



THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Abstract: The article describes the role of the Chinese Communist Party in ensuring the political stability of the country. The authors note that in order to understand the specifics of the political system of the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to pay attention to the works of classical Chinese philosophers Confucius, Meng-tzu, Shang Yang. It is noted that China's political system is quite specific. It includes a lot of different bodies, the main one of which is the Communist Party of China. According to the basic law of China. Getting party membership is a sure way to the top of a career, because in China they try to take party people to leadership positions. The article points out that intra-party relations are based on the ideas of hierarchy, paternalism, mass character. Paternalism, according to the Chinese, is manifested in the fact that the party tells the ordinary population whose interests they need to protect, as well as the fact that the party governs the country not on the basis of the universal free will of the people, but on the basis that only the party can know the real interests of the people. The principle of the mass line implies that the party apparatus is in constant contact with the ordinary population. The task of the party members is to accept the ideas that come from the ordinary population to improve any issues, properly process them, and then present them to the population. The scope of the Chinese Communist Party is extremely wide, which is necessary to retain power. It is the party that puts people in leadership positions in the army, political authorities, and security agencies. The party also has a huge influence on the Chinese media. It is important to note that officially the party is separated from the power structures, but in practice it is not. As a rule, all senior figures in the political life of China also hold high party positions. This makes it possible for the party to completely lead the political life of the state.

Keywords: China, Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Jintao, Communist Party of China, CPC Central Committee, Politburo, People's Liberation Army of China, Constitution, General Secretary, people's Republic of China, Confucianism, political leadership, political leadership, political parties.

In order to understand the specifics of the political system of the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to pay attention to the works of classical Chinese philosophers Confucius, Meng-tzu, Shang Yang, because despite almost seventy years of Communist Party rule, the mentality of the people and relations in the country largely determined by established traditions. The first state formations that geographically belonged to modern China arose about four thousand years ago. From that moment on, China experienced up and down, for example, feudal fragmentation, the position of a semi-colony of European countries, and since 1949, a

course towards building communism, which ended colonial dependence, making China a fully sovereign state. China's political system is quite specific. It includes lot of different bodies, the main one of which is the Communist Party of China. According to the basic law of China – the Constitution, this party that is force that governs the entire life of the country.

The history of the party dates back to 1921. After the victory in the Civil War in 1949. The Communist Party began to form the state bodies of the country. It accepts those who meet certain requirements: Chinese citizenship, age from eighteen years, regular payment of taxes and membership fees to the party budget. Previously, there were class restrictions for admission to the party, but now they are no longer there. The party currently consists of about 83 million people. Getting a party ticket is a sure way to the top of a career, because in China they try to take party people to leadership positions. However, with the declared equality, even in the party there are factors such as blat and connections.

The structure of the party's governing bodies is as follows: the National Congress (more than two thousand delegates), the Central Committee of the CPC (205 permanent members), the Political Bureau of the Central Committee (25 members), the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Central Committee (7 members). These bodies operate at all territorial administrative levels of the State. In addition to them, the highest organs of the party include: The Secretariat of the Central Committee, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Military Council of the Central Committee of the PKK.

Currently, there are noticeable socio-economic and political changes taking place in the world. And the leading role of the People's Republic of China in the world economy and politics is becoming clearer and clearer. The increasing role of China in the world dictates the need for careful study and generalization of its experience, including the construction of political leadership, the significance of which depends on the level of their ability to solve urgent socio-economic and political problems.

