

Latin American Politics

A three-dimensional perspective on low democratization and its development in Latin American countries

Fan Hesheng Wang Yan

Abstract: Driven by the third wave of democratization in the late 20th century, Latin American countries have basically established democratic political systems and completed the transition from authoritarian politics to democratic politics. However, the development of democracy in Latin American countries is imperfect, and the level of political development is still low today. Staying in the low-level democratization stage - from a three-dimensional perspective, it has the characteristics of low-quality democratization, low-energy democratization, and inefficient democratization. In the future, with the rise of emerging political parties, social turmoil, intensified regional divisions, and economic recovery, Under the influence of factors such as difficulties and the difficulty of epidemic prevention and control, the further development of democratization in Latin American countries will still face severe challenges. The interest pattern of democratic development will become more complicated, the internal environment will become more unstable, and the regional situation will become more volatile. Tensions, material security will be weaker, and social situations will be more volatile. China and Latin America are both developing countries. Studying the low democratization problem in Latin American countries has important implications for the development of socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics: 1. The first is to be wary of the shortcomings of low-quality democracy and adhere to the people-centered development idea. The second is to be wary of the shortcomings of low-quality democracy and continuously promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities. The third is to be wary of the shortcomings of inefficient democracy

and adhere to the path of political development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. **Keywords:** low degree of democratization,

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On April 25, 1974, "Song of the Mountains" broadcast by Lisbon Radio and Television in Portugal marked the beginning of the third wave of democratization in the modern world. Affected by this, Latin American countries also began to undergo democratic transformation in 1977. Ecuador and Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries "returned military power to the people" through negotiations between the military and the government or launched coups. The military rule gradually transformed into a civilian government. By the 1990s, representative systems in Latin American countries The democratic system has been basically established. Compared with the past, the democratization process in Latin American countries has made significant progress: the democratic system has gradually improved, the scale and scope of political participation have continued to expand, the electoral system has become increasingly mature, and the rules and procedures of multi-party elections have been continuously standardized. The government system has become more stable, the selection and appointment system of civil servants has become more reasonable, democratic awareness has been continuously enhanced, and civil rights such as freedom of speech, publication, assembly, and association have been basically guaranteed. However, the achievements in the democratization process of Latin American countries are staged achievements. The drawbacks and flaws of democratization

are also further expanding. At present, domestic and foreign scholars mainly think and discuss the development of democratization in Latin America after the third wave of democratization from the perspectives of politics, institutions, and regional security. From a political perspective, some scholars believe that The democratization of Latin American countries is still affected by populism and authoritarianism. For example, American scholar Kurt Weyland believes that competitive authoritarianism will continue to exist in Latin America and be attractive to it, and will affect the representative systems of some Latin American countries. The democratic system poses a threat and may even permanently replace it. Some domestic scholars study the impact of Latin American populism on democracy from the perspective of populism. For example, Zhang Xinyu proposed that populism has a two-sided impact on Latin American democracy. On the one hand, populism can promote marginalized people. In order to improve the political participation of the people, on the other hand, it ignores the rights of minorities, which will damage the legitimacy and power of political institutions (such as political parties and parliaments) and non-electoral institutions (such as the central bank or supervisory bureaus, etc.). From an institutional perspective Some scholars believe that the dilemmas and challenges of democratic political systems in Latin American countries coexist. For example, Yuan Dongzhen proposed that the political systems of Latin American countries are fragile, lack the ability to check and balance power, have low efficiency and poor independence of judicial institutions, and the people have multiple dissatisfaction with the existing political systems and institutions. Some scholars believe that although most Latin American countries have established democratic systems, most Latin American countries currently only have electoral democracy or formal democracy, and do not have true liberal democracy and have not formed a deep democratic foundation. From the lo

• Kurt Weiland, Ying Gu: "The Authoritarian Trend in Latin America", published in "Foreign Theoretical Trends", Issue 11, 2014, No. 65 - Page 71

• Zhang Xinyu: "An Empirical Study on the Impact of Populism on Democracy in Latin America", published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 1, 2021, Page 36-58 Page 154-155

• Yuan Dongzhen: "Understanding the changes in the political systems of major Latin American countries", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 10, 2017, Pages 23-42, Pages 155-156.

• Li Lidong: "The Dilemma and Prospects of Latin American Political Development since the 1950s: Thoughts on the Democratic Dimension", published in "Social Science Perspectives", Issue 6, 2012, pp. 64-68.

