

Why It Is Necessary to Cultivate A Negotiation Culture with Chinese Characteristics in Modern Times

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Abstract: The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is an important mechanism for multi-party cooperation and political consultation led by the Communist Party of China. Unity and democracy are the two major themes of the CPPCC. Since ancient times, China has advocated the thoughts of "harmony and difference", "listening to listening", "harmony", and people-oriented thinking. The CPPCC culture of our country is very consistent with traditional culture. The Communist Party of China has insisted on cultural self-confidence since 2012, and it is necessary to step up the agenda to cultivate a culture of negotiation with Chinese characteristics that meets the needs of the times. A consultative culture plays an important role in implementing social democracy. In today's globalized world, the tearing of society due to inadequate consultation is becoming increasingly serious. Through this culture and the CPPCC, China can avoid social divisions, safeguard the scientific nature of decision-making, protect the interests of various groups in society, and promote democracy in China.

Introduction

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is the patriotic united front of the Chinese people, an important mechanism for multi-party cooperation and political consultation led by the Communist Party of China, an important form of promoting socialist democracy in China's political life, and an important part of the national governance system. The CPPCC is a system with Chinese characteristics. [1]

Unity and democracy are the two themes of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Since ancient times, China has advocated the ideas of "harmony and difference", "listening to listening", "harmony and solidarity", and people-oriented thinking. The main culture of the CPPCC in China is very consistent with traditional culture.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, China has been required to maintain cultural self-confidence, and to cultivate a culture of negotiation with Chinese characteristics that meets the needs of the times should also put on the agenda.

Progressive negotiation culture plays an important role in giving play to socialist people's democracy. Through this culture, China can enhance the level of national governance, safeguard the scientific nature of decisions, safeguard the interests of various social groups, and highlight the two themes of the CPPCC's unity and democracy.

Research Method

This article summarizes a series of articles and the results of previous studies, or social axioms, to derive the conclusions of the study by summarizing induction and literature research methods. This article also compares the traditional consultation culture and the concept of the CPPCC, and at the same time compares the status quo of social tearing in other countries. Through rational analysis, let us recognize the role of negotiation culture in the modern highly informatized and materialized society. This article believes that through the analysis of history and modern society,

we can better understand the role of the CPPCC and negotiation culture in uniting the entire society and the Chinese people at home and abroad.

"Harmonious but Different" and Negotiation Culture

Chinese culture emphasizes "harmony and difference" and "seeking common ground while reserving differences", that is, in groups with different demands, first a consensus is established, and then under this consensus, different demands are raised for negotiation.

Chinese culture stretches for thousands of years, and the negotiation culture was born from the traditional Chinese culture. This is a unique way of thinking of the Chinese people, and it is also a national characteristic of the Chinese.

The Chinese culture emphasizes that the idea of harmony and integration, and seeking common ground while shelving differences, can be perfectly reflected in the consultation function of the CPPCC. Confucius proposed "harmony is precious" ("The Analects of Confucius") and "gentlemen are harmonious but different" ("The Analects of Confucius"). The idea of harmony that is common in Chinese culture is widely used in national governance. This culture embodies the value demands of win-win consensus in negotiation and discussion.

Ancient Chinese political thought advocated listening to opinions from all parties widely and actively. There are also many forms of consultations and discussions in ancient China. Especially after the Qin Dynasty, the parliament gradually became an important method of national decision-making. This is the type of scenes we often see in TV dramas. Although the Qing Dynasty established the Central Department and the centralization of power was unprecedentedly strengthened, the emperor still attached great importance to the attitudes of the ministers to his decision-making [2]. At the grassroots, such as in rural areas, when major issues are decided, gentry and farmers discuss important issues such as road construction and water conservancy projects. At such times, complex social issues are often involved, and negotiation is particularly important.

This historical habit gave the ancient Chinese bureaucracy a strong bargaining nature, and this negotiation culture was deeply ingrained in the Chinese people.

The History and Role of the CPPCC

On April 30, 1948, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a slogan to commemorate the May Day International Labor Day. At the same time, it proposed to convene a new political consultation meeting, establish a democratic coalition government, democratic parties, social organizations, non-partisan democrats, and overseas Chinese. To participate in preparations for a new political consultation.

On June 15, 1949, the preparatory meeting for the New Political Consultative Conference opened in Peiping. There were 134 representatives from 23 units participating in the meeting. On September 17, the second plenary session of the preparatory meeting for the New Political Consultative Conference formally decided to name the New Political Consultative Conference "Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference."

On September 21, 1949, the first plenary session of the CPPCC was held in Peiping, announcing the formal establishment of the CPPCC. The meeting passed three historic documents that laid the foundation for New China. The meeting also passed resolutions on the national flag, national anthem, capital, and year, and elected members of the first National Committee of the CPPCC. At that time, the CPPCC also shouldered the heavy task of performing the functions and powers of the National People's Congress, completed the historical mission of establishing a new China, and opened the first page of the history of new China.