By political leaders, we will understand elected officials who exercise their authority over the sphere, including international affairs, defense, economic and social welfare of people, culture and art. In modern Chinese society, the main political leader is the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chinese President Xi Jinping, since he occupies a high position in the formal and informal hierarchies of power. The problem of leadership in Chinese literature is not new, the issues of political leadership raised in the works of Confucius, Meng-tzu, Guan Zhong, Cheng and others. Confucius was a supporter of the class-hierarchical system, however, he proposed to nominate ordinary people with knowledge to leadership positions. The first and unbreakable dogma of Confucianism is the firm belief that politics determined not by the quality of the laws and controls applied, but by the quality of the people acting in it: being in the hands of a "perfect husband", politics involuntarily becomes perfect. In another way, we can say that in politics, the main attention should be paid to the selection of people. The mentor of one of the early Confucian schools of Meng-tzu paid great importance to the humanism of the rulers.

The Chinese thinker Guan Zhong, the founder of legalism, considered the ideal ruler to be the one who considered his most important task to improve the life of the people. The medieval Chinese philosopher Cheng Yi emphasized the importance of both personnel policy in the formation of leadership and the leader's entourage with associates, without whom it is impossible to become an effective political leader: "It is only necessary for the prince to achieve proper correctness in nominating some and getting others out of the way, as human

souls will fall under his influence." Thus, the Chinese practice of nominating and acting political leaders is based on the traditions of Confucianism and Legalism. In Chinese political culture, it is necessary to note the great flexibility and concern for the people of China of the country's political leadership.

Assessment of political leadership in state and party documents. Currently, in the People's Republic of China, party documents raise an important question related to whether the policy of the party approach can be realistic, and nominal political leadership is the main priority in the current party building. According to Chinese researchers, political leadership skills include the ability to understand great potential, point the direction and command global forces, this is the ability to stand firm in politics, prevent political risks and strive for global. At the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, held on October 18-24, 2017 in Beijing, a new requirement was put forward for all party and leadership cadres at all levels - to strengthen political leadership. The report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chinese President Xi Jinping notes that: "Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and in order to create a new atmosphere and new actions, we must first strengthen our political leadership". In his report, Xi Jinping called on the party's leadership cadres to "strengthen political leadership skills, adhere to strategic, creative, dialectical, legal thinking, the development of science, and resolutely implement the party line and its principles." He stressed that "the party's political leadership, ideological leadership, mass organization and social attractiveness will be constantly improved so that our party retains its viability and strong combat effectiveness." In his article, Liu Yuxi, professor of the Department of Party Building at the Central Party School, clearly shows that political leadership is associated with "scientific formulation and resolute implementation of the line, principles and policies of the party, the general situation of the party, coordination of the parties to implement the real problem," and in order to win the victory of the national revolution, "there must be a disciplined, ideologically pure, organized party." The Constitution, adopted in 1982, states: "The Party primarily implements the interests of the working class and the overwhelming majority of the people, and not its own individual interests. The interests of the people are the first at all times, the party maintains the closest ties with the people for better or for worse. We must defend people's rights, feelings and interests of the people. We do not allow members of any party to leave the masses and reject the masses." At the 19th National Congress of the CPC, an addition was made that the mission of Chinese communism is the search for happiness for the Chinese people, the search for the revival of the Chinese nation, and demands were also made that everyone "should adhere to the dominant position of the people, adhere to the bases of the party for the public and management for the people, the main goal is to selflessly serve the people, carry out mass the party's line in all management actions, the people's desire for a better life as a goal, and to create great historical undertakings." Party ideology is of great importance in the PRC, which is the ideological basis for the formation, existence and development of political parties. Party ideology, as a form of concept, follows from the existence of society, and needs constant adjustment of changes in social policy, economy, culture and fundamental tasks of political parties. In particular, it is noted that the ruling party must constantly adjust and implement its ideology in a changing social environment. Only in this way can the ruling party adapt to the demands of the times and strengthen its political leadership in practice.

