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Research on the Contribution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Promoting the Construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle

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Abstract: The influence applied by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle cannot be ignored. At present, the Sichuan Committee of CPPCC and Chongqing Committee of CPPCC are actively participating in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle by building collaborative platforms, conducting joint consultations, and holding consultations on special issues. From three aspects, namely the unique advantages of the CPPCC, the fact that full consultation between CPPCCs in different regions is conducive to coordinating the interests of local governments of the same level, and that fact that it is also conducive to promoting inter-governmental cooperation, this article elaborates on the necessity of the contribution of the CPPCC in promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle and discusses four paths for the CPPCC's promotion of the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle: Strengthening the Communist Party of China's leadership over the political consultation work of the CPPCC, using the CPPCC to consolidate the consensus of "a Sichuan-Chongqing close family," innovating the form, content, and objects of democratic supervision, and building the information exchange mechanisms between the CPPCCs of Sichuan and Chongqing.

Keywords: Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle; the necessity; the paths

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Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has comprehensively implemented the new development philosophy. With a deep understanding of the general trends of the changes in the spatial structure of China's economic development, and with a focus on the imbalance in regional economic development, the CPC Central Committee has successively proposed strategies for the harmonious development of regional economies, including the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region, and the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, which has effectively promoted the balance of regional development in China. On January 3, 2020, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, made the remarks at the sixth meeting of the Central Commission for Financial and Economic Affairs. The idea of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle was introduced during the meeting, while Xi Jinping emphasized that promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle would help to foster a growth pole for high-quality development in western China and push opening-up in the landlocked area. As an important point of China's economic development, the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle forms a diamond-shaped geographic space with the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, the Yangtze River Delta Region, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, which has greatly improved the geographic spatial layout of China's economy. With the implementation of the development strategy of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, scholars have also started their work on relevant research, and the current research results are mainly focused on regional economic integration (Jiang & Li, 2020), higher education integration (Jiang, 2020) and labor market integration (Liu & Zhu, 2020). There are few research results concerning the contribution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)^① in promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. This study aims to provide a brief analysis of the current status, the necessity, and the promotion path of the contributions of the CPPCC in promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

The Active Participation of the CPPCC in the Construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle

Since the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle was proposed, the CPPCC has exerted its effect as a specialist consultative body, fully integrated resources

^① The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is an organization of the patriotic United Front of the Chinese people. It is also an important organ for the development of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, and an important forum for promoting socialist democracy in the Chinese political system.

from all parties with its institutional advantages and organizational advantages, strengthened the joint functioning through platform construction, joint consultations, and consultations on special issues. Wisdom and strength have thus been integrated into the practice of the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle and have empowered the promotion of the “Tale of Two Cities” and the establishment of the economic circle.

Building a Collaborative Platform to Strengthen Communications

Full communication is essential to cross-administrative cooperation. The CPPCCs of the two regions have established a sound cooperation mechanism that supports multi-layer contacts, constructed platforms for joint functioning, and carried out joint functioning that is efficient and pragmatic. One after another, the CPPCCs have built collaborative platforms by making full use of their own advantages and employing the resources of the CPPCC institutions. Some examples include the constructions of the corresponding communication mechanisms for the chairman’s meetings with members of the CPPCCs in Sichuan and Chongqing, the work connection mechanism for the CPPCCs general offices in the two regions, and the joint mechanism for the corresponding joint functioning by the CPPCC special committees of the two regions. In order to fully participate in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, promote the healthy development of the economic construction of the two regions, and contribute to reducing the negative impact of administrative barriers on economic development, the CPPCCs of the two regions have researched and formulated annual work plans for the Sichuan provincial CPPCC and the Chongqing municipal CPPCC to conduct joint functioning in the promotion of the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. The CPPCCs of the two regions have made full use of various collaborative platforms to strengthen communications, conduct joint meetings of the general offices on a regular basis, organize study and exchange activities for the CPPCC members of the two regions on a regular basis, conduct joint investigations and surveys on major projects on a regular basis, and conduct joint consultations and discussion of policies on matters that require consultation and cooperation on a regular basis, to jointly promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

