



The Mission and Responsibility of Youth: Based on the Perspective of People's Democracy and Multi-party Cooperation throughout the Whole Process

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Abstract: Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, based on the basic conditions of our country, has continuously improved and innovated the political system through long-term persistence and exploration, gradually establishing a modern political system with Chinese characteristics. This includes representative systems such as multi-party cooperation and political consultation, and the system of the National People's Congress, which have continuously strengthened and steadily developed socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics in the new era. This article mainly explores the importance of the new generation of youth to the future political construction of the Party and the mission and responsibility of youth through an in-depth analysis of the construction of multi-party cooperation system and people's democracy throughout the process in China.

Keywords: people's democracy throughout the whole process, multi-party cooperation, youth

1. Analysis of Political System

1.1 Multi-party Cooperation

The multi-party cooperation and political consultation system led by the Communist Party represents a novel form of party and political structure in human development. This new party system, characterized by Communist Party leadership, multi-party cooperation, Communist Party governance, and participation of various democratic parties, with political consultation as its basic form. Since the 18th National Congress, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, the Party Central Committee has attached great importance to the sound development of China's multi-party cooperation system. Various democratic parties have provided full support for the Communist Party's comprehensive governance, strictly fulfilling their obligations and rights to participate in deliberation and administration, and always adhering to the leadership of the Party, jointly constructing a new era of political development in China. The superiority of the multi-party cooperation system is mainly manifested in four aspects. Firstly, it promotes the socialist democratic political system by facilitating social participation, making it an integral part of China's socialist democratic political system and playing a significant role in advancing socialist democratic politics. Secondly, it drives the development of socialist market economy and culture. The multi-party cooperation system can better mobilize the enthusiasm of the people, promote the vigorous development of social culture, and thrive. Thirdly, it promotes the construction of a socialist harmonious society. The political system of multi-party cooperation fully reflects democratic thinking and consciousness, which is extremely important for creating a harmonious and peaceful society. Lastly, it advances the great cause of national reunification. The policy effects generated by multi-party cooperation are clearly visible, making it an indispensable force for advancing the great cause of our motherland.

1.2 People's Democracy in the Whole Process

People's democracy in the whole process is not only a composite framework that integrates rich content such as values and beliefs, theoretical connotations, institutional structures, system mechanisms, policy operations, and practical operations, but also the theoretical summary of the Communist Party of China on the road of hundred years of democratic revolution, democratic construction, and democratic reform. The implication of the discourse power of People's democracy in the whole process includes: politically, it is led by the Communist Party of China, economically, it is based on public ownership, in terms of values, it is based on the principle of the masses being the masters of the country, and procedurally, it is characterized by being comprehensive, continuous, multi-level, and multi-domain. People's democracy in the whole process takes "democracy" as its basic content, "people" as its fundamental orientation, and "comprehensive process" as its

core feature. It has become a new type of discourse expression of socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics based on the specific historical and cultural traditions of China and the political practices of the new era, with two significant features of authenticity and integrity. The authenticity of People's democracy in the whole process is mainly reflected in the adherence to the value orientation of "people being the masters of the country" and the realization of democratic achievements that are both active and effective. The integrity of People's democracy in the whole process encompasses both horizontal democracy across all stages and time periods in the temporal dimension, and vertical democracy across multiple levels and domains in the spatial dimension. The extended development of People's democracy in the whole process further reflects the increasingly perfect and innovative nature of the country's political system.