The Party is headed by the Secretary General. The official political party doctrine is a synthesis of Lenin's ideas, Mao Zedong's theories, as well as Deng Xiaoping's concepts. Intra-party relations based on the ideas of hierarchy, paternalism, and mass character. Paternalism, according to the Chinese are manifested in the fact that the party tells the ordinary population whose interests they need to protect, and the country not on basis of the universal free will of the people, but on the basis that only the party can know the real interests of the people. The principle of the mass line implies that the party apparatus is in constant contact with the ordinary population. The task of the party members is to accept the ideas that come from the ordinary population to improve some issues, properly process them, and then present them to the population. The party has a rigid hierarchical structure. The word and the order of the higher authorities is the law for the bodies that are lower on the hierarchical ladder. Ordinary members of the party have every right to express their opinion, at the same time they are obliged unconditionally and implicitly follow the instructions of those structures that are higher on the hierarchical ladder. The scope of the Chinese Communist Party is extremely wide, which is necessary to retain power, the party that puts people in leadership positions in the army, political authorities, and security agencies. The party also has a huge influence on the media, controls the court. Despite the fact that the party officially separated from the power structures, in fact, this practice is not applied. As a rule, all senior figures in the political life of China also hold high party positions, which makes it possible for the party to lead the political life of the state, as well as consistently and steadily implement the provisions of its party program. An important element of the political structure of the People's Republic of China is the State Council - the highest executive authority, i.e. the government. It has the following positions: Prime Minister, his Deputy, Deputy Prime Minister, Ministers, heads of commissions, Auditor General and Head of the secretariat. The term of office in these positions is equal to the term of office of the National People's Congress.

This body deals with issues from a wide variety of spheres of public life. For example, its tasks include: drawing up development plans for the country, forming the state budget, managing issues related to the development of urban and rural settlements, the State Council also oversees education, medicine, scientific and cultural affairs, determines the direction of foreign policy, draws up a plan for demographic and family policy in the country, directs the activities of various management bodies that are below it in the hierarchy. This is only a part of the issues that are under the jurisdiction of the State Council. In fact, there are much more of them. Since 1949, the government and the party have been inseparable concepts and perceived as a single whole. However, after the death of Mao Zedong in the 1970s, these structures began to separate and operate more independently from each other than before. It is worth noting that these innovations in no way reduced the influence of the party on the political sphere of the country. The stability of the structure ensured by the fact that there are party people at all levels who make sure that all party decisions carried out and implemented. It can be said that the party commands, gives instructions, and the government is engaged in choosing the best methods to carry out party instructions. However, a new trend has emerged here. The government reserves the economic sphere, while the party's activities focused on the selection and placement of personnel, ideological work, as well as the security of the country. According to the Basic Law of China (Constitution), the National People's Congress is the main legislative body of the State. Deputies with a term of office of five years sit in this body. Deputies elected from the army, from provinces, cities of central subordination and

other territorial-administrative units of the state. The NPC meets in full every year, and in between congresses its presidium, which called the Standing Committee, operates.

The responsibilities of this political body are very wide. The scope of activity of this authority includes: control over the implementation of the provisions of the basic law of the country, as well as the possibility of making changes to it; the body adopts the laws of the state, and can also change them if necessary; elects Regional Development. The Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and removes him from this post; on the proposal of the Chairman, he appointed to the post of Prime Minister and ministers in the State Council; elects and approves candidates for the posts of heads of the Supreme People's Court, as well as the Supreme People's Prosecutor's Office; analyzes and approves plans for the economic and social development of the state; deals with administrative issues territorial division of the country; is in charge of the affairs of war and peace. The Body is a very numerous structure, for example, the total number of members is approximately three thousand people, and in the Standing Committee there are one hundred and six hundred and one people.

The Standing Committee meets six times a year. The functions assigned to it exactly the same as to the NPC, excluding representative ones. The PC deals with the agendas for the plenary sessions of the NPC. The committee attended by senior officials of the government and the party, who are currently retired, as well as the heads of the democratic parties of the People's Republic of China, numbering eight people, as well as representatives from various spheres of society. But according to the real state of affairs, this authority does not fully carry out its duties, which are assigned to it by the basic law of the country. Critics point out that this is due to the fact that the influence of the party is very strong. Any decision of this authority must be agreed with the party. Without her approval, it is impossible to actually do anything, despite the fact that such an opportunity is provided for by law.

