

THE ROLE OF INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA'S NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY AFTER 2001

SENDOS ISMAIL SALEH *

AMMAR HAMEED YASEIN **

*PhD student, college of Political Science, University of Baghdad

**PhD Assistant Professor, college of Political Science, University of Baghdad

ABSTRACT

The importance of the study stems from the fact that China is one of the most important countries seeking to attain a high position in the hierarchy of the international system, as well as being one of the most important Asian countries possessing the material and non-material resources that enable them to carry out effective roles both in their regional and international environment. A permanent seat on the UN Security Council, the largest country in terms of demographic aggregation, and the second global economy after the United States of America.

China is experiencing an important transition from its modern history, where it is witnessing indicators of performance and achievement at the political, economic, social, military and technological levels. This in turn stimulated many experts of strategy and international relations to bet on the future of its position in the structure of the international system as a great power that will have a direct and effective material presence in the international system by contributing to the re-establishment of global and regional balances of power based on new strategic criteria that differ from the strategic approach of the United States of America.

The theme of the role of informal institutions in the national security strategy is one of the main topics that have played a large role in the circles of strategic thinking of China, based on the importance of security perceptions in strengthening the internal stability of China and control the cycle of regional balances in the Asian region

Keywords : *role of informal institutions .China's . national security strategy . after 2001*

INTRODUCTION

China's foreign policy-making process is not limited to official bodies and institutions, but includes informal institutions with political influence and participation in foreign political decision-making. Some official institutions may outperform official institutions and may use the expertise and competencies of these institutions. , Pressure groups and interests, the Chinese public opinion is one of the most prominent of these informal institutions, and may intersect with their interests at other times, and the following is an explanation of the nature of the impact of these institutions and how it

plays to influence the perceptions of foreign policy-makers

China's ruling Communist Party is the main component of political life. It controls most of the power elements in China and has a sacred and central structure and arrangement in foreign policy making.

The hypothesis of the research stems from the idea that China's political problem lies in the crisis of political participation. This crisis arises when new groups emerge in society with different visions that may not be in line with the orientations of the Authority, which employ their influence to participate in governance in one way or another.

Which is a worrying concern for the ruling elite.

Accordingly, our research will be divided into three main areas:

The first topic: political parties

The second topic: public opinion and pressure groups

The third topic: Employing the role of the business class

Political parties: The first topic

Political Party: It is an organized group of individuals who act as a political unit and aim to control power to implement their general political plans by using elections. The political party is the most powerful organization in which public opinion is organized. It plays roles through its dissertations and defining its curricula. Public policies and propaganda plans to form a public opinion are subject to their guidance. Political parties also constitute the most important channels of communication between the PA and the public in order to reach their demands to the government or parliament (1)

We must be well aware that the means by which the parties can implement their political programs is the organization and government work. Within each real political party there is a government party. The party is a miniaturized state

The political party is defined as a union between a group of individuals for the purpose of working together to achieve a particular public interest in accordance with certain agreed principles. The party has an organizational structure that brings together its leaders and members. It has an auxiliary administrative apparatus. The party seeks to expand its supporters from the grass roots. On the process of external political decision-making(2)

The Chinese system of political parties is different from the competitive system between two parties or multiple parties in Western countries. It is also different from the one-party system in some countries. It is a system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China They are parties, not opposition parties or parties outside the government

The Communist regime in China did not rule out when it was founded on the parties, as in the Soviet Union. Some democratic parties were allowed to continue. But the fact is that these parties are small and their role is only the role of special groups or mass organizations, all of which are supervised by the Communist Party of China(3)

Although some of these democratic parties include intellectuals, businessmen, expatriates and independents, the infiltration of members of the Communist Party in its membership has facilitated its direction and strengthened its methods of cooperation with the party, thus becoming the task of these parties to be determined in partnership with other organizations and groups in the implementation of the policy and not in its planning which is Mission of the Communist Party of China (4)

Non-Communist parties are eight recognized parties in China. The Chinese government is working to elevate these parties in an attempt to demonstrate that China is not governed by a one-party system. Members of these parties participate in the annual parliamentary sessions, but despite providing advice and identifying the sources of criticism In some cases, however, the actual reality indicates that the Communist Party of China restricts any real discussion and places those who express policies that are contrary to its policies