From the perspective of regional security, some scholars believe that the development of democratization in Latin American countries faces many unstable factors in international politics. For example, Mark Sullivan, an expert on Latin American affairs in the United States, has pointed out that the political security of Latin America has always been threatened by terrorist forces. Yang Zhimin proposed that recently Although the security situation in Latin America has improved in recent years, problems such as violent cases, drug smuggling, and transnational crimes are still very prominent, indicating that the governance capabilities of Latin American governments, especially social governance capabilities and security governance capabilities, are weak. Jiang Shixue et al . Some people pointed out that in the foreseeable future, political risks in Latin America will not disappear completely, but the political situation will continue to maintain the basic trend of overall

stability and local turmoil. In summary, there are still some shortcomings in the existing literature that need to be explored . First, although existing studies have discussed the development of democratization in Latin America from different perspectives, they have not clearly defined the current degree of democratization in Latin America. The general vague discussion is that "Latin American countries have achieved certain achievements in the development of democratization. However, there are difficulties in the consolidation and transformation of democracy." Second, most of the existing research remains on the analysis of achievements, problems and motivations presented by the current stage of democratization development in Latin America, and there is a lack of further research on the development trends of democratization in Latin American countries. Third The disciplinary perspective of domestic and foreign scholars usually stays at the perspective of international politics. They believe that the issue of democratization is only a political issue and rarely pay attention to the importance and feasibility of interdisciplinary research. On this basis, this article starts from a three-dimensional perspective. Based on the interdisciplinary subject of international political sociology, this paper examines the nature of "low democratization" from the current development status of democratization in Latin American countries. That is, most Latin American countries have basically established a system to protect citizens based on specific economic relations and interest relationships. A political form in which political rights are equally realized. However, this political form has not been further developed and improved, and shows the three-dimensional characteristics of low-quality democratization, low-energy democratization, and inefficient democratization.

Re-understanding of Latin American democracy from a three-dimensional perspective

The development of a country's democratic politics is a gradual process. It gradually develops from low-quality democracy to high-quality democracy, from low-energy democracy to high-energy democracy, from inefficient democracy to high-efficiency democracy, and finally realizes the transformation from low-level democracy to high-level democracy. At present, the level of democratic development in Latin American countries is still at the low-level democratic stage, and there is still a certain distance from the high-level democratic development level.

Yang Zhimin: "Why the security situation in Latin America is not optimistic", published in "People's Forum", Issue 10, 2018, pp.

Jiang Shixue, Source: "On the "National Risk" of Latin American Countries", published in " International Forum », Issue 2, 2021, Pages 101-119, Page 159

(1) Low-quality democratization in Latin American

countries. The quality of democratic development is the extent to which citizens enjoy various rights and opportunities in theory and practice, as well as the system and effective political rights that ensure these rights become reality. Chinese scholar Yu Can Ping proposed that democratic politics means that the people decide the national system. The national system ultimately embodies the will of the people. The people are the decisive link in all political life of the country. In other words, the essence of democracy is that "sovereignty lies with the people" or "the people are the masters of the country." The country It can fully reflect the will of the overwhelming majority of the people. Although the political system of Latin American countries is a representative democratic political system established by the government through regular public elections, the construction of the system and mechanism is not smooth and it is just a formality. The will of the people has not been fully reflected. The people The demands of the people have not been fully met, and the people's freedom has not been fully respected. It is a low-quality democracy, which is mainly reflected in three aspects: serious social polarization, frequent popular protests, and an aggravation of the crisis of government distrust.

1. Social polarization is serious. Latin America is one of the most polarized regions in the world. There is a large social gap between the rich and the poor, and the distribution of political power is unequal. Since independence, the economic development model of Latin American countries has experienced "outward-inward-outward" With the transformation of the economy, economic development has slowly improved. However, most people in Latin American countries have not enjoyed the income dividends brought by economic development. Instead, income distribution has shown a development trend in which the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. Brazil is the worst performer among them. Serious. The latest statistical data from ECLAC shows that the Gini coefficient in Latin America in 2019 is generally higher than the standard 0.3 indicating a relatively even income distribution. The countries with the highest Gini coefficient are Brazil and Colombia. The Gini coefficient is between 0.500 and 0.538. Gini coefficient The lowest countries are Venezuela and Argentina, but their values are also at a high level of 0.378 - 0.418. Income distribution is unequal, and social wealth is highly concentrated in the high-income class. The economic base determines the superstructure. The polarization of economic income in Latin American countries has led to Political class opposition makes it difficult to form a policy consensus. The large gap in economic income between the rich and the poor has led to political exclusion of low-income groups from the democratic system and has become a marginalized population in social development. Elite politics in Latin American countries have always been dominant. Although countries governed by left-wing parties such as Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia have always emphasized the need to carry out "participatory democracy" political practices aimed at expanding people's political participation, they have achieved little success. Generally speaking, it is not obvious that political families control major national powers. change

Yu Keping: "Marx on the general concepts, universal values and common forms of democracy", in "Marxism and Reality" Issue 3, 2007, pages 4-13.

It is difficult to consider the needs of the people at the bottom for the development of democratic politics in policy formulation, and the rights of citizens to participate in political elections equally and fairly are partially missing.