Focus on Key Tasks and Joint Consultations

Scientific and technological innovation is essential to economic construction. A key task in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle is to construct the Western Science Cities in Chengdu and Chongqing and construct a technological innovation center with national influence. The CPPCCs of Sichuan and Chongqing exert two-way forces concerning the shortcomings in the construction of the Western Science City and the technological innovation center, as well as the key cooperation tasks signed by the party committees and governments of the two regions. The CPPCCs of Sichuan and Chongqing

established and consolidated the ideas of integrated development of the two regions, carried out joint consultations, and joined and guided people from all sectors of the two regions to form a consensus on the implementation of the development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, and join in contributing to the construction of it. Under the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic, on-site exchanges and conference discussions have been limited. The CPPCCs of the two regions have made use of modern technology and the internet to open columns and plan special topics through the portals of the CPPCCs and the member's functioning platforms, to encourage and guide the CPPCC members and people from all sectors of the two regions to offer suggestions, exchange and interact, as well as listen to opinions and suggestions. The CPPCC members of the two regions use modern information technology to innovate for new forms of consultative democracy and conduct online consultations and remote discussions on the development themes of Chengdu and Chongqing through online video conferences so as to promote the continuous deepening and implementation of the construction of the economic circle.

Giving Full Play to the Advantages of Special Committees and Conducting Consultation on Special Issues

The special committees of the two regions sign memorandums and special consultations on various themes, including the joint functioning for the target positioning of “one pole and two centers in two locations” of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, the construction of transportation infrastructure, the construction of the Bashu Culture and Tourism Corridor, the construction of the industrial system, the optimization of national spatial planning, the protection of the ecosystem, and the co-building and sharing of public services. The economic committees of Sichuan and Chongqing CPPCCs agreed to propose research topics on hot and difficult issues of common concern once every six months, while also joining efforts to conduct research seminars, study tours, as well as online communications and consultations. The research results will be shared and used by the two regions. The committees of education, science, culture, health, and sports of the Sichuan and Chongqing CPPCCs conduct regular and randomly scheduled joint investigations and surveys, inspections, seminars, joint learning, and remote consultations surrounding the key tasks related to the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. Also, the committees of populations and resources of the CPPCCs of the two regions have gathered a consensus of the CPPCC members of Sichuan and Chongqing on joint preventions, controls, and actions regarding ecological protection issues. The committees focus on the phenomena of discharge issues such as stealth discharges of sewage, non-regulated discharges, direct discharges, non-regulated occupation of shorelines, non-regulated discharges of sewage, and non-regulated construction on river courses to coordinate joint efforts to conduct research and investigations across administrative regions and across river basins and promote the green development

of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. The committees of education, science, culture, health and sports of Sichuan and Chongqing CPPCCs have strengthened their connections. They organized mutual visits and interactive discussions by the CPPCC members of the two regions, joined efforts to put forward suggestions and propose strategies on how to make use of the complementary effects of the different academic advantages of the higher education institutions in the two regions and how to optimize the plans for industries to promote the educational cooperation of the two regions.

The Necessity of the Contribution of the People's CPPCCs in Promoting the Construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle

The construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle aims to maximize the regional interests of the Sichuan-Chongqing region. Good inter-governmental relations are the basis for maximizing regional interests. As an agency that is specialized in consultation, the People's CPPCCs can coordinate the interests of governments by virtue of their unique advantages to promote inter-governmental cooperation, and in turn, promote the construction and development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

The People's CPPCCs Can Give Full Play to Their Unique Advantages by Promoting the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle's Construction

The CPPCC is an organizational form with Chinese characteristics, an important channel for friendly consultations, and an agency specialized in consultation. As such, the CPPCCs in different regions can use their organizational advantages in investigation and research to put forward high-quality proposals and can draw on their advantages in diverse personnel to fully stimulate the enthusiasm of all parties to promote the construction and development of the economic circle.

First, the CPPCC has organizational advantages in investigation and research. Investigation and research help people gain an in-depth understanding of an incident and have a full grasp of the opinions and needs of the people. Investigation and research are the foundation for the work of the CPPCCs to start any work and are also the necessary foundation for the proposals of CPPCC members. Proposals formulated without investigation and research are hollow proposals that are divorced from reality and isolated from the people. As a united front organization, the CPPCCs have organizational advantages in investigation and research work. The *Charter of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference* stipulates that the CPPCC consists of the CPPCC National Committee and the local committees at the provincial, municipal (prefecture-level city) and county levels. The CPPCC of different levels is composed of the committee of the whole, the Standing Committees, and the chairperson's meetings. Special committees for different propose have also been

established. The CPPCC relies on special committees, which have the advantages of united collaboration in organizations and the ability to communicate with different parties and organizations. Among the general directions on the national level, issues of people's concern, and the important issues in the development of local governments, the special committees select issues that are typical, representative of overall importance, and forward-looking for the collaboration, in-depth communications, and special research by experts and scholars of relevant disciplines, parties, groups, social organizations, and the masses. The proposals, opinions, and suggestions formed in the process are professional, pertinent, and applicable.