The democratic parties were founded in China before 1949 and sought to achieve a capitalist republic in China. It gradually developed during the War of Resistance against Japan and the National Liberation War. It strongly supported the Chinese Communist Party during its overthrow of the ruling Kuomintang Party(.5)

This is an historic option adopted during the long-term cooperation and common struggle with the Communist Party. These parties agreed to accept the principle that the CPC is the only ruling party in China and its existence continued after the founding of the People's Republic of China(6)

Under the system of party cooperation, the CPC and various democratic parties are committed to the principles of long-term co-existence, mutual observation

and participation in jointly seeking to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The party is in consultation with various democratic parties and non-partisan figures on the important policies and principles of the state and the important issues before and during the decision-making. This is an important forum for making decisions in a scientific and constitutional manner, according to the constitution. Will always be and will develop as the Communist Party and all democratic parties take the Constitution as a fundamental principle of their actions(7)

Democratic non-communist parties share the so-called CPPCC as members of the United National Front led by the Communist Party of China (CPC). These parties and organizations are

1. Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Party
2. The Chinese Democratic Association
3. The Chinese Democratic Association in Building the Nation
4. China Society for the Development of Democracy
5. The Democratic Party for Peasants and Workers
6. The political party of Qigong Dang
7. Jayosan Society
8. Association for Democratic Self-Government of Taiwan

The revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang Chinese Party (founded in 1948), which includes members of democratic orientations calling for the overthrow of the Kuomintang Party and the achievement of China's independence, democracy and peace. Its approach is the socialist line at this stage. It calls for national unification and the renaissance of the Chinese nation.

Areas, personalities associated with the KMT, figures associated with the personalities of different Taiwanese circles, figures seeking to unite the country and accept the representative figures of them and intellectuals at the high and middle level (9).

.The Chinese Democratic League: Founded in 1939 and then renamed the Democratic League of China in 1944,

it was then a joint political organization of parties and political forces that call for honesty and democracy. Its members are intellectuals from the high and middle level who work in the fields of culture Education, science and technology. Its political approach is nationalism and socialism, the application of the socialist line of the initial stage, the protection of social stability and the strengthening of solidarity among the various nationalities, the promotion of socialist modernization, reform, The political reform of socialist civilization, the liberation and development of the productive forces, the strengthening and development of the United National Front, the realization of socialism with Chinese characteristics(10).

The Chinese Democratic Association for Building the Nation: Founded in 1945, most of its members are representative figures in economic circles and other fields. They called for guaranteeing fundamental political rights and human rights, protecting and developing national industry and trade, opposing Kuomintang rule, , And to accept the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, focus on the combination of the Communist Party line and its policies and principles and the reality of the Association and implement the policy of political consultation of the various parties cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China(11).

The Chinese Society for the Development of Democracy: Founded in 1949 in Shanghai among intellectuals (in the field of culture, education and publishing), industrialists and merchants, they called for reform of power and establishment of government,

And affirms the adoption of the socialist political line for the initial stage of socialism, and calls for the completion of the socialist legal system and the development of the productive forces.

.The Chinese Democratic Party of Peasants and Workers: Founded in 1930, most of its members are high-level and medium-level intellectuals in medicine and medicine in large and medium-sized cities. They have been advocating opposition to the ruling Kuomintang rule and establishing power of the people, , Adherence to inter-party cooperation and the system of political consultation, the study of Marxism-Leninism,

Mao's ideas and Ding theory, the application of democratic centralism, protection of the rights and interests of party members and intellectuals who communicate with them

Political Party Founded in 1925 in San Francisco, United States of America, at the invitation of the Chinese Overseas Expatriates Office. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he returned to China to serve as a member of the Party Front, members of returning Chinese expatriates and their families, He works under the leadership of the Communist Party and believes in Ding's ideas and calls for the assistance of the Chinese government and the Communist Party and calls for the protection of the rights and interests of expatriates and their families.

.Geosan Political Society: Founded in 1946, its political advocacy was the succession of democratic traditions, opposition to civil war, and the application of democratic politics. Its current constitution provides for the acceptance of high and middle-level intellectuals in the fields of science, technology, higher education, medicine and medicine, and the representative, to embrace and guide the ideas of Ding's theory, adhere to the cooperation of various parties and the system of political consultation. And the interests of its members(12).