2. Literature Review

Up to now, in response to the socialist party system with Chinese characteristics, the CPC Central Committee has successively issued a number of landmark documents and white papers. Especially in the White Paper on "China's New Type of Party System" released in June 2021, it pointed out that all democratic parties are participating parties under socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the basic function of democratic parties is to participate in political consultation and decision-making under the leadership of the CPC, and to participate in political consultation led by the CPC. The participation status and rights of democratic parties are protected by the Constitution and are an important embodiment of people's democracy. This also indicates that the Party and the government's attention to the construction of democratic parties is increasing. From the perspective of reviewing the academic research on the socialist party system with Chinese characteristics, it is found that in the "China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) China Journal Full-Text Database", there are many research monographs or papers on Comprehensive People's Democracy, Multi-Party Cooperation, or the Mission and Responsibility of Youth. However, when searching for "People's democracy in the whole process + Multi-Party Cooperation + Youth", no research monographs or papers were found. From the existing literatures, it can be seen that there are specialized studies on People's democracy in the whole process and the construction of participating parties in China's academic community, which actually cover some related contents. However, there is a lack of research results on the mission and responsibility of youth under the perspective of People's democracy in the whole process and multi-party cooperation, which can be summarized as "low degree of integration, weak systematization, and insufficient guidance". In terms of research results on Comprehensive People's Democracy, many literature materials expound on the essential characteristics of China's democratic political system of the people being the masters of the country and the practical logic of China's democratic political development. By analyzing the essential differences between China's People's democracy in the whole process and various Western-style democracies, they reflect the remarkable advantages of China's people's democratic system. For example, Cheng Zhu Ru (2021) proposed the "Democratic China Plan, People's Subjectivity, and Orderly Political Participation". Jiang Zelin (2021) analyzed the qualitative empowerment and operation mechanism of the people's political consultation in the new era from the dimensions of the innovative development of Marxist democratic politics, the creative transformation of China's excellent traditional culture, and the original contribution to the progress of human civilization. These research results are often based on the theoretical foundation and academic tradition of political science and related disciplines, mainly conducting academic research and theoretical analysis on general issues of people's democracy, but there are few studies on the mission and responsibility of youth under the background of participating parties and Comprehensive People's Democracy. In terms of research results on the construction of participating parties, many studies use comparative research on domestic and foreign party systems to demonstrate and answer why China cannot implement Western multi-party systems. Comparative studies of domestic and foreign party systems mainly compare the development history and formation, nature and characteristics, significance and functions, and operation mechanisms of the party systems in China and Western developed countries. These research results are often based on the theoretical foundation and academic tradition of political science and related fields, conducting in-depth academic research on general issues of party systems and theoretical analysis of China's party system, but the compatibility of how to mobilize the youthful energy and undertake the mission of youth under the background of multi-party cooperation and People's democracy in the whole process in China is insufficient.

3. The Importance of Youth in Political Development

On July 1, 2021, at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that the future belongs to the youth and expressed hope in them. Youth are the most active and vibrant force in society. The hope of the nation lies in the youth, and the future of the nation lies in the youth. Li Yingcheng mentioned in his research paper on multi-party cooperation that cultivating young cadres in democratic parties is a requirement of historical development, which is conducive to further political succession. When the concept

of "Comprehensive People's Democracy" was first proposed, many case analysts recounted the real feelings of youth participating in democratic construction. In the process of drafting the Law on the Protection of Minors, some thorny issues have become the starting points and germination points for students to participate in campus democratic management education. The voices of more young people have been added in the practice of people's democracy. Youth are the fresh inheritors of social development, possessing the highest enthusiasm and the most passionate feelings. Since the 18th National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has attached great importance to the growth and development of youth and has delivered several important speeches on this issue. Youth are the future and hope of the country. They are the inheritors of the country's political system construction and the main force and vitality of the future. "A Young China" mentioned: "If the youth are wise, the country will be wise; if the youth are rich, the country will be rich; if the youth are strong, the country will be strong." This to a certain extent illustrates the importance of youth development for the future revitalization and development of the country. The future political construction of the country needs more young people, like fresh blood, to support and assist. Youth are the reserve force for political construction in the new era, the new driving force for promoting political activity. The era entrusts youth with heavy responsibilities and honors them with glory. Youth have immeasurable significance for the social construction and future development of a country.

As the backbone force for the future development of society, young people shoulder significant missions. "When the country is prosperous or in decline, everyone has a responsibility" can be applied to individuals as "When the country is prosperous or in decline, it is my responsibility." The era is calling on young people to shoulder responsibilities and strive for the grand development cause of the motherland. Looking back at history, young people have played a very important role in the revolutionary history of New China, because young people have devoted everything to the liberation of the people and the rejuvenation of the nation. It is precisely because of the infinite support of generation after generation of young people that the rejuvenation of the motherland has been achieved. To respond to major challenges, resist major risks, overcome major obstacles, and resolve major contradictions, contemporary Chinese youth urgently need to have the spirit of taking on difficulties and challenges. The most important foundation of a country is education, which is aimed at cultivating young people and talents. Young people bear the historical mission of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, which requires them to have passion and ability. Lu Xun once said: "Young people have the vitality. They can turn forests into flat ground, plant trees in wastelands, and dig springs in deserts when they encounter them." His general idea is that young people have unlimited vitality and hold the "revival card" in their hands. They are not afraid even when facing swamps; they forge ahead bravely. The progress of the new era requires the joint efforts of various individuals. The development of the country greatly relies on young people, a group of vigorous and forward-looking national flowers. "Young people are the soul of the country." Young people are the main force of the new era and the backbone of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Young people should not fear challenges, but should bravely face them, overcome difficulties, and strive to be the pioneers of the era, earnestly assuming the important responsibilities entrusted by the times. The wheel of history is constantly advancing, but what remains unchanged is the fresh vigor surging in every era—youth. We young people should shoulder the heavy burden of national rejuvenation. The struggles of young people will be connected with the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Young people are not afraid of the passage of time, as there is still glory on the other side! The hot blood of young people should be freely shed at the right time, exerting all their strength and sweating it out.