In September 1954, after the first meeting of the National People's Congress was held, the organization of people's political cooperation for the People's Democratic United Front led by the Communist Party of China continued to exist.

The CPPCC has three main tasks: political consultation, democratic supervision, and participation in politics [6]. We can see that the People's Political Consultative Conference has

existed as a consultation organization and a feedback organization since its inception. Through the CPPCC, various issues can be negotiated, which is an important manifestation of the multi-party cooperation of the Chinese Communist Party.

At the beginning of the CPPCC's preparations in 1948, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote to Li Jishen and Shen Junru: "Is the above points appropriate? Please consider and advise. The three-party joint statement is appropriate, of course. It 's not limited to the three parties. It can also be published by other democratic parties and important people's organizations. I would like to know which one is more appropriate. "Through this letter, we can see that the consultative culture of the CPPCC was established before it was established. The CPPCC is based on a culture of negotiation.

The CPPCC covers a wide range of members, covering various social groups, and can unite all patriotic compatriots at home and abroad.

Significance of Cultivating Negotiation Culture for Chinese

In recent years, with the slowdown of international economic growth, internal contradictions in many countries have gradually emerged, and the outbreak of COVID-19 has made the contradictions in many countries even more prominent. Take the United States as an example. During the COVID-19 epidemic, the "simple individualism" of American society led to serious confrontations between the American people and the American government. Due to the lack of a good negotiation culture, even simple self-isolation and closure policies are difficult to implement.

In recent years, the situation of American society has been particularly divisive. Contradictions between people of different classes, ages, industries, races, and beliefs have deepened. If conflicts between groups cannot be reconciled, some extreme individuals may erupt personal terrorism. In recent years, It can be seen from the shootings in several movie theaters, schools, churches, and communities in the United States. The contradictions between social groups are very acute. When individuals in a community cannot obtain a balanced balance due to their own interests, especially when external pressure is relatively low. In larger cases, the individual may not find problems from themselves and instead look at external groups as the source of their problems [4].

At first this sentiment will not be strong, but through the incitement of social media, this sentiment will grow rapidly and eventually lead to mass shootings. In particular, shootings targeting ethnic and religious groups. For example, shootings in synagogues or mosques are very common.

After China's entry into the WTO, it has not only deepened its ties with other countries in the world in trade and finance, but also learned a lot of excellent foreign cultures in terms of ideology. In the process, however, many young people have been blinded by many Western cultures. They overemphasize individualism, overemphasis on liberalism, and overemphasis on group identification. Some other ethnic groups or people with faith have also been imbued with the wrong national concept. For example, the West-backed terrorist organization "East Turkistan" emphasizes religious belief . These concepts have impacted our country's original concept of nation-state. If we want to establish self-confidence in system and culture, we must first establish a reliable system to resolve the contradictions among social groups. This is the meaning of the negotiation culture. Through a platform and a consensus, enough groups can join in for negotiation. Form a benign social culture, rather than the simple individual ideas of the West [5].

In 2018, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed an idea. "*Several Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of the People's Political Consultative Conference of the New Era*,"[7] emphasized: 'It is necessary to establish a regular contact system between the CPPCC Party group and the democratic parties and non-partisans participating in the CPPCC, and handle them correctly. The CPPCC is combining the strengthening of ideological and political guidance with regular ideological and political work on some sensitive points, risks, and concerns, and constantly strengthening the determination to adhere to the political bottom line and find Consensus, unite more people around the Party.' It can be see that the party's central government has always tried hard to add a negotiation culture to the strategy of national development management. So this is a political culture and political consensus of our country, which is very positive. Especially in the Internet era, there are many social media and the society is

torn by social networks. The information that everyone gets is extremely mixed and it is easy to be incited. At this time, if we have a good negotiation culture, it can help us ease the extreme emotions on the Internet and avoid social tearing and going to extremes.

Conclusion

The negotiation culture has existed in China since ancient times, and has a profound influence on China's political culture. This culture has a very important role in the development of Chinese society. Since its inception, the CPPCC has upheld the nature of the patriotic united front and has undertaken important responsibilities of state governance through consultations. It is a "sublimation" of traditional Chinese culture. The establishment of a negotiated culture adapted to the needs of the times is not only an inheritance of Chinese traditional culture, but also an important measure to achieve cultural self-confidence and institutional self-confidence. The People's Political Consultative Conference has united major groups in society and guaranteed democracy and solidarity in Chinese society.

We firmly believe that the development of a negotiation culture that meets the needs of the times is conducive to social harmony and stability, strengthens grassroots governance, and avoids western-style social tearing. This will play an extremely important role in China's future social and cultural development.

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