Founded in 1947 in Hong Kong, Taiwan seeks to rid Taiwan of Kuomintang rule and apply democracy policy. Its headquarters in Beijing in 1949 moved on to its current political approach, the Ding Theory, The emphasis on patriotism and socialist action, the solidarity of all ASEAN members and Taiwan compatriots who are connected in the struggle to accelerate the pace of reform and opening up, build socialist modernization, safeguard the stable political situation, complete democracy and the socialist legal system and achieve The principle of one state, two systems and the reunification of the nation peacefully, its members of the Chinese out of Taiwan Province residents of large Chinese cities and middle-class middle and upper society

These parties have permanent seats in the conference

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Council, established in 1949 with the People's Republic of China,

also has seats in the National People's Congress. Parties also have representatives in the government, although representation is often formative

It can be said that the Consultative Conference is a political conference that has its place in the Chinese political system, through which the political system aims to be seen as a multi-party democratic system, which is not one of the governmental departments belonging to the system of state organs, It is an organizational style of the Front

The People's Democratic Republic of China (DPRK), continuously supplements and improves the system of multi-party cooperation and consultation led by the Communist Party(13)

It can be said that the role of non-communist parties is determined by advice

Of the Communist Party of China and not to compete with him for leadership of the society. As the Chinese government claims that the CPC and the democratic parties are fully equal to the constitution, the latter is political under the orders of the Communist Party of China

The extent of the implementation of the Constitution, laws and regulations of the State, the functions of State organs, the extent to which the principles and guidelines of the Communist Party of China have been implemented, the implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the Financial Budget, Their responsibilities and their commitment to the laws and their integrity in their work

All units in the Consultative Conference must abide by the resolutions issued by the Conference and their implementation, including the units that objected to the decision. Opposition opinions may be maintained on the condition that the decisions are implemented firmly and if the units and individuals participating in the constitution or the decisions of the Conference are violated. The latter punish them by warning or canceling their eligibility to participate in the Conference. Each according to his condition

And here these parties and political forces have become connected institutions

The Chinese Communist Party indirectly works to protect and support the stability of the Communist Party of power

In general, the Communist Party nominates a small number of each democratic party to hold positions in the government and judicial organs at various levels. At the same time, the number of members of the various democratic parties is constantly increasing. The parties have established their local and grassroots organizations in different provinces, autonomous regions and large and medium cities. At present, many members of democratic parties hold positions in the standing committees of the People's Congress and committees.

Political Consultative Conference, government departments, economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological bodies at various levels. For example, all the chairpersons of their current central committees shall serve as vice-chairpersons of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,

Political Consultative Conference(14)

The second topic: Public opinion and lobbyists

Public opinion means the expression given by a group or majority of individuals in a society to announce a common point of view that may change according to the different positions, or the expression of public funding, by broad categories of society on a particular issue at one time.

It is worth mentioning that the public opinion of the concept of Chinese ideology is determined as an effective tool that is subject to guidance. This guidance is carried out by the party through its popular political and cooperative organizations from campaigns aimed at mobilizing the public opinion of the destination it wants. These campaigns may be to enlighten public opinion about what is happening. On the issues that need to be clarified or may be preparing the public opinion of the party may provide new steps of its policies and education and others.

Students' movements in China were far from being directed and controlled by the party in various other civic sectors through party organizations at universities. But with the growing awareness of democracy and

human rights, which is a reflection of Deng's reform movement, voices for greater freedom of expression and political freedoms And democracy.

In the second half of the 1980s, three major organizations were formed in China to pressure the ruling authority, the peasantry, labor and student organizations. These activists expressed their demands for economic data, social reforms and politically demanding more democracy and political participation rights. The Chinese Communist Party (CPC) began its activities with students in Beijing in 1987, in which other groups of the community, especially intellectuals, workers and peasants, participated. In the meantime, the head of the Communist Party of China (Huyabang) The demands of these pressure forces, which called on the party's advanced cadres to remove him from his position, followed two years of student demonstrations in 1989 in the field of heavenly peace and the participation of the other segments of the press.

This popular movement was launched by university students, university professors, writers and intellectuals and ended with the masses of workers, peasants, employees and ordinary citizens, demanding more democratic reforms that the political leadership had eliminated through the use of violence.

