

Role of political parties in china politics essay



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The two countries, China and Peru have political systems which are both different and similar in one way or the other. The two countries have similar political systems in that both have multi-party systems which play key roles in the government. The main difference is that China has a multi-party system which falls under one major party called the Chinese Communist Party, thus there is no opposition unlike in Peru where there is both the ruling and opposition party.

The political system of a country is an important determinant to the democratic politics. However, the kind of political party system that is adopted by a country depends on the nature, social development and national conditions of that particular country. Moreover, the diversity of the political parties in a country's political system also reflects the magnitude of human civilization in that country.

Since China got independence in 1949, the Chinese Communist Party has been the ruling political party. Other eight parties have also been in existence since then but they are seen as minor parties which cooperate with the major party in the administration of China. However, the Chinese Communist Party together with its affiliates plays a major role in formulation of detailed government policies in the country.

However, in Peru a multiparty system has been the political system since the country got independence. In addition, in the politics of Peru, personalities and political powers have dominated the party platforms. Historically, the first political party, American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, was formed in 1924 as a labor movement for workers who were Latin Americans. Originally, it

was an opposition platform to the Yankee imperialism and communism in Peru. It has been the major party in the country though the evolution and development of politics have resulted to the formation of other parties in the country (Hilliker, 1971).

Moreover, china is a communist country which implies that government is involved in nearly all the activities that take place in the country. However, the Chinese communist party, being the dominant party has its members as the leaders of any activity that takes place in the country while members of other political parties take junior roles in such activities. China is the only country in the world where there is multiparty system but all under one major party which controls and monitors their activities (Townsend, 1972).

However, Peru has a democratic government though not as transparent as other democratic governments of other nations in the western world. Political parties produce the president, who must be a leader of a political party. The president is elected by the majority citizens. The political party which produces the president becomes the leading party in the legislature which serves as the law making party while the opposition party oversees the conduct of the ruling part in the house of legislature known as the parliament.

In china, the Chinese communist party serves as a socialist party which suits the conditions of Chinese people. However, the party forms the backbone of the country's legislature in which it has more main functions and powers. These functions include; supervision, appointment, legislation and also the removal of officials from power. First, the party supervises the state

functions at all levels of governance including the supervision of other counterpart political parties in the country. However, in Peru the ruling party also has the role of supervising state functions at all levels of government.

Secondly, the party officials carry out the role of appointing government officials and other state officials whose appointments fall under the party's jurisdiction. The president of china is an appointee of the party unlike in Peru whereby the president is an elected official by the citizens. Thirdly, the Chinese Communist Party also plays the role of legislation in the country. In addition, in china the legislature is the leader of the government thus all arms of the government fall under the legislature which makes laws and oversees the enforcement of the same laws. Also, in Peru the leading party carry's out the role of legislature but it is not the leader of government affairs as it is the case in china.

Lastly, the party officials also carry out the role of removing the appointed officials from powerful positions in the country. With accordance to the party's role of appointing government officials, the role of removing the same officials falls under the jurisdiction of the party. However, this is not the case in Peru since appointing authority falls under the jurisdiction of the president as it is the case in many western countries who also can remove the same appointee.

Furthermore, in china the leading party, Chinese Communist Party, has the role in making decisions in international affairs which affect China. However, the decisions are represented by the president of china who in such cases acts as the spokesman of the majority of Chinese citizens. This is not the

case in Peru since foreign affairs falls under the jurisdiction of the roles of president who consults president advisors in case advice is required in the decision making.

In conclusion, the roles of political parties in Peru and China have both similarities and differences though differences outweigh the similarities. In Peru political parties take the form of democratic republic parties which serves to produce leaders and overseeing the activities of the government. In contrast, the political parties of China together form a block party which is the leader of the government business whereby all decisions are made by the political party rather than other arms of the government.