4. How Youth Should Shoulder Mission and Responsibility

4.1 Internal Cultivation

Internal cultivation means that young people should pay special attention to spiritual cultivation and improve their inner qualities. They should firm up their ideals and beliefs, establish correct values and worldviews, increase their understanding of the world, actively explore new things and their laws, and cultivate excellent abilities. They should approach self-improvement with a pure heart. Stay true to your original aspirations and forge ahead. Enrich your spiritual world with abundant knowledge; face society with full vitality, enhance your inner strength, fear no evil forces, move forward bravely, abide by laws and regulations, and be a high-quality representative of the youth. Actively learn and accumulate party knowledge, keep pace with the times, and update your concepts. Contemporary youth must fully integrate into the new era, establish ideals and beliefs that align with the theme of this era, and let the beautiful years shine brightly in their passionate youth, so as not to disappoint this beautiful new era. Clarify personal and national goals, steadfastly step towards the goal, be down-to-earth and realistic, use practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, closely integrate self-cultivation with social practice, be a pioneer and steadfast in spirit, and support external understanding and self-sublimation with strong willpower.

4.2 External Refinement

External refinement means that young people should focus on being practical, down-to-earth, and discovering truths from practice. They cannot become successors of political construction merely by talking on paper; they need to combine theory with practice. In the eyes of the folks in Liangjiahe, young Xi Jinping was "achieved through his own solid work" and "a good young man who can endure hardship." In his early 20s, when he served as the Party branch secretary of Liangjiahe, he led the villagers in hard work, and achieved the first drinking well, established the first iron industry cooperative, sewing cooperative, built the first mill and biogas pit in Shaanxi Province... During the seven years he spent in Liangjiahe, young Xi Jinping devoted himself wholeheartedly, endured hardships, and demonstrated the spirit of hard work vividly and truthfully. Every drop of sweat and every achievement vividly interprets the spiritual connotation of "working in practical matters and leading the way." Young people should actively participate in practical activities related to political construction. They should hone real skills in practice and acquire true knowledge. Additionally, they should enhance their physical fitness. As the saying goes: "Health is the capital of revolution." Having a healthy physique is the basis for engaging in all other practical and ideological activities. Contemporary youth should strictly demand themselves according to the national physical health standards, exercise regularly, build a healthy life, behave gracefully and decently, and demonstrate the confidence of youth. The youth of the new era should bravely lead the way with their youth and struggle, contribute their youthful strength to realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, so as not to disappoint the expectations of the Party, the people, and the nation.

4.3 Provision of Guarantees by Party and Government Agencies

The comprehensive dissemination of youth voices cannot be achieved without the provision of channels and guarantees by party and government agencies. Actively utilize platforms such as "Youth Representative Liaison Stations" and "Youth Centers/Learning Communities," combine major historical opportunities, key time nodes, hot political issues, etc., to invite theoretical experts, outstanding young role models, etc., to conduct special reports, organize red-themed book-sharing activities, situational party lectures, and keep abreast of learning innovative theories of the Party, central decision-making arrangements, and issues of concern to the people. Through carriers such as "Youth Learning" and "Youth Lecture Teams," use youth language to publicize vivid examples of youth participating in democratic political construction. Based on the good atmosphere of the first instance of middle school students participating in national law revision, encourage more young students to participate in legislative proposal solicitation, fully experience the advantages of China's democratic system; through the mechanism of the youth work joint meeting, vigorously guide youth to speak out during the research, consultation, and law enforcement inspection processes of relevant laws, regulations, and important decision-making arrangements.

5. Conclusion

With the highly developed society and advanced ideology, the new era has brought new changes to the requirements of political systems, and the importance attached to youth has continued to increase, with the theme of the times constantly updating. The process of political construction and its connection with youth have become increasingly inseparable. Political construction strongly requires the relay of youth, generation after generation, making the accumulation of the relay baton particularly important. In such a social background, it is imperative to call on young people to earnestly and practically learn party knowledge, understand party history, grasp basic knowledge, and make full preparations for the future development of political construction. Strengthening the construction of youth awareness of mission and responsibility is particularly important for the strong and prosperous development of the motherland.

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