty ideals have learned from the West their implements and systems in search of national independence and people's liberation. After the founding of the Republic of China, people thought that the long-awaited parliamentary system, multi-party system, and cabinet system could be realized. Political parties with many names appeared like mushrooms after a rain.

After the establishment of the Nanjing National Government in 1927, the Nanjing National Government implemented "one-party political dictatorship" and advocated "no party outside the party." Party politics has actually become a tool for Chiang Kai-shek to implement dictatorship, maintaining surface tolerance. The implementation of the "three-three system" in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and the anti-Japanese base areas behind enemy lines became a new starting point for the

Communist Party of China and various democratic parties to "communicate state affairs". In the late period of the War of Resistance, the "one-party political dictatorship" was ended, a "constitutional government" was established. It became the common voice of all democratic parties, non-party democrats and the people that the Communist Party became the Communist Party of China. After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the Chongqing negotiations and the convening of the Political Consultative Conference brought a glimmer of hope for the establishment of a coalition government and multi-party politics[2]. However, Chiang Kai-shek tore up the political agreement in order to continue the one-party dictatorship, and proposed that "the heavens of China cannot have two suns at the same time", launched a civil war regardless of morality and righteousness, and publicly declared the Democratic League and other democratic parties as "illegal groups" that should be disbanded within a time limit. The perverse actions of the Chiang Kai-shek National Government were unanimously opposed and spurned by the people of the whole country. In the end, the Chinese people, various democratic parties, and non-party democrats firmly chose to support the Communist Party of China, and the KMT's one-party autocratic model went bankrupt.

On April 30, 1948, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the "May 1 slogan", calling on "Democratic parties, people's organizations, and social leaders to quickly convene a political consultation meeting to discuss and realize the convening of the people's congress and the establishment of a democratic coalition government." It brought new hope to Chinese society, received enthusiastic responses from all democratic parties and people without party affiliation. They consciously accepted the leadership of the Communist Party of China. A solid ideology base was laid for the establishment of the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. On September 21, 1949, the first plenary meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference marked the formal establishment of the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China[3]. The ironclad facts of history prove that the multi-party system and the one-party system once were tried in China, but the result was that they both didn't work, and the new political party system is not only the choice of history but also the choice of the Chinese people.

## ***2.2 Theoretical logic***

The Marxist political party theory and the united front theory contain the spirit of deliberative democracy. The joint strategy of "proletarians all over the world unite" and "communists everywhere strive for unity and coordination among democratic parties in the world" embodies the unity of political parties, the spirit of deliberative democracy. "Practical application must be based on the historical conditions of the time at any time and place." The specific analysis of Marxist specific issues contains dialectical thinking and theoretical essence. Therefore, the Chinese Communists combined the basic principles of Marxist party theory and united front theory with Chinese practice to form the "magic weapon" of the united front, the great "creation" of the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

The fundamental and basic political system of a country should be "an organic product grown from the characteristics and life of the people of the country, not a product of deliberate purpose" [4]. China's new political party system also coexists with the core of Chinese culture. It is an endogenous political party system that has grown out of Chinese soil. The Communist Party of China and the democratic parties are all social elites and advanced elements who are nurtured by the excellent traditional Chinese culture, who are dedicated to the economy and the people, and have the family and the world in mind. This system is in line with Chinese philosophy, Chinese spirit, and excellence formed in the harmony of traditional cultures. "The world is the public" is the common social ideal of all parties, the greatest common divisor of political consensus, and the highest law of political pursuit; "Inclusiveness" is the Chinese political philosophy that upholds the genes of excellent traditional culture; "Seeking common ground while reserving differences" means that all parties let go of their prejudices and respect difference, an effective way to reach a consensus; "Harmony without difference" is the common political pursuit of all parties; "The Golden Mean" is the internal mechanism by which the party system can operate impartially[5]. Only in the soil of China's excellent traditional culture and political philosophy can grow such a profound, uniquely intelligent, and enduring political party system that can provide a new "Chinese solution" for human political civilization.