2 Popular protests occur frequently. When the people's reasonable demands are not responded to in a timely and effective manner by the government, the people will express their will through anti-government demonstrations and other protests, demanding that the government carry out political, economic, social and other reforms. Reform, this essentially exposes the contradiction between the people's demand for democratic development and the country's low-quality democratic development. Social protests are a unique feature of democratic development in Latin America. From the beginning of 2019 to the present, different forms of violence have broken out in many countries in Latin America, protests of varying degrees ushered in a new wave of protests in Latin American countries, including Venezuela, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Honduras, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador and other countries Large-scale anti-government riots broke out one after another

Although most of the protests were caused by "little things" such as subway fare increases, cancellation of fuel subsidies, and dissatisfaction with the country's new development plan, the scale continued to expand, eventually triggering large-scale social riots and even seriously impacting the country's political power. Stability reflects the inability of the people to reasonably express their demands through the complete mechanism for political participation and deliberation. Among them, the protests that had the greatest impact on the government were undoubtedly Bolivia. In October 2019, the controversial presidential election in Bolivia triggered public demonstrations, and many cities across the country The police also joined the anti-government actions. Affected by this, President Morales was forced to go into exile in Mexico to seek political asylum after his resignation. After the interim president took office, his status was also unstable. He still adhered to the original political system, and the country fell into increasingly serious conflicts. and in turmoil

3. The government trust crisis has worsened. Although Latin American countries have established democratic political systems, the system construction is not smooth and they are still stuck in formal democracy. The interests and voices of the middle and lower classes are ignored. "Sovereignty lies with the people" has gradually become "sovereignty lies with the elite." , the people's satisfaction with democracy has been declining year by year, and they have become dissatisfied with the construction of the national democratic political system. As can be seen from Figure 1, in 1995, the Latin American people's satisfaction with democracy was 38%. In the following 20 years, the Latin American people's satisfaction with democracy has However, there is an overall downward trend, and it has dropped to 24% in 2019. increased. Although there was a brief rise in satisfaction, the overall decline was 14 percentage points. In Brazil, the largest country in Latin America, people's satisfaction with democracy dropped from 41% in 1995 to 34% in 2018. In Argentina, Mexico and Peru, people's satisfaction with democracy also dropped by 18, 11 and 9 percentage points respectively from 1995 to 2018. Latin America has become a democratic region.

Pion - Berlin "Explaining Military Responses" to Protests in Comparative Politics Vol 54 No 2 2022 pp 229 - 2 51 «The interim president hastily assumed office and his status is unstable, and the political turmoil in Bolivia is likely to continue», China News Network, November 2019 Month 14

One of the regions with the lowest satisfaction levels. Political indifference among Latin American people who are indifferent to national political development is also on the rise, further increasing people's distrust of democracy and posing a potential threat to the further development of democracy in

Latin American countries. As mentioned above, The development of democratization in Latin American countries was not only negatively affected by the remnants of feudal politics left by Spanish and Portuguese colonial rule, but also interfered by the authoritarian political tradition. After Columbus "discovered" the New World of America at the end of the 15th century, Spain and Portugal, the major European feudalist countries, immediately, they began to colonize Latin America. The two metropolitan countries regarded the Latin American colonies as the private property of the king and the royal family. All ruling actions were based on the will of the king and the interests of the royal family. The rights and interests of the Latin American people were ignored. Except In addition, at the beginning of colonization, Spain and Portugal transplanted their own despotism and feudalism to Latin America, and it became the main system for their autocratic rule in Latin America. These feudal factors were mixed together, giving a long-term development in history. The development of democratization in Latin American countries that suffered from colonial rule has caused great difficulties. It is difficult for the people's will and interests to get real attention from the rulers. As Li Lidong pointed out, currently in Latin America, the executive represented by the president is actually The department has replaced the previous role of the king: during the colonial period, the people relied on the king to realize their social and economic interests, and now they rely on the president. 4 In the 1990s, although Latin America completed the transition from authoritarian politics to democratic politics, democratization Development is still influenced by the authoritarian political tradition. Leaders who founded authoritarian regimes or who have been in power for a long time in these regimes often become stubborn opponents of Solid conservatives. 5 Latin American countries have been in a long-term struggle between authoritarian politics and democratic politics. National leaders with authoritarian political styles such as Chavez and Bolsonaro are still warmly welcomed by the people. Although authoritarian politics does not exclude representative systems, Democratic political system forms such as multi-party systems, but the emphasis on using a highly centralized form to manage the country and restricting civil liberties and political rights is one of the important reasons for low-quality democratization. Influenced by the authoritarian political tradition, after Bolsonaro came to power, Actively strengthening authoritarian governance through new methods such as opposing globalization and appointing many military officers in the government cabinet, triggering strong public dissatisfaction and further aggravating Brazil's low-quality democratization.

