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FEATURES OF MODERNIZATION OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the phenomenon of modernization of the political system of the PRC. The main roots of the formation and development of the political system of the PRC are explored. The author peruses the prototype of political modernization in the PRC. Among the specific features of Chinese modernization, one can separately distinguish national traditions and norms, cultural and ideological factors. The main vectors and mechanisms of transformation of the political system in the PRC are analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Modernization, China, reforms, economy, traditions, factors, directions.

INTRODUCTION

A whole series of significant events and circumstances influenced the process of formation and development of the political structure of the PRC. Initially, this is the incorporation of traditional ideas of the principles of public administration of the Confucian ideology into the modern political system of the PRC. The achievements of the socio-political culture and philosophy of the Confucian teachings, which had a strong influence on the formation of the political system of China, are still in a state of internal transformation and continuous development. In addition, the newly formed political system was met

with unanimous approval from broad sections of Chinese society. The formation of a sovereign state with a firm centralized government, defending its territorial independence, and pursuing a comprehensive program to improve economic well-being determines the nature of the political structure of the PRC.

The principal features of China's political system, created in the middle of the last century, are the following: political ideology is "plastic" in interpretation and practical use. The need for a general transformation and modernization of the state

economy in China in the last quarter of the 20th century became a characteristic feature of the period of "reform and opening up" in Beijing[1]. The development and diversification of the national economy and the improvement of market methods of economic management predetermined the need for restructuring and the political structure of the country, which increased in proportion to the pace of market regulation of the economy.

Political modernization officially begins with the 14th Congress of the CPC under the leadership of the "fourth generation" of PRC leaders, where the principles of modernizing the PRC's political system were laid down. Under the political modernization of China is understood the transformation from the prototype of the Chinese government of a partocratic type to the newest political structure based on the postulates of the democratic idea, with an emphasis on the traditions of the original centuries-old Chinese culture and the generally established mechanisms for implementing policy.

A characteristic feature of the construction of the PRC's political modernization is an increased role for the values of Confucian thought, applied in the process of creating a strategic concept for China's development. Intellectual and spiritual Confucian concepts, which formed the basis of the principles and mechanisms of state administration and the construction of the Chinese bureaucracy, predetermine the nature of the political transformations of the PRC at this stage of development. The specificity of the Chinese model of political modernization is its evolutionary path of development. Reforms in China's political structure are proceeding slowly, acting as an "orienting reflex" to the socio-economic pace of development of the state, occurring within society.

A notable feature of the model of the political structure of the PRC is the primary importance of economic and economic reforms, which serve as the main factors in the emergence of new social categories of citizens in Chinese society, which, in turn, are the primary subject of the political development of the state. The component of ideology plays the most important role in political transformations. Reforms in the political plane of the state's activity, indicated with the implementation of the program of economic innovations in the PRC, are carried out under the motto of socialist development, where the "Chinese" Marxist ideology is a fundamental element in the direction of political modernization.

The primary reason for the modernization of the political system in the PRC is economic changes, the implementation of which was launched by the 3rd meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The largest increase in economic indicators in the world in recent years serves as a catalyst for a direct increase in the financial well-being of citizens. A significant amount of money accumulation, a prudent and thrifty culture of consumption keeps the excessive growth of the middle class within reasonable limits, but an increase in material prosperity awakens the emergence of a social consensus as an important element in the process of further democratization of society. The potential for finding and developing foreign capital in Chinese corporations is increasing. The economic integration of China with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is being carried out at the level of legislation.

The social prerequisite for China's political development is the transformation of the social system of society. Basically, this process is characterized by the emergence and strengthening of the social category of the middle class in Chinese society. The main role in this is assigned to the implementation of the principle of

"Triple Representation". The cultural condition for the modernization of the political system in China is the educational paradigms of Chinese society. The increase in the frequency of citizens' participation in the socio-political sphere of society is interconnected with the progress of education and the media, along with China's policy aimed at improving the legislative framework, increasing the legal and regulatory culture of the population. Raising the level of China's educational standards is one of the fundamental factors in China's political development due to the growing culture of citizens' participation in the political processes of society.

It should be noted that the most important factor in the implementation of the planned course of political changes in the PRC is the personal factor of Chinese leaders. Each chairman of the Central Committee of the PRC, being the leading person of the state, took certain steps to improve the socio-economic condition of the citizens of the PRC. Thus, starting from Deng Xiaoping, all responsible persons of the state specified their government course of development of the PRC, which pursued the task of further modernizing the Chinese political system [2]. The role of the state leader assumes his exceptional importance in making socially important decisions, such as political reforms.

One of the key vectors of China's political modernization is the implementation of the principle of change of power and rotation of political elites in the PRC. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the mechanism of succession of power in the political establishment of the country has been fully rooted in China. The institutionalization of this practice finally crystallized under the leadership of the fourth generation of Chinese leaders. In 2002, the paradigm of public control by the state was established, when every decade, after one congress of the CPC, the general

secretary, chairman and premier of the State Council of the PRC are re-elected. Along with the mechanism for electing leaders of local governments in China, the system of internal party democracy continues to evolve. To date, the Chinese government is not going to organize other elections on the scale of regional and national power, but the tradition of democracy at the internal level of the party, based on the principles of political competition, continues to improve.

In line with the increased pace of further democratization of the electoral system in China, the process of formation of new democratic mechanisms and institutions is accelerating [3]. Improving the procedure for local elections is the beginning of the institutionalization of local elites, which are subjects of the local level of power. The evolution of the local electoral system is the main trajectory of the political development of society, which begins to be conditioned by the ability of the local establishment to respond to the main challenges of the modern world and find answers to problems of local importance.

The main mechanisms of China's political development are reforms in the system of legislation and the structure of government bodies. The administrative procedure for transforming the political system of the PRC is distinguished by certain natural elements of the Confucian model of governance [4]. Through the improvement of the judicial, legal and legislative order, the functioning of the main mechanisms, principles, norms and practices of the political activity of citizens within society takes place, which, in turn, leads to the political modernization of the state.

The increase in the number of organizations of social and political importance in China, due to the advent of the era of "openness and reform", is the most important indicator of the evolution of the political structure of the PRC. The formation and evolution of

civil society in China acts as a catalyst for the implementation of political initiatives of the population and a springboard for public self-government at the local level. The modernization of the political system in the PRC finds its final embodiment in a significant transformation of political traditions and practices. First of all, this refers to the modern socio-economic, socio-political, cultural and humanitarian policy of the Chinese leadership, focused on significant transformation and development of the entire Chinese society.

The emergence of a new stage of political development in China can be facilitated by the growth in the volume of needs of the political establishment in future reforms in the field of socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian activities of society. This process has been observed and continues to take place under the leadership of the "fifth generation" of Chinese leaders, who focus their national program on overcoming national and social development issues.

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