## ***2.3 Practice logic***

Whether a system is good or not, it must be tested by practice to be the most convincing. The

exploration and practice of the Chinese revolution, construction, and reform have fully proved that the new political party system has condensed China's strength, contributed wisdom, and released kinetic energy for the victory of the revolution, social stability, economic development, and the pursuit of a better life for the people. The superiority of a system has been recognized by the people and verified by practice. The horizontal comparison of the political party system between China and other countries also highlights the unique advantages of the new political party system. For example, at the historical juncture around 1949, the two countries of China and India chose different paths and different party models. Long-term practice has also proved that China is going faster. Whether the system is good or not, only the people of the country and social practice have the most say.

#### ***2.4 Logic of the times***

The formation and improvement of the new political party system are closely connected with the issues of the times that China faces from standing up, getting rich, and getting stronger which has been deeply imprinted by the times. The completion of the new democratic revolution and the overthrow of the "three mountains" that are overthrowing the Chinese people has become the political goal of the cooperation between the Communist Party of China and the democratic parties. The Agrarian Revolution, the War of Resistance against Japan, the War of Liberation and other revolutionary practices have laid the foundation for all parties to fight side by side. A solid political foundation, the "May 1 slogan," and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference allow parties to cooperate and democratic consultations to reach consensus and a common program[6]. After the founding of new China, it has become a task for the Communist Party of China and the democratic parties to work together and work together to solve them that how to consolidate the new regime, unite all forces to promote the development of various undertakings, and solve the problem of common prosperity after the reform and opening up. Entering the new era, it has become the proposition of the new era to make suggestions and strategies for the country to "strengthen", and to draw the largest "concentric circles" together with the new party system

### **3. The value inspiration of Chinese wisdom to the new political party system**

#### ***3.1 Exploration of the new path of democracy***

Democracy under the Western-centrism thinking is simply defined as one person, one vote, and political party competition. The two or multi-party competition and rotation of power are regarded as the standard of democracy. This is used to measure the democratic politics in other countries. It is inherently related to political pluralism and politics. The superstition of Western democratic politics and blindly denying the political wisdom of other countries will only narrow the path of Western democracy. The deliberative democracy and cooperative democracy created by the wisdom of the Chinese people surpassed the democratic theory of "competitive democracy" under the Western stereotyped thinking[7]. The simple political concept of "whatever matters, everyone discusses everything" reflects China's "being as a person". The philosophy of "being in the world" and the political pursuit of making the people the masters of the country are also the spiritual core of "people's democracy" embodied in the new carrier of political party negotiation. The new problems exposed by Western democratic politics are becoming more and more difficult to explain under the old theoretical paradigm. It is also an irony of democracy to attribute its competitive democracy to one. The new political party system created under Chinese wisdom has opened up a new way of exploring democracy sash windows.

#### ***3.2 Transcendence of party research paradigm***

Transcendence of the interest expression paradigm. The essential role of a political party lies in the aggregation and expression of interests. One of its missions is to "complete the integration of various social interest groups and reflect them in political life." However, under the Western political party research paradigm, political parties are a mechanism of interest expression and public opinion absorption, but different parties represent different interest groups and expressed interest demands. The result of party politics is party competition, which promotes the sound development of politics. However, the reality is that multi-party politics will always represent the interests of some interest groups, and it will inevitably be at the expense of some groups in decision-making. The mechanism of party competition determines that seeking broad representation can only be a luxury, and the so-called

"all-round political party" paradigm can only be a cover for self-deception. China's new political party system transcends the Western political party's interest expression paradigm by diversifying and broadening its interest expression process. Under the framework of the new political party system, the original intention and mission of the Communist Party of China for the benefit of the people is the public opinion expressed by the political party. It does not have its own special interests but controls the state power as a "whole-interest party"; the consensus among the democratic parties has become the biggest convention numerous expressions of public opinion, this democratic political carrier not only expresses the will of the majority, but also does not ignore the interests of the minority.

Innovation of structure and function paradigm. The competitive structure of the Western multi-party system has made it difficult to avoid partisan struggles of "opposition for the sake of opposition" in political operations, and it will eventually become a "zero-sum game" in the "seesaw game." China's new political party system surpasses the Western paradigm of simply dividing parties into elites and mass parties, as well as the design of the operating mechanism as a competitive structure of "you up and me down, I up and down", providing a brand new "main unity and structure". The new paradigm of diversification, that is, the new path of party politics of "one-party leadership, multi-party cooperation, one-party governance, and multi-party participation in politics" is structurally stable, and the democratic parties are tightly united around the Communist Party of China; The exquisite design of the party system allows the functions of the political party system to be more fully utilized. The democratic parties participate in and discuss politics together to gather the greatest consensus. At the same time, they supervise the governance of the Communist Party of China and give full play to the function of party supervision.

A breakthrough in the public policy paradigm. The formulation of public policy is the specific practical process of political parties' participation in politics. Under China's new political party system, extensive investigations during decision-making and the contributions of various democratic parties have finally reached a broad consensus. The channels and mechanisms for the input and output of public opinion are smooth, breaking through the frequent occurrence of Western public policies in the "input-transition-output" process. The interests of the company expressed the problem of poor "conduit", failure of "safety valve" and "black box operation". The stable structure of the new party system avoids the discontinuity of "one dynasty and one courtier" and public policy brought about by the rotation of parties in Western politics, and it can also break through the separate governance of Western party politics due to the diversity of stakeholders, discussing but not solving difficult problems, political party negotiation can realize the execution of public policies that become more scientific and resolute due to the fact that "everyone gathers firewood and the flames are high."

### ***3.3 New definition of evaluation model***

It is in itself unbelievable to graft Western evaluation theories and evaluation standards into China bluntly, and use this as an evaluation method. From the perspective of pragmatism, practical evaluation is the most convincing evidence. China's new political party system has improved the country's governance capabilities through self-improvement, self-development, and self-renovation, promoted party supervision, and reduced corruption, which has also become its legitimacy important source. Our country's new political party system has more valuable and moral evaluation standards. It takes people's satisfaction and dissatisfaction as the evaluation standard, and takes the people's pursuit of a better life as the starting point. "Water can carry the boat and overturn the boat." This kind of popular traditional politics moral standards are the elements of evaluation. These are new definitions of the political evaluation models and elements of Western parties. Even though Western countries often turn a blind eye, China has used its own practice and system "created in China" to balance the tension between Western democracy and people's democracy in the exploration of new democratic paths, the transcendence of political party research paradigms, and the new definition of evaluation models. It proves that there is not only one path to democracy in the world. The path to democracy can be diverse and the model can also be diverse.

## **4. Conclusion**

Harmony but not difference: party relations and systems embodying the spirit of "harmony". On the common political basis, there are not only the democratic parties consciously accepting the political leadership of the Communist Party, the long-term coexistence, equal cooperation, and democratic consultation "harmony," and there are also the "different" parties that are equal and independent before

the law in mutual supervision, seeking common ground while reserving small differences, which contains the essence of the Chinese nation's "harmony" culture. The mode and mechanism of party operation are in dual use which fits the golden mean. Taking the one-party system and the multi-party system as the "two ends", combining one-party leadership with multi-party cooperation, one-party governance and multi-party participation in government, forming an operating mode of "one-party governance and multi-party participation in politics", which avoids lack of the democratic supervision mechanism, the shortcomings of the one-party system that cannot pool ideas, and the elimination of vicious competition and mutual attack between two or more parties, tend to be harmonious, coordinated, and moderately "time in time" ideals. The new party system broadens the channels for orderly political participation of all parties, classes, and groups, and guarantees the expression of interests and political demands of different classes. It is a product of the Sinicization of Marxism and an important form of socialist democracy, which embodies the essence of democracy, demonstrates the people-based concept with the characteristics of the times.

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