Yuan Dongzhen: "Trends and Dilemmas of Democratic Consolidation and Transformation in Latin American Countries", published in "Contemporary World and Socialism", 2014 Issue 4, Pages 22 - 27

Lu Guojun: «On the Factors and Characteristics of Latin American Capitalism on the Eve of the Independence Movement»,

published in «World History» 1997 Issue 2 [United States] by Samuel P. Huntington, translated by Ouyang Jinggen: "The Third Wave: The

Wave of Democracy in the Late 20th Century", Beijing: China Renmin University Press, 2013, page 281.

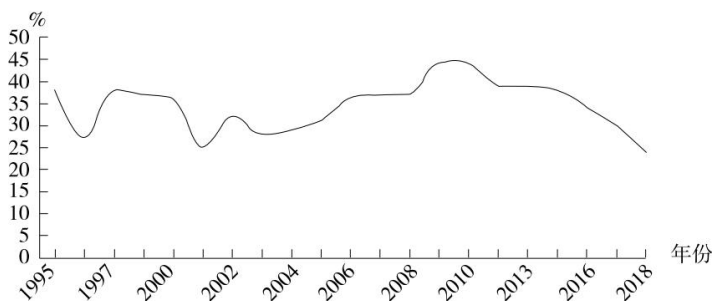


Figure 1 Latin American people's satisfaction with democracy (1995-2018)

Data source: Compiled based on relevant data from Latin American public opinion polling organization Latinobarómetro Database.

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(2) Incompetent democratization in Latin American countries

National governance is an activity and process to achieve effective governance of public affairs. It involves governance authority, governance forms, governance rules, governance mechanisms and governance levels. It involves all subjects, resources and various formal and informal entities closely related to these contents. Formal institutional relationships constitute the national governance system. The state's ability to achieve a "win-win" with society by formulating and enforcing rules and providing services is the national governance capability. One of the important goals of developing democracy is to realize the integration of the national governance system and governance capabilities. Modernization. Although Latin American countries have established democratic political forms, there are certain problems in the implementation of democracy. They have not further promoted the construction of national governance systems and the improvement of national governance capabilities. In solving government corruption, poor governance of urbanization, and fighting against the new crown epidemic, etc. The governance capacity on the issue is insufficient and it is a kind of incompetent democratization.

1. The problem of government corruption is difficult to solve. It is difficult to solve the problem of corruption within the government itself. If the policy implementation ability becomes worse, it will further increase the difficulty of managing citizens and governing society. The problem of government corruption in Latin American countries has always been very serious. According to the world-famous NGO "Transparency International's Public Corruption Perception Index Ranking (2020 Edition) shows that with the exception of Uruguay and Chile, which rank in the top 30 out of 180 countries and regions in the world, the rest of Latin American countries rank relatively low, and Venezuela even ranks in the bottom 10. Among them, it ranks 176th. Emerging Latin American developing countries such as Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico also rank very low in the government corruption index, ranking 94th, 78th, and 124th respectively. The scope and number of corruption cases in Latin American countries are also low. It is very widespread. From the country's top leaders to grassroots civil servants, there are more or less corrupt behaviors or involvement in corruption cases. For example, the presidents of Brazil, Peru, and El Salvador have all been imprisoned for corruption.

Xue Lan, Zhang Fan, Wu Muyao: "Research on National Governance System and Governance Capacity: Review and Prospect", published in "Public Management Journal", Issue 3, 2015, Pages 1-12, Page 155.

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According to the investigation, former Peruvian President Garcia even shot himself before being arrested to avoid jail time. Although the governments of various Latin American countries have deeply recognized the harm of corruption to democratic development, and have improved supervision systems, strengthened international cooperation in anti-corruption and Measures such as improving the transparency of government information disclosure have been used to continuously combat corruption. However, the level of corruption in Latin American governments has not been significantly improved, and their corruption index rankings have not improved significantly in the past 10 years. Many countries have been at the bottom of the corruption index rankings. middle

2. Dilemma of low-quality urbanization governance. The urbanization development in Latin American countries preceded democratization. It began at the end of the 19th century and developed with the implementation of the import substitution strategy and the process of urban industrialization. By 2011, the urbanization rate in Latin America was only slightly lower than the United States and Canada. However, the rapid urbanization development in Latin American countries is mainly reflected in the rapid growth of urban population. In essence, it is still at a low-quality urbanization level. There is an imbalance between the level of urbanization development and the level of economic development, and the development of urban and rural areas. Characteristics of imbalance and uneven population distribution in large, medium and small cities. Faced with the dilemma of low-quality urbanization, Latin American governments lack social governance capabilities, and the introduction and implementation of public policies are not in place, resulting in shortages of housing resources and infrastructure caused by low-quality urbanization. Social problems such as insufficient supporting facilities and tight education and medical resources have not been resolved. Low-energy democracy has led to increasingly acute social conflicts, and has fallen into a situation of "low-quality urbanization low-energy democratization (poor democratic governance) low-quality urbanization becomes more serious" Vicious cycle dilemma