Demonstrators demanded the following(15):

Elimination of the manifestations of bureaucracy and dictatorship in power, and reveal the wealth and assets of political leaders and their families.

Resignation of members of the Political Bureau of the party.

.Protect human rights and demand freedom of the press and demonstration.

Strengthening the education budget and providing a better education system

.The release of political prisoners.

Separation of powers and the quest for non-concentration of power in the elite of the tyrant while ensuring the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

.Adoption of the substantive election as a means of bringing leaders to the helm and amending the Constitution to ensure democracy.

As for the results produced by the student movement in (1989) can be summarized as follows

Growing awareness among students and intellectuals about the importance of human rights and the need for democratic transformation.

Increasing international pressure on China and specifically by the United States to push it to increase the margin of freedoms and democratic reforms in the political system.

the emergence of an opposition movement within the army and the party supports democratic demands.

media openness directly, where the media coverage of the events of the heavenly arena media coup after years of media blackout imposed by the state.

Stability of the idea of democracy in the minds of categories not underestimated by the Chinese people and the government's deep understanding of popular dissatisfaction with its performance and generate opposition, although limited impact against the government, which made them seriously think to avoid the danger to the political system(16).

.In 1978, the reforms introduced by the State to the education sector provided them with a measure of independence from state authority, which enabled them to lead the Movement for Democracy in the Field of Heavenly Peace (1989.)

This educated segment within the Chinese society will play an active role in achieving political development, especially as intellectuals are more inclined to participate politically for democratic transformation. The students and intellectuals coming from overseas have a margin of intellectual differentiation from the general public, but the student movement in China lacks organization and their movements are spontaneous, so their influence on the political system is weak, mainly because student organizations in China do not enjoy full independence.

The students, as young people of China, controlled their mentality through the Communist Party, so that the party adopted the organizations it led to teach the values of the party. The most important of these organizations was the youth of communism, The Communist party achieved control over the youth mentality through control of the media and alternative means of information. Party organizations were formed under the supervision of the party and were incorporated under the umbrella of the All-China Student Union. The students joined youth organizations under the banner of the All-China Youth Federation, Formal is controlled by the Communist Party(17)

Independent students are satisfied with the programs and curricula of education that are saturated with the ideas of the party

Deng's reforms, he said, would have dashed the Communist Party of China was about to lose its legitimacy, yet it was only responding to public opinion when it was consistent with today's counter-analysis. Almost all Chinese leaders speak out about the importance of public opinion as objective This is because it works to contain the country's problems.

As for workers, the Party's control has been further strengthened in urban areas through the organization and units of the Party directly and belong to the workers. The trade unions have joined the All-China Federation of Workers as the official representative of the workers. The leaders are appointed by the state where they are paid, Organization of these unions as a channel to connect the party's policy to the base and then transfer the views of the masses to the party

Thus, it acts as a channel to express the interests of its members, but in fact it is a tool for implementing state policy and mobilizing workers. The means of expression were in the assemblies of workers' units or trade unions, but these meetings were mainly intended to solve the productive liability of the factory or to introduce a new policy.

The labor unions of the Communist Party gained further freedom from the Party's authority, enabling it to protect workers' rights and serve their causes. As a result of the financial and administrative reforms witnessed by state institutions, which reflected the conditions of workers as

well as official labor organizations, Between more than one action at a time, and the emergence of the private sector has reduced the state's control over the conditions of workers directly(18)

The existing labor organizations tried to adapt to the reform movement by adopting issues that would guarantee the security of the worker and work to strengthen the position of the worker in the face of the employer and demand an increase in wages of workers and improve their situation through the approval of temporary employment contracts , And the union pressed for a law obliging foreign companies to set up trade unions to protect workers' rights in these companies.

These unions did not prevent the workers 'attempt to form independent organizations, which numbered 30 independent organizations, the most important of which was the Beijing Independent Workers' Union, which was founded in 1989, and aims to defend the interests of the workers. Workers and the fight against administrative corruption through the participation of workers in decision-making,

One of the most prominent demands of workers in China today is to allow them to form organizations independent of the political system and the ruling party represents the interests of workers towards power and the Independent Workers' Union of Beijing is the most prominent organizations, he demanded to be a representative of workers at the level ofThe state and the union's alternative are all-China workers, which are linked to power and non-independent. He also called for the involvement of workers in the decision-making process related to their interests, especially those issued by the CPC, and the union has branches in large labor-intensive enterprises representing workers and negotiating with departments.

The events of the 1989 Tiananmen Square, which saw some kind of participation from the workers as one of their most prominent political activities, gathered among the students demanding democracy, eradicating administrative corruption, forming labor support teams and workers' union squads. They also staged peaceful protest demonstrations and made donations. For the victims of those demonstrations(19).

As for the peasantry, China's agricultural sector is the lifeblood of China. Therefore, the Chinese leadership attaches particular importance to this sector. The importance of this strategic sector was that the political authority had to extend its control over the rural organizations starting from the membership which was mandatory in order to instill full loyalty to the state The emergence of rebellions and disobedience. The agricultural reform movement, which began in 1982, brought about important developments, which led to the development of the system of productive responsibility, the expansion of the margin of freedom for farmers in the production decisions, the farmers were invited to respond to the market, and the system of optional contracts for supplying wheat and cotton to the state, The reform measures were also reflected in the rural organizations after these organizations operated under the control of the party, in which the members exercised their duties as officials in the state and not representatives of the peasants. The level of expression did not exceed the interviews between the peasants and party officials Conferences organized by the party itself.

These reformist steps in the economy were accompanied by cautious political reform as the party's control over farmers was relaxed.

The 1982 Constitution recognized the legal status of associations of rural dwellers and the Communist Party formally adopted the formation of the Assemblies in 1983. The government data for 1985) That about one million of these associations have been formed(20).

In 1987, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) approved the Law on Organizing Rural Committees, which meant that peasants elected these committees, and with associations of rural residents, the slogan "self-government of the village is far from the party" And the holding of semi-open elections for rural committees represented an important institutional change in rural life, which meant increasing the ability of rural people to move as a result of the reduction of party control over their supply of public services and their overall control over them

It can be said that after the reform changed the form of the relationship between the state and the peasants Economic reform led to the development of various forms of the system of productive responsibility, which

led to the freedom of farmers in the economic field, and give them greater control over the decisions of production is indicative of further abandon the chances of the state to control the Agricultural production and reflected the system of production responsibility and the consequent reduction of party influence in the countryside on the regulatory life of farmers(21).

On the other hand, the adoption of reformist reforms and the adoption of a semi-democratic electoral system reduced the party's role in the villages and weakened its organizational institutions. In contrast, the margin of individual freedom was increased and the role and effectiveness of private rural organizations increased and their ability to influence the system (for example) The peasants opposed the supply of the compulsory state quota and the greater freedom to market their agricultural products.

It is possible to say that these organizations, including the organizations of the rural residents and their freedom and profits, are likely to have projects and private companies that can thereby exert pressure on the government to preserve, protect and expand its interests.

The groups of workers, peasants and students are the most important pressure groups in China, but the subordination of their organizations to the party, which is part of its institutions before the modernization process has greatly limited its effects in the state, but after the modernization process, these organizations have been in freedom and openness relative to the recognition of their influential role, More than (82) thousand organizations organized associations, institutions, associations and others enjoy a degree of autonomy and state-like social associations perform social functions(22)

The third topic: Employing the role of business class

There was no talk of that group of lobbyists before the reform, which is understandable as the state intervenes in all economic activities without giving way to private action.

After the triumph of communism, the capitalist class was destroyed, especially in the major industrial cities (Shanghai and elsewhere), where the elements migrated to Taiwan, Singapore, and the United States of America.

But with the economic reform and Deng's theory of gradual transformation from the planned economy to a market economy, the combination of them, China's encouragement of joint and foreign enterprises and the establishment of special economic zones, this means the existence of capital provinces within China(24).

But after 17 years of Deng reforms, the fabric and structure of Chinese society seems to have undergone a lot of change and it has become clear that there is a powerful and capable capitalist class that controls an important part of the economy, tries to impose its control over the private sector, This category has begun its struggle with the hard wing of the party in 1988. This year, the pressure of this group has succeeded in pushing effective parts of the party apparatus and the state to maneuver with political reform and building A socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics. The Central Committee of the Communist Party seems to have adopted this trend or an influential part of the Central Committee has adopted this trend, especially as party leaders in their political speech called for a new political reform to support economic reform.