Second, the members of the CPPCCs are representatives that come from a wide range of fields. The first characteristic is that the CPPCCs are formed by elites drawn from various fields. The *Charter of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference* stipulates that a CPPCC member must be a leading representative in his/her own field and have social influence and the ability to participate in and discuss politics on his/her own. Therefore, whether it is in the National Committee of the CPPCC or the provincial-, municipal-, and county-level CPPCCs, the members are elites from different fields. The CPPCC, which brings together elites from different fields, can put forward suggestions and high-quality proposals for the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. The second characteristic is that its members are drawn from all classes and sectors. The elections of CPPCC members attempt to take care of all classes and to include as many sectors as possible. It strives to have extensive contacts with different people throughout the sectors so that each sector that has representatives in the CPPCC can effectively integrate, summarize, and express the people's appeals concerning their interests, just as political parties would do (Jin, 2013). The election of CPPCC members also adapts to changes in social classes and applies the principle of flexibility. It adjusts and optimizes the settings of CPPCC sectors and optimizes the composition of sector members to elect the largest possible number of representatives from all social sectors to the organizations of the CPPCC, and provide institutionalized participation channels to diverse entities with different interests for the diverse expressions of their interests (Lin, 1998).

Full Consultation Between the Regional CPPCCs Is Conducive to Coordinating the Interests of Governments at the Same Level

There are two main types of inter-governmental relations. The first is vertical inter-governmental relations, which include the relations between the central government and local governments, and the relations between local governments at different levels. The second is horizontal inter-governmental relations, which include the relations between local governments at the same level, and the relations between local governments at different levels but without subordinate relationships (Wang, 2008). The Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle involves the relations between local governments at the same level, where the

administrative bodies involved are the Sichuan Provincial Government and the Chongqing Municipal Government, which are both provincial-level administrative regions and represent the interests of their respective administrative regions. Regional interests are contradicting in the sense that there are both consistencies and differences in the interests (Lu, 2008). In particular, the difference in interests will inevitably lead to frictions or conflicts. When the governments with subordinate relationships encounter frictions or conflicts of interests, the governments with higher administrative levels usually dominate the discussions and can eliminate the frictions or conflicts through administrative orders. However, when two governments at the same level encounter frictions or conflicts of interests, neither of them can dominate the other, and administrative orders are invalid between the governments at the same level. The CPPCC is neither a state power organ nor a national decision-making body, but it is an important channel for friendly consultations and an agency specialized in consultations. As an agency specialized in consultations, the CPPCC cannot eliminate the frictions or conflicts by administrative orders, but its advantage lies in the fact that the administrative regions at the same level can conduct friendly consultations with the CPPCC as the mediator, so that the frictions or conflicts can be better resolved. The CPPCCs of the two regions can conduct extensive and full consultations before a decision is made, when the decision is being implemented, and after the decision has been implemented. If consultations are conducted before the decision is made, the two parties can plan matters together and seek to maximize the interest of both parties. If consultations are conducted when the decision is being implemented, whenever problems arise in the implementation process of the decision, the two parties can conduct friendly consultations and protect their common interests. The consultations after the decisions have been implemented allow both parties to reflect on the shortcomings of the decision, to make use of the strengths, and avoid weaknesses in future work. Through the consultations before, during, and after the decision-making between the CPPCCs of the two regions, both parties can fully search their overlapping points of interests to allow timely resolutions of frictions or conflicts so that the problems can be discovered in time and the deficiencies in work can be corrected in time.

The Full Consultation Between the Regional CPPCCs Is Conducive to Promoting Cooperation Between Governments at the Same Level

There are two dimensions in horizontal inter-governmental relations, namely, “competition” and “cooperation” (Lu, 2008). Different administrative regions and districts have different production factors and resource endowments so that the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two parties is essential to optimizing economic benefits and maximizing regional benefits. The strengthened cooperation between governments can help to avoid losses caused by some irrational collective actions and enable various entities in a region to form a win-win situation that is more beneficial, thereby promoting regional

economic development. In most cases, the problems in the cooperation between governments at the same level are the lack of cooperation concepts and cooperation motivation. The political consultation system is conducive to solving these problems when they arise between governments at the same level. The deep participation of the CPPCCs is essential in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. First, full consultations between the CPPCCs can integrate the inter-governmental resources, promote inter-governmental cooperation, and strengthen the governmental level consultations between Chengdu and Chongqing. The specific measures include the establishment of a regular meeting mechanism for senior leaders in the Chengdu-Chongqing region, a coordination mechanism between the Chengdu and Chongqing regions, and a coordination mechanism between government departments and their counterparts. Regular conferences allow both parties to exchange views, promote the formation of inter-governmental cooperation concepts, and increase the cooperation motivation of the two parties. Second, the full consultations between the CPPCCs lead to a more standardized and orderly consultation process between Chengdu and Chongqing, while the content of the consultations is more focused on the major issues concerning the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. During the consultations, the effects and functions of the CPPCC's plenary session, meetings of the Standing Committees, special consultation symposiums, and research consultation symposiums can be applied to the greatest extent to discuss and negotiate the issues involving the common interests of both parties, pursue common development into the future, propose new ideas for the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, look for effective mechanisms and channels for cooperation to promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

Analysis of the Paths for the CPPCCs to Promote the Construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle

The CPPCC is an important channel for friendly consultations and an agency specialized in consultation. In the context of promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, it is of great practical significance to explore the paths for the CPPCC to promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

Strengthening the Leadership of the Communist Party of China Over the Political Consultation Work of the CPPCC

In his speech on the 70th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Xi Jinping (2019) emphasized that we must uphold the leadership of the Communist Party of China to perfect the work of the CPPCC. At the political and thinking level, the political consultation work of the CPPCC upholds the leadership of the

Communist Party of China (CPC). To uphold the CPC's political leadership, the CPPCC should keep to the path of socialist advancement with Chinese characteristics and resolutely implement the CPC's lines, principles, and policies. The CPPCC's consultation work should focus on the CPC's central tasks or key tasks.

Correct thinking is the guarantee of efficient actions. Through learning activities and symposiums, the leading CPC members' group in the CPPCC continues to strengthen its establishment, improve its leadership in political consultation, and improve the ability to select the appropriate consultation issues. As one of the three major functions of the CPPCC, the CPPCC's political consultations must uphold the CPC's leadership and be conducted under the specific leadership of the leading Party members' group in the CPPCC to fully exert the effect of political consultations and promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle with the political consultation results.

Using the CPPCC to Consolidate the Consensus of the Sichuan-Chongqing Close Family

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee has given particular attention to the work of the CPPCC. At a New Year gathering held by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 2018, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, proposed for the first time to strengthen theoretical and political guidance and build broad consensus as the central part of the CPPCC's functioning (Zhao, 2021). In the current era of rapid social and economic development, people have diverse ideas, differentiated interests, so that the implementation of many plans becomes difficult without consensus. As an agency specialized in consultations, the CPPCC can make use of its institutional advantages to find the highest common factor that meets the people's wishes in a more efficient way.

Sichuan and Chongqing are adjacent to each other. People in both regions speak Southwestern Mandarin and have similar cultures and customs. Therefore, there has always been a saying that "Sichuan-Chongqing is a close family." In July 1954, the municipality status of Chongqing was revoked, and the city was merged into Sichuan. In June 1997, Chongqing became a municipality again. On this new starting point, the administration of Chongqing and Sichuan was again separated. The industrial development of Chongqing and Sichuan is highly overlapping. There is considerable competition between the two regions in industries such as electronic information and automobile manufacturing, and cooperation is insufficient. Also, there are insufficient industrial differentiations and complementary developments. The construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle is one of the national strategies and is an important force in driving the development of western China and the social and economic construction of China. For better promotion of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle's construction, the CPPCCs of Chongqing and Sichuan must

make use of their own advantages and consolidate the consensus of the Sichuan-Chongqing close family to the greatest extent. Actions are led by thinking. When the people accept the idea of the Sichuan-Chongqing family, the resistance to actions will be reduced, and the people of all sectors in Sichuan and Chongqing will have higher incentives to participate in the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle's construction. In the era of information technology represented by the internet, the CPPCCs of Sichuan and Chongqing can explore more of the functions of the internet, including online and offline dual consultations, online political discussions, and remote consultations that can help to promote mutual understanding and promote the consolidation of the consensus on the Sichuan-Chongqing close family. To strengthen and exert the effect of the internet on consolidating the consensus on the Sichuan-Chongqing close family, the two parties can adjust and optimize the industries and complement each other's industries. For those members of the society who are unwilling or unable to participate in consultations online, they can express their opinions through internet consultations and suggestions. With online promotions, the CPPCCs can continue to strengthen the consensus on the Sichuan-Chongqing close family and promote the cooperation concepts between Sichuan and Chongqing in aspects such as transportation, energy, information, ecological protection, and settlement of medical expenses incurred away from home. In the process, mutual trust and close relations can be formed so that the Sichuan-Chongqing family can work together to promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

To Innovate the Forms, Content, and Objects of Democratic Supervision

Democratic supervision is one of the main functions of the CPPCC. As the CPPCCs promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, they should also innovate new forms, content, and objects of democratic supervision. In the form of democratic supervision, the CPPCCs of Sichuan and Chongqing should establish a model of supervision in different regions for CPPCC members. When the CPPCC members fulfill their supervisory functions in their respective administrative regions, the effect of supervision is limited. First, it is the effect on regions. Although the CPPCCs have the authority to supervise and advise the local governments, some CPPCC committees are unwilling to supervise the local governments due to their own interests. Second, they may be affected by the relationships between people. The CPPCC members are the elites from the local sectors, who have complicated social relations with the people and may be involved in nepotism. When they fulfill their supervisory functions, they may be affected by the relations so that their supervisory work becomes superficial and ineffective. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce regulations into the system and arrange for the CPPCC members of Sichuan and Chongqing to visit different regions for supervisory work on an irregular basis. The supervisory work in different regions by the CPPCC members can be focused on the service items for promoting

the construction of the economic circle and the main point should be optimizing the environment for economic development. When supervisory work is done in different regions, the major entities to be supervised should include law enforcement organs and administrative organs for law enforcement. The implementation of policies and regulations related to the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, and the construction of the cadre teams should also be supervised. The main purpose of the CPPCC supervision in different regions is to help relevant departments improve their work. Therefore, it is necessary to link the criticisms and the suggestions through supervision in different regions. On the one hand, the problems in the work of relevant departments can be pointed out in a pragmatic manner, while on the other hand, suggestions for improving the work can be put forward. The integration of the two is the only way to exert the greatest effect of the supervisory work in different regions by the CPPCCs.

Establishing an Information Exchange Mechanism That Promotes the Construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle

Having rich information and being able to communicate and update information in a timely manner is the basis of efficient work. The CPPCCs can exchange information on two levels. The first level is to maintain information exchanges with the people. The CPPCC members in the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle are the elites from all sectors in the regions and have close ties with the masses of all sectors. The CPPCCs can serve as the link between the governments of Sichuan and Chongqing and the people. On the one hand, the CPPCCs can convey the information relating to the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle to the masses of all sectors in a timely manner. On the other hand, the CPPCC can gather the masses' ideas and suggestions for the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. The information can then be compiled into reference documents for the governments and relevant departments to encourage the people to participate in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle and convert the masses from all sectors from bystanders into participants in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle thus realizing the dynamic linkage of the CPPCCs, the masses, and the governments. The second level is to maintain the information exchange between the CPPCCs of Sichuan and Chongqing. On the Sichuan-Chongqing information exchange platform, the CPPCCs of the two regions can communicate and exchange views on each other's proposals concerning the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. The purpose of exchanging views on the proposals is to learn from each other, reduce the information gap between the two parties, improve the quality of the proposals and raise the effectiveness of the proposals so that the proposals can have practical significance for the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle and serve as references. The CPPCC members of Sichuan and Chongqing can also inspect and exchange views on the progress of major



projects. The problems found and the experiences gained in the inspections and exchanges can be discussed on the Sichuan-Chongqing information exchange platform in the hope of gathering operable proposals, opinions, and suggestions through the discussions, which will promote the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle.

Conclusion

Before the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle was proposed, the economic circles in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, the Yangtze River Delta Region, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Region were recognized at home and abroad as the three major growth nuclei that promote China's economic development. The three regions are located along the eastern coast of China from north to south. Together with the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, the regions of China form an economic landscape with "the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region in the north, the Yangtze River Delta region in the east, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao region in the south, and the Chengdu-Chongqing region in the west." The construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle makes it possible for everyone who works and lives in the Chengdu-Chongqing area to enjoy more benefits and have more opportunities during the development. As an agency specialized in consultation, the CPPCC should make use of its institutional advantages, organizational advantages, talent advantages, functional advantages, and platform advantages to settle the conflicts of interests in the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, remove the obstacles in the development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, and promote the healthy development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. During its 70-year history, the CPPCC has followed the leadership of the Communist Party of China, focused on the themes of unity and democracy, and fulfilled the central tasks of China. By performing the functions including political consultation, democratic oversight, and participation in and deliberation of state affairs, the CPPCCs also encourage all sectors of society to proactively participate in serving the cause of socialism and continue to make suggestions and provide policies for the healthy development of the socialist economy. Under the new conditions of the era, it is still necessary for the CPPCC to perform its duties and fulfill its responsibilities conscientiously, continue to serve the construction of the socialist economy, and contribute to the opening of a new scene of economic development in the new era.

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