3. Ineffective fight against the COVID-19 epidemic. Latin America is one of the regions most severely affected by the COVID-19 epidemic in the world. According to statistics from the World Health Organization, as of March 4, 2022, the cumulative number of confirmed cases of the COVID-19 epidemic in Latin America has exceeded 65.92 million, with more than 165 deaths. Ten thousand cases. Among Latin American countries, Brazil has been the most severely affected. The cumulative number of confirmed cases has exceeded 28.84 million, and the number of deaths has exceeded 650,000. The number of confirmed cases in Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and other countries has exceeded 4 million. Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro , Bolivian interim President Añez and other national dignitaries have also been infected by the new coronavirus. The new coronavirus epidemic continues to spread in Latin America. In the face of the sudden outbreak and rapid spread of the new coronavirus epidemic, the political economy of Latin American countries has been severely hit. The crisis response capabilities of various governments and National governance capabilities also face severe challenges. However, most Latin American countries are more concerned about the economic losses caused by the epidemic. The national public medical system is weak and the ability to organize vaccine research and development and production is lacking. Taking Brazil as an example, the outbreak of the epidemic has not been affected by the president. Bolsonaro has paid enough attention to it. Bolsonaro has even repeatedly stated in public that the Brazilian people have strong immunity and generally will not be infected by the new crown epidemic. He advocates relaxing epidemic prevention and control measures to achieve the normal operation of economic and trade activities. He has repeatedly stated Downplaying the harm caused by the COVID-19 epidemic to the lives and safety of the Brazilian people, and despising people's livelihood

Fan Hesheng and Wang Yan: "Analysis on the Problem of Low-Quality Urbanization in Latin American Countries", published in "Regional and Global Development", Issue 3, 2021, Pages 5-15, Page 154.

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development. In fact, Brazil has become one of the countries most severely affected by the COVID-19 epidemic. The cumulative number of confirmed cases is second only to the United States and India. The life safety of the people is seriously threatened. The ineffective fight against the COVID-19 epidemic has exposed the shortcomings of the governance capabilities of

Latin American governments. There are two main reasons for the incompetence of democratization in Latin American countries. First, exogenous democracy has not been developed locally. Democracy in Latin American countries developed after the third wave of democratization and was spread from Western democratic movements. It is an exogenous democracy that came from the past and has the characteristics of bourgeois democracy. It is incompatible with the backward economic and social development conditions of Latin America. Under this circumstance, various theories of democratic development in Latin America continue to emerge. Political ideas are diversified, and society Theories such as democracy, populism, liberalism, and structuralism all try to provide prescriptions to solve the problem of low-energy democratization in Latin America. However, no theory has risen to become a mainstream theory and cannot give correct guidance to Latin American countries in exploring a development path suitable for their own national conditions. On the contrary, the guiding ideology of democratic development in Latin American countries has become increasingly confusing, and national governance capabilities have become increasingly low. Second, the United States has interfered with the democratic development of Latin American countries. Han Qi proposed that the United States factors have delayed the process of democratization in Latin America. ̄ Latin America It has always been regarded as the "back garden" by the United States. In 1823, the United States proposed the "Monroe Doctrine", in which the principle of "America is the America of the Americans" seemed to prevent European powers from carrying out another colonial plunder of the Americas. In fact, it was a declaration that The United States has included Latin America in its sphere of influence. Since Trump came to power, he has implemented the New Monroe Doctrine in Latin American countries, placing more emphasis on the leadership of the United States in Latin America. By suppressing left-wing regimes, cultivating right-wing leaders, and promulgating the "American Growth Plan" Initiative" and other measures to interfere in the domestic and foreign affairs of Brazil, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia, Bolivia and other countries, seriously hindering the independent development of democratic capabilities in Latin American countries. Although the new President Biden has emphasized the establishment of equal partnerships with Latin America after taking office, the United States has The policy tone of prioritizing interests and "pressing the left and supporting the right" in Latin America will not change. The democratic development of Latin American countries will still be interfered by the United States, making it difficult to develop independent national governance capabilities.

(3) Inefficient democratization in Latin American

countries. The development requirements of democratization are to further promote social progress and economic development through democratic political construction on the basis of ensuring political democracy, thereby promoting the overall development of the country. Lin Shangli proposed that modern development needs Develop an effective democratic system to ensure the protection of rights and the legitimacy of power. In other words, democratic development is effective. Efficient democracy can promote the continuous improvement of national power construction, the continuous improvement of the quality of social development, and the continuous improvement of the level of economic development. ̄ On the contrary, the current development of democratization in Latin American countries has shown inefficiency, with poor policy effects, slow policy introduction, and poor policy outcomes.

̄ Han Qi: «The transformation from authoritarianism to democracy in Latin America in the 20th century—Reading Peter Smith's "On Democracy in Latin America", published in "Research on World Modern History", Issue 1, 2014, pp. 330-343. Lin Shangli: «Accumulating legitimacy in effectiveness: Path selection for China's

̄ political development», published in «Journal of Fudan University» (Social Science Edition), Issue 2, 2009, pp. 46-54.