The People's Liberation Army of China (PLA) also plays a big role in the political life of the country. It has the following structure – the ground forces, the air force, and the navy. Since it was thanks to the army that the Chinese Communist Party was able to gain the upper hand during the civil war, the influence of the armed forces on the political sphere has always been great. After the victory in the civil war, the role of the army did not decrease, as could be expected, but on the contrary, increased, since it was the troops who helped build factories and factories, and were also involved during the Cultural Revolution. In theory, the main goal of the PLA is to ensure the independence and sovereignty of the state. However, in the West, it believed that in its functionality, the Chinese army is not a state army, but an armed branch of the Communist Party of China. As a proof of this hypothesis, Western political scientists, as a rule, cite an example of the behavior of the army in Tiananmen Square, when, on the orders of the party, the troops dispersed the protesters [4]. Since heavy weapons used, hundreds of protesters killed during the dispersal of the rallies. Consequently, it can be said that the troops are not acting in the interests of the State, but in cooperation with the of the Communist Party of China. Hu Jintao, when he was the head of the People's Republic of China, formulated a hierarchy of tasks that, in his opinion, the PLA should perform. "Loyalty to the party" is in the first place in terms of importance, and only then follow the principles of "fervent love for the people" and "service to the state". Consequently, in the conditions of the Chinese political system, the army that is the mainstay of the CPC.

The People's Political Consultative Council of China is also an important part of the country's political system, demonstrating the spirit of democracy in the political sphere of the People's

Republic of China. This body is a patriotic organization, which includes representatives of different strata of Chinese society. These include members of the Communist Party of China, democratic parties, non-party, national minorities, persons representing Chinese diaspora outside China. "Unity and democracy" are the main slogans of this political structure.

The Committee is engaged in advising on political issues, supervises the work of the Government, monitoring the implementation of democratic principles in the course of its work. This body can give advice on various aspects of politics – social, cultural, scientific. However, the body itself has no right to do anything – all its proposals are of a non-binding consultative nature. The members of the NPCC called "political advisers", they have the right to propose something, but the government and the Communist Party decide for themselves whether they should follow their advice. The sessions of the NPCC held approximately once a year, simultaneously with the sessions of the NPC. Representatives elected for five years. The Communist Party is not alone in China. There is a multiparty system in the country, there are eight other parties that have their seats in the government. But none of them can allow protest sentiments or criticize the CCP in any way. These parties should work together with the Communist Party in order to build a special Chinese socialism together. According to statistics, in 2011, only 19 members of the country's top governing bodies were not from the CPC. There is also a sharp imbalance in the number of adherents – there are more than eight to ten million people in the Communist Party, while the number of members of all eight parties is about one million people. Nevertheless, the role of these parties in the country's politics should not be underestimated. They represent the interests of different segments of the Chinese population, so the proposals and initiatives that come from these parties cannot be ignored by the CPC, otherwise it will turn out that the CPC completely ignores a significant part of the country's population, which, of course, is unacceptable [8]. Since ancient times, religious and philosophical concepts, primarily Confucianism, have greatly influenced political life in China. In order to successfully promote any ideology to the public masses, it is necessary to have a certain foundation in the form of traditions originating from antiquity and thus serving as a pillar of society. In a traditional agrarian society, the highest symbol of prosperity and order is stability, when people are confident in the future. The role of political governing bodies in this approach reduced to an important function – maximum smoothing of shocks and, as a result, ensuring stability for a long time. If the "boiling point" in society is high, stability has to be sacrificed. For example, if the ruler of the state is too active, carries out a lot of reforms, he could be removed for the sake of the common good. A curious nuance of the Chinese political culture is that it has traditions that appeared before our era (for example, Confucianism). This is expressed in the fact that even the most uneducated person, thanks to the theater, could learn about the events of the past, about philosophers and deeds. Therefore, the Chinese appear to be quite an enlightened people in this regard. In the event that a Chinese politician makes references to some historical facts in his speeches, then, as a rule, the people understand him perfectly.