The party opened the door to businessmen and owners of private companies to join the Communist Party of China (CPC). President Zymn paved the way for this ideological change when he introduced his new definition of the party through the theory of the three representations that the party represents three interests, It is worth noting that the party knows that in order to keep the government to make some political changes, the main objective of expanding and consolidating the party's social base is that the more the social base of the ruling party expands and the greater the satisfaction of the legitimacy of his rule and consolidated his position in government and in the fun Its current trend emerged diversification of interests in line with the deepening of reform and opening-up

The party knows that in order to remain in power, it must make some political changes. It did so, allowing capitalism and entrepreneurs to be members of the Communist Party(23).

This group has been influencing the state through various political and economic means. This group has set out to express its interests by forming semi-official organizations that follow the Chinese Communist Party

but interfere with the state institutions in the fields of joint work such as: And the All-China Trade and Manufacturing Federation. Although businessmen believe that the development of society economically paves the way for democracy in China in the future, but links of overlap and common interest with the state will hamper the ability of this group to achieve this goal.

China's business sector is still under control. The existence of this sector is well-capitalized. So far, there is no real independence of the economic power of the private sector or any real division of labor between the economic and political authorities in cities, but entrepreneurs and NGOs are now To strengthen their presence in the new Chinese economy and once they have the ability to determine their interests will be able to draw clear boundaries between the state and society.

However, the degree of influence available to these semi-official organizations is different. The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce is the only one with representation in the National People's Congress.(24)

The Union has worked to influence, influence and serve the interests of businessmen, sometimes in contradiction to the government's goals. The most important is the establishment of a national bank to lend to manufacturing and private trade. Local and regional levels can operate freely. Business organizations act as a mechanism for participation in the decision-making process. If, in general, except the Union of Industry and Commerce, they do not participate in official institutions as decision-makers, but participate in this process through In many private sector policies, business organizations are calling on government officials in sectors related to the quality of their work to participate in senior leadership positions in the organization and the question of government officials taking important positions in business associations. In order to protect the interests of its members that may be jeopardized by market economy measures(25).

The voices demanded the development of socialist democracy, the identification and reduction of party functions, the separation of party organs from the government, the modernization of socialist laws in line with the needs of the economic stage, and the establishment of controls for the organization of

workers' affairs. These proposals represented the ideas of the new capitalist class among the rich and businessmen. The new and pressing political participation prompted reformists to adopt part of their proposal, it has in fact been able to record some of the few achievements as the party has already given some of its powers to rich regions and companies.

That this group aspires to undermine the legitimacy of the Communist Party of China has tried to exploit the new international variables and facilities from shaking to the status of the Communist parties in the world

However, after the 1989 Tiananmen Square, the Chinese Communist Party clamped down on this group.

The businessmen have contributed directly to the student movement by providing their shareholders with a kind of protection following these events. The businessmen have worked to give jobs in their own institutions to those who have been imprisoned. There are many intellectuals who have left the academic field and joined private companies. They become rich and influential in the economic community first, and then return to the field of political struggle.

In spite of this role for businessmen, this overlap and the common interest of businessmen and government includes a kind of unity between the interests of businessmen and the state, at the same time impeding the freedom of movement of businessmen where the success of private business depends on the relationship of businessmen with government officials Which makes them adhering to the Communist Party and its restrictive policies of political and economic democracy in some cases. This shows that businessmen have not moved towards the legal system in which the private sector occupies a public sector position(26).

It can be said that economic reforms have reduced the Communist Party's control over these social groups on the one hand, and on the other, the development of people's livelihood and increased level of well-being has contributed to the increasing awareness of these groups of their political rights, so called for democratic transformation to ensure their rights through protest movements and demonstrations and sometimes On the other hand, the events of the celestial sphere in 1989 revealed spontaneous solidarity among the various

groups of Chinese society when they supported the students' workers and also the relatively uniting goals of democratization by widening the margin of civil liberties and combating Corruption, but with the growing awareness of the democratic community members, especially students and intellectuals, but the ability of the influence of groups and civil society organizations is still limited, the political decision is still exclusive to the leaders of the Communist Party of China(28).

However, it should be noted that the entry of China into the stage of economic reforms huge Chinese investors have played a prominent role in the economy of the country with the start of reforms through small and joint projects, which amounted to about (150000) thousand projects with a capital of more than (100) billion dollars, An important shift for the modern Chinese economy.

It can be said that this group is likely to be a future pressure force or have a relative influence and influence on the party(27)

.There is also a role for giant oil companies in strategic decision-making, as economic development has created centers of power outside the ruling system of private companies, banks and state-owned oil companies that have their own interests and are pressing hard to preserve them.

The 15th Party Congress declared in 1997 the need to privatize major government companies in key economic sectors.

It should be noted that many of China's new powerful interest groups are economic in nature, since as long as Chinese businesses have ended up appearing like Western companies, they are partly subject to the party's guidance, so interest groups become explicit partners. The political process on internal and external issues On the other hand

Salha is an outspoken partner in the political process on domestic and foreign issues, but the state still firmly dominates the strategic sectors of defense, energy, finance and infrastructure.

As for the freedom of opinion and expression, the period before the president (Mao) and beyond was

characterized by the absolute control of the party over the media. The party controls the control of (2000) daily newspapers and (9000) weekly or monthly magazine, Television and tens of thousands of Internet cafes, one of the most important means of threatening the monopoly of the Communist Party of Information(28).

The Chinese government has taken many measures that limit the freedom of the media by the laws that states that individuals cannot occupy the media as they wish, and that the news should be published after verifying its validity. It is not permissible to publish false information. It causes negative effects.

(1990) allowing the police to use weapons against unlicensed demonstrations and a sanction sanction that gives the authorities the right to close any publication that violates the restrictions. Many newspapers and magazines have been closed, and many journalists have been expelled for publishing news about them In 2001, a campaign was launched to curb the media by committing them to the seven points that prohibit the interference of the media in seven areas, including disclosure of state secrets, interference in the work of the party and the government, and a reversal of the role directed towards Marxism and others. This applies to news and information Publish online (29)

The emergence of the Internet has made it easier for citizens to obtain information in an unprecedented manner. Today, more than half a million people have accessed the Internet. The flow of information through the so-called Great Wall of China has been put to a standstill. Rumors China announced in 2012 major restrictions on the use of blogs and the closure of several Internet sites and the arrest of several people accused of being behind the rumors of a coup in Beijing, and the Chinese authorities have closed 16 sites(30).

With all the freedom of expression provided by the Internet, China has not made it available because of the availability of new ways to exchange and disseminate information from all sources in all countries of the world, which in the long run will be considered by some as a potential threat to the Chinese political system(31)

Others believe that The Internet is a tool used by the Chinese political system, which will exploit the evolving censorship system. The danger caused by this

new media means that the government has to take whatever it can monitor and control

CONCLUSION

There are a number of institutions that contribute to decision-making in China, which is not a single degree of authority and importance, and this is due to the quality of the political structure or political structure of the system and the degree of determination of powers in it

The People's Republic of China is a state governed by the communist system, A system of hierarchical rule that encompasses the whole country and is based on three pillars that have not changed to this day the party, the government, and the military

It is worth mentioning that it has begun to appear in recent years as well as the former categories of technocrats whose influence in the Chinese political community is growing dramatically

Which, in the view of some of the most able to reduce the totalitarian system and the transformation of its structure to the specialized bodies, so as to turn the party's branches into technical committees rather than committees that believe in ideological dialogue and may eventually become a group of lobbies that may demand political pluralism in China And the increase in the proportion of technocrats in the organs of the Chinese Communist Party and state institutions will make them more pragmatic to the practical vision in the decision-making process. China's industrial and technological development imposes a reduction of central control of the Communist Party, The broad market requires greater degree of freedom away from central planning and the role of this will strengthen the technocrats and managers at the expense of ideological and military and what the change is needed for a longer period of time.

Not only that, a middle bourgeois social class could grow because of China's huge economic growth and have an economic, social, political and media weight to demand political and reform change. This will give the Communist Party a number of challenges that must be considered now so that China can meet the challenges The future.

There is also the role of thought tanks, research centers and studies that provide research and recommendations on specific issues. The increasing reliance on official and non-official strategic research and studies centers to expand the decision-making process in China in recent years to include openness to research centers and studies related to universities, With experience and experience, from academics and former diplomats in order to mature the decision and thus achieve national interest

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