Difficulty in implementation and weak supervision of power further hinder social progress and economic development.

1. Government decision-making is slow. In a democratic political system, the efficiency of government decision-making has a very important impact. Reasonable and effective government decision-making can promote better and faster development of the democratization process. Inefficient and slow government decision-making will have a negative impact on the progress of democratization. This creates a hindrance to further development. In Latin American countries, the government decision-making process is slow and difficult. Take Argentina as an example. The current president of Argentina is Alberto Fernandez, a member of the center-left party alliance "Frente Popular". The vice president was elected in 2007 and 2011. Former President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner. During his campaign, Alberto Fernandez focused on strengthening national unity and hoped to implement policies to unite all classes of society. However, in fact, the decision-making on this alone was extremely slow. On the one hand, he It is necessary to work hard to overcome the previous political rift with Vice President Cristina and to solve the problem of too many parties and too many rifts within his own party, the Peronist Party, in order to gain the support of the party and other political figures. On the other hand, he is also favored by the opposition parties Fierce opposition from the "Coalition for Change" - the "Coalition for Change" is mainly composed of center-right parties and has a large number of seats in the parliament. Venezuela's Maduro government also encounters a decision-making "bottleneck". As early as 2017, Maduro announced It was decided to convene a Constituent Assembly aimed at resolving domestic disputes. It was not announced until December 2020 that the mission of the Constituent Assembly had been completed and its operation ended. During the process, it was strongly opposed by the opposition. Opposition leader Guaidó once proclaimed himself " Interim President", openly opposed various decisions of the Maduro government, and many decision-making processes were slowed down or even suspended.

2 Difficulties in policy implementation. Policies are strategies, norms or guidelines formulated by national authorities to solve certain social problems. After the policy is formulated, it will enter the implementation stage, and Latin American countries often encounter obstacles in policy implementation at this stage. Policy implementation is difficult. Large Latin American countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico are all federal countries modeled after the U.S. political system. Local governments have greater autonomy than the federal government, and government power is highly decentralized. The federal government has to implement certain policies. In order to maintain the normal operation of the Brazilian economy during the epidemic, Bolsonaro severely criticized the strict epidemic prevention policies of local state governments, resulting in many Brazilian governors signing a joint letter. They resisted the Bolsonaro government's anti-epidemic measures and refused to implement some of the federal government's policies. Similarly, Argentina's current President Alberto Fernandez proposed to introduce policies to "improve people's livelihood and raise salary levels" during his campaign. Although he received a large number of However, due to financial expenditure difficulties of the central government and state governments, it is difficult to spend large sums of money to support this policy. The implementation of this policy has also encountered passive resistance from state governments. So far, the salary level of Argentine people There has been no significant increase. Even due to the impact of the epidemic, the informal employment population has increased significantly.

3. Weak supervision of power. After the third wave of democratization, affected by the democratic demonstration effect,

y Sun Yanfeng: "The Bolsonaro government encounters the biggest governing dilemma", published in "World Knowledge", Issue 13, 2021, Pages 48-50.

American countries generally imitate European and American representative democracies. In terms of political system design, they advocate the establishment of a political system with separation and balance of executive power, judicial power, and legislative power. However, in the actual operation of the system, it is revealed that the executive power is too large, and the judicial power and legislative power are too large. The party system in Latin American countries is a multi-party system. The party to which the president is elected through universal suffrage often only accounts for a minority in the parliament and is not representative. The president is very reluctant to introduce policies. It is difficult to gain recognition and support from the majority of the parliament. The coming to power of charisma-type politicians has led to the continuous expansion of presidential power. The judicial power has been too weakened, and the supervisory and restrictive effect on executive power is limited. Latin American scholars have clearly pointed out that Latin American presidents have powers beyond the constitution. power, it is difficult to maintain the normal development of democratization. After the independence movement, Latin American countries imitated the United States and Spain in formulating their own constitutions, and established their own independent legal systems such as the civil law system or the common law system. After the third wave of democratization, Latin America The country has also carried out judicial reforms aimed at expanding supervisory powers and consolidating democracy. However, the results of the reforms are not obvious. The establishment and improvement of the judicial system are just a formality. In fact, the president still interferes heavily in judicial power, and the power supervision system is still weakened, seriously failing. Hindering the efficient development of democratization. For example, in 2020, Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro was accused by the judiciary of interfering with the country's judicial independence. However, his representative spokesperson strongly responded that he would not obey any order to remove the president and turned a blind eye to the judicial accusations.