The main specifics of the PRC's political system can be called its extreme stability, which is due to broad support among the masses. At the same time, the system is a fairly flexible organism, can be rebuilt and allow a certain correction of the political course, if necessary. At the moment, the political system of the People's Republic of China clearly demonstrates its effectiveness in matters of state governance, which is clearly expressed in the economic achievements of the country. At the same time, it can not be said that this system is an ideal

and a role model for other states of the planet. This management model designed for Chinese specifics, traditions, mentality, which makes it inapplicable to other cultural communities. The political system is the main characteristic of the political regime that exists on the territory of the state. This concept includes such components as the rules of conduct in political Regional Development life, a set of political beliefs and views. In the case of Eastern countries, it is necessary to realize that in them the political system plays a huge role in the economy, politics, and social development of society. The political system of any society built according to the following structure: inserts into the political system, types of political orientations, as well as historically established levers of influence on these processes. Thus, various formal and informal institutions, as well as mass communication media, can be part of the political system in this example, since these institutions fit this definition.

The basic law of the State states that the People's Republic of China is a socialist state in which the people have all the power. The people ensure their right to govern the country with the help of the mechanisms that are at the disposal of the NPC. A democratic dictatorship has established in the country, the conductor of which is the working class, which conducts it through the Communist Party of China. In addition, it declared that the basis of the state is the union of peasants and workers. Personnel changes in the composition of the Chinese Standing Committee are also quite possible. At the moment, there is a situation in which five out of seven of its members are retiring, therefore, if a decision is not made on the possibility of pensioners working further, this may lead to changes in personnel, which may, in turn, affect the country's foreign and domestic policy in some unknown way.

When considering the history of the central bodies of the Communist Party of China, two stages can be distinguished, each of which is characterized by an absolutely different approach to domestic politics, and also has its own specificity in the methods of solving internal party issues. The first of them is associated with the name of Mao Zedong, the second with the name of Deng Xiaoping.

1. Mao Zedong ruled the state for thirty-one years from 1945 to 1976. He was a supporter of mobilization measures in the economic and social development of the country, which expressed in large-scale campaigns that dedicated to the cause of building communism. His campaigns can be divided into social and economic. Social campaigns expressed in experiments on the socialization of people's property, building a way of life that would be based on collective, communist principles. Economic campaigns pursued the main goal – the rapid industrialization of the country in order to create a powerful military-industrial complex with the aim of importing revolutionary ideas to other states. The main part of the events was extremely ill conceived and did not bring any positive effects. The actual liquidation of all party authorities was carried out, all the levers of power were concentrated in the hands of Mao Zedong alone. In his rule, he relied on the military, who supported him.

2. Deng Xiaoping was at the head of China from 1976 to 1997. His course was much more in line with the real needs of the country than the course of the previous ruler. Deng Xiaoping did not concentrate all power in his hands, but revived the party governing bodies of the country, giving them certain powers. The new government has taken a course to carry out certain reforms in the economic life of society in order to improve the country's economy and improve the standard of living of ordinary Chinese. All the dubious experiments that were carried out under Mao Zedong canceled, the country began to develop in an evolutionary way, without trying to reduce the lag behind other countries in a short time. It would be unfair to

deny the economic achievements of the People's Republic of China over the past three decades, it has actually achieved quite a lot in all spheres. However, do not forget that the population in China is very large, so economic growth has not led to a significant increase in the standard of living of the majority of Chinese residents. The economic and social development of the country is extremely uneven, which causes a sharp increase in the standard of living of different regions of the country. The most developed are the capital, as well as large megacities. Suburbs, mountainous areas, such as Tibet, remain economically undeveloped, there is poverty and backwardness, which forces residents to emigrate outside the country in search of a place in the sun.

The Chinese party elite has embarked on a course of reforms. Alternative elections introduced at the grassroots level. The veil of secrecy lifted from the process of distributing the highest party positions in the state. Nevertheless, it is not yet possible to talk about some kind of democratization of the People's Republic of China. These measures have a small cosmetic, rather propaganda effect, which in no way detracts from the fact that the real power and real decisions are made only by the Communist Party of China, since it has concentrated in its hands all the resources necessary for the production of these operations.

Strengthening political leadership is an important way to improve the ability to govern and lead. Improving the ability of management and leadership is focused on strengthening political leadership, through which political leadership, party and leadership personnel at all levels can grasp the historical trend of development, see the picture of the formation of the world, increase the ability to penetrate into the essence of things and the expectations of the people and integrate into a new historical era, reacting to the situation and using this trend. Strengthening political leadership is a key link in strengthening the leadership position of Marxism in the ideological field. The main ideology of Chinese society is "socialist ideology oriented towards Marxism-Leninism". However, with the development of the market economy and the development of the globalization process, the leadership and dominant position of Marxism Leninism in the ideological field was affected to some extent. At the National Conference on Propaganda and Ideological Work in 2013, Xi Jinping stressed: "The main purpose of ideological propaganda is to consolidate the leading position of Marxism in the ideological field, to consolidate the common ideological basis for the unity and struggle of the people, party members, to strengthen their Marxism, communist beliefs. The main program of the party at this stage is to make tireless efforts and get the "baton" in our excellent results. In order to consolidate the guiding status of Marxism in the ideological sphere, it is necessary to fully consolidate the common ideological basis for a cohesive and progressive struggle of the people, the party must strengthen its political leadership. Strengthening political leadership skills is necessary to increase institutional, cultural self-confidence, maintain the political courage of one's convictions, and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Xi Jinping as the leader of a new generation. Angang Hu in the article "Socialism with Chinese specifics. What will be the new era for the new world?" notes that "a strong country needs a strong Communist Party of China, needs a strong Central Committee. And a strong Central Committee needs strong leadership (the Politburo and the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China); finally, a strong leadership needs a strong leader. Therefore, the head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party is the core of the collective leadership. Experience, knowledge, theories, thoughts and wisdom complement

each other. Based on the principle of democratic centralism and a system of collective leadership, strong leadership allows you to work in a team. A well-functioning system of collective leadership is a strong collective leadership."

Political leadership is a politically necessary foundation of leadership personnel. Leading cadres can integrate into the modern era, carry out new missions and tasks if they have high political leadership skills.

The basis of leadership skills of senior personnel is, firstly, the new era of socialism of Xi Jinping with Chinese specifics. It represents the inheritance and development of Marxism Leninism of Mao Zedong's ideas, Deng Xiaoping's theory, that is, the thinking of "triple representation" and the concept of scientific development. Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics is an ideology in order to "arm the mind, strengthen ideals and beliefs, clarify the political direction, strengthen political power and cultivate political consciousness." This lays the ideological and theoretical foundation for leadership personnel, for strengthening leadership skills in politics.

Secondly, the strengthening of political leadership is promoted by following strategic, innovative, dialectical thinking, that is, the thinking of the rule of law (Constitution) and "lower" thinking, that is, the thinking of the people. These "five types of thinking" contribute to improving the political leadership skills of senior personnel.

Thirdly, the basis of leadership skills is the basic political ethics - political loyalty. The basic political ethics of the Communist Party of China as a political organization is to require its members to maintain political loyalty. This is an integral part of the basic political ethics of senior personnel to strengthen their political leadership and develop political loyalty.

Political loyalty is an important criterion for verifying that political leaders fulfill their obligations. The Charter of the Communist Party of China clearly stipulates that party members must fulfill eight obligations, one of which is to "maintain party unity, be honest with the party, be consistent in words and deeds, resolutely oppose all factional organizations and the activities of small groups and oppose duplicitous behavior and all intrigues".

According to researcher Yang Hongguan, strengthening the political leadership of the party should begin with three aspects. First, it is necessary to observe and analyze the situation from a global and long-term perspective and firmly understand the political theme of the new era. Assessing the situation has always been a prerequisite for making the right decisions and a basis for facilitating decision-making. In the new era, the main contradictions in Chinese society have been transformed into contradictions between the growing needs of people for a better life and the development of inadequate imbalances. The historical change of these relations is to solve the problems of development imbalance and "not relax", that is, to support the political power of the "four self-confidence": political, general situation, big ideas and the historical mission of realizing the "great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation". Secondly, it is necessary to adhere to the leadership of Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese specifics and constantly improve political thinking, and implement the party line, its principles and policies, as well as reduce political discrimination. Thirdly, to consciously establish a good political image of people's public servants and increase political closeness. Chinese Communists should stand firmly on the position of the masses, strengthen their feelings, focus on a development philosophy aimed at people's interests, work, get more people's livelihood and solve people's life problems, supplement people's livelihood and promote social justice in development. Justice must always support the Holy between the

party and the masses and "lead the ships carrying the great swords of the Chinese people to break through the waves." Doctor of Philosophy, director of the Institute of Political Development with Chinese Specifics Ni Yuyang, in his article "To adhere to and strengthen the political leadership of the party", notes that Secretary General Xi Jinping, while presiding over the sixth collective training of the Politburo of the Central Committee on strengthening the political construction of the party, stressed that the political construction of the party is the foundation and must correspond to the political leadership the party, which is reflected in the leadership of the main decisions within the party, the principles and policies of the party, her leadership in political ways. Maintaining the political leadership of the party is an important part of the political construction of the party, a manifestation of commitment and strengthening of the overall leadership of the party, as well as a guarantee of upholding the central power of the party, its centralization and leadership.

Ni Yuyang highlights the words of General Secretary Xi Jinping: "The most important feature and advantage of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the party is the highest political leadership." The leadership of the party is political leadership, ideological leadership and organizational leadership. The support of the political leadership of the party is the greatest national treasure and a distinctive feature of China. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, the country and the nation today would not have been able to achieve such economic development and international status. Therefore, the support of the political leadership of the party is connected with the future of the country, the fate of the nation and the happiness of the people and has the following political principles: "the mind should be especially clear, the eyes should be especially bright, and the position should be especially firm. There should be no ambiguity or hesitation."

Ni Yuyan emphasizes that it is necessary to create and improve the organizational system and working mechanism to maintain and strengthen the overall leadership of the party and the effective implementation of the party leadership in the field of reforms, development, stability, internal affairs, foreign affairs, national defense and government of the country.

The central organization of the party is the main organ of the party, the high command and the core of the decision-making process of the party leadership. In order to maintain the political leadership of the party, it is necessary that the decision-making process of the Central Committee of the party be carried out locally in the grassroots party organizations. It is also necessary to improve and implement specific systems of democratic centralism, a mechanism for strengthening the centralized and unified leadership of the party, connected with the state, and providing a guarantee that the Central Committee of the party works effectively, coordinates all actions.

Resume. Thus, providing the Chinese people with a good life, awakening the rights and interests of people is the goal of economic development and social progress in the PRC. This goal places increased demands on all party members and senior personnel at all levels. Strengthening the ruling potential of the party is the key to strengthening party building and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The central element of modern party building is to increase the level of leadership and the ruling potential of party cadres at all levels. The skills of political leaders are the main skill of the full strengthening of the ruling power and serves as an important factor in ensuring the advanced leadership of the party in the PRC.

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