There are two main reasons why Latin American countries experience inefficient democratization. On the one hand, left-wing and right-wing political parties compete with each other, and their governing philosophies are very different. It is difficult for the resolutions of the previous government to be approved and continued to be implemented by the next government. Political parties in Latin American countries It can be mainly divided into two major factions: center-left parties and center-right parties. Center-left parties are mainly influenced by Marxism, nationalism, socialism and other ideas. They oppose imperialism politically and advocate reform of the existing political system and social order to promote The society is developing in a more equitable direction, emphasizing the role of national macro-control in the economy and paying attention to the balanced development of economy and society. Center-right parties are mainly influenced by liberalism, elitism, capitalism and other ideas, and are politically pro-American and advocate Maintain the existing political order, oppose drastic social changes, emphasize the laissez-faire market economic system in the economy, and oppose excessive state intervention in the economy. In Latin American countries, left-wing and right-wing parties often alternate between each other in power, and their governing ideas often change from left to right. The last term Before the government policies were implemented, the next government came to power, which seriously hindered the effective development of democracy. On the other hand, Latin American countries have frequent regime changes and short-sighted policies. There are many political parties in Latin America, and there are a large number of political parties, such as Argentina. There are 57 main national political parties, and there are 33 registered political parties in Brazil.

Y Yang Jianmin: "Research on the Judicial System of Latin American Countries", published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 6, 2010, pp. 35-44, p. 80.

Y Yang Jianmin: "Research on the Judicial System of Latin American Countries", published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 6, 2010, pp. 35-44, p. 80.

In order to run for re-election, the government is often short-sighted when promulgating policies. The promulgated measures focus more on solving current problems and ignore the long-term inherent problems of inefficient democracy such as difficulty in policy implementation and weak supervision of power. It is difficult to promote long-term democratic politics from a long-term perspective. Effective development cannot fundamentally solve social contradictions and economic difficulties.

2. Trends in the development of democratization in Latin American countries

The development of democracy in Latin American countries is promising. Although there are many problems in the low-quality democratization stage, the development of low-level democracy has laid the foundation for the development of high-level democracy to a certain extent. At the same time, the path of democratic development in Latin American countries is tortuous. The further development of democratization in the future will still face severe challenges. Low-level democracy will continue for a long time. (1)

With the rise of emerging political parties, the interest pattern of democratic development will become more complicated. In recent years, in the face of economic sustainability, Economic and social problems such as recession, intensified social unrest, and weak epidemic prevention and control systems have led to Latin America's traditional left-wing and right-wing political parties failing to provide effective "prescriptions" for eradicating the problems. People's dissatisfaction with the governance performance of traditional political parties continues to rise, driving emerging political parties. With the continuous rise of political parties, emerging political forces take this opportunity to reorganize or create new political parties, and constantly put forward new political guiding ideology and governance concepts to

cater to the people's demand for democratic development and thereby increase public support. There are many political parties in Brazil, but in Bosso Before Naro came to power, the traditional major parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Labor Party, had been competing in the presidential election. The Social Liberal Party was only a small and medium-sized party in Brazil and had never become the ruling party after Brazil entered the democratization process. In the 2018 Brazilian presidential election, The Social Liberal Party candidate Jair Bolsonaro's campaign slogan of "fighting hard against corruption" was deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. He defeated the two traditional parties to win the presidential election, breaking the party tradition of Brazil over the past 20 years. Compared with traditional parties, the Social Liberal Party's governing philosophy is obvious. It has a populist color and advocates improving the country's governance capabilities through political reform and combating corruption. Before 2018, Mexico had always won the presidential election as a presidential candidate launched by the Institutional Revolutionary Party or the National Action Party. The Institutional Revolutionary Party was once Mexico's presidential candidate. The largest party, it has been in power for more than 77 years since its establishment in 1929. In the 2018 Mexican presidential election, López Obrador, the candidate of the National Renewal Movement Party, an emerging party established in 2014, won the election, breaking the traditional political party. It has a long-term political tradition in power. Compared with traditional political parties, the National Renaissance Movement Party has put forward the political thought of "working for the welfare of the people", attaches great importance to reform, downplays ideological color, and advocates a "third party" that is neither capitalist nor communist. "Road" December 19, 2021, by the Chilean B

1 Cui Shoujun, Zhang Zheng: "Mexico's political trend after the presidential election and its domestic and foreign policy propositions", published in "Contemporary World", 2018 Issue 8, 2016, pages 64-67.

Gabriel Boric, the candidate of the left-wing campaign alliance composed of the Front and the Communist Party, won the Chilean presidential election with 55.18% of the vote, breaking the Chilean tradition of traditional left-wing and left-wing ruling candidates being elected president in the past 30 years. The reforms he proposed Chile's neoliberal economic development model and the abolition of the pension system managed by private enterprises and other policy proposals have a distinctive new left style. In addition, presidential elections in countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala also saw presidents launched by emerging small and medium-sized parties. The candidates won the election by relying on the new party's governing ideas, breaking the tradition of traditional parties taking turns in power.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the presidential elections in the above Latin American countries. First, emerging parties have gradually risen, and traditional parties have been frustrated in their governance. Candidates launched by emerging parties have won presidential elections in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries, which reflects the The people are gradually disappointed with the governing ideas of the traditional ruling parties and have gradually lost confidence in their ability to govern. Therefore, they place their hopes for democratic development in emerging parties with a small number of party members but novel party ideas. Second, the political pendulum phenomenon continues, and the left and right parties Integration of governing concepts. In recent years, in the presidential elections in Latin American countries, both right-wing candidates such as Jair Bolsonaro and left-wing candidates such as Odforal and Boric won the elections, which illustrates the political pendulum effect in Latin American countries. The tradition of left-right game will continue in the future. However, the governance concepts proposed by candidates of new political parties, such as Bolsonaro's proposal to fight corruption and Boric's proposal to strengthen national cooperation, are similar to left-wing governance concepts. The trend of integration. Third, emerging politicians have come to power, and the pattern of political interests is complex. The policy proposals put forward by the candidates launched by emerging political parties have a distinctive personal flavor, breaking the inherent governing concepts of traditional left-wing parties and having unique styles. It also complicates the interest pattern of democratic development in Latin American countries.

(2) The social situation is turbulent, and the internal environment for democratic development will be even more unstable. Latin American countries have many social chaos phenomena, sharp social contradictions, and social conflicts continue to occur. On the one hand, violent criminal activities occur frequently, and the urban crime rate ranks among the highest. On the other hand, drug smuggling cases have increased, and drug trafficking groups have been repeatedly banned.

Latin America is recognized as one of the most unsafe regions in the world. Violent organized crime is rampant and the homicide rate is the highest in the world. For example, in Colombia, a country where terrorist and criminal activities are frequent, the anti-government armed organization "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" and the government The armed conflict between the Colombian armed forces has resulted in the death of about 220,000 people and millions of people homeless. Although the two parties to the conflict signed a peace agreement in 2016 and the "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" also claimed to have disarmed, in 2019 the organization It also announced the reorganization of armed forces, which shows that violent criminal activities in Latin American countries have not been fundamentally solved. Drug criminal activities have intensified social unrest and seriously endangered social stability. Drug criminal activities are rampant in Latin America. From the cultivation of drug crops to the sale and consumption of drug products, a A complete industrial chain. According to Spanish media reports, Cuba is the only country in Latin America that does not have a drug problem. The other Latin American countries are all troubled by drug problems.

Among them, countries such as Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru are located in areas known as the "Silver Triangle" of drugs. People are suffering from drugs. Mexico, as a major drug producer, is plagued by drugs. Drug traffickers escape from prison and shoot down drug officials. Incidents occur from time to time. Drug trafficking activities in Latin American countries are closely linked to violent criminal activities. Fights within drug trafficking organizations and confrontations with the government are more likely to trigger violent conflicts. Governments under low democratization are unable to eradicate drug trafficking organizations and their activities in a short period of time.

Through the above social environment of Latin American countries, the following conclusions can be drawn. First, various criminal activities are intertwined, and the trend of social unrest is obvious. Various criminal activities such as violent criminal activities, drug smuggling activities, and terrorist activities in Latin American countries have a long history and intertwined, behind the rampant drug smuggling activities is the protection of some terrorist organizations. Even some terrorist organizations will conduct drug trafficking activities to obtain activity funds. This shortcoming of social construction in Latin American countries has not been significantly improved. In the future, Latin American countries will still show a trend of instability. Second, government corruption will be difficult to curb, and social ills will worsen. Drug smuggling has formed a complete industrial chain in Latin America. Government officials' acceptance of bribes from drug trafficking groups has contributed to the drug trafficking trend in Latin America. In the context of political development with a low degree of democratization, it will not only be difficult to effectively curb government corruption and drug-related criminal activities in the future, but will even intensify and stimulate the further aggravation of various social chronic diseases. Under this development trend, social chaos is rife in the future

The internal environment for democratic development is increasingly uncertain.

(3) As regional divisions intensify, the regional situation for democratic development will become more tense.

Unity and collaboration among Latin American countries will help build a stable regional political platform for the development of democracy and promote the rapid development of the overall democratization process in Latin America. However, since Since 2019, due to the combined effects of factors such as increasing ideological differences, interference from the United States in the regional integration process, divergent stances on the Venezuelan issue, and different diplomatic stances, the integration process in Latin America has stalled, and conflicts among regional countries have intensified.

The largest regional organization in Latin America is the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States ("CELAC"), which was established in 2010. This organization covers all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and aims to strengthen regional unity and deepen regional political, economic, social and The construction of cultural integration and the realization of sustainable development in the region. However, due to different positions with the national regimes such as Venezuela, Cuba and Nicaragua, Brazil, a major Latin American country, announced in January 2020 that it would suspend its participation in CELAC activities. In addition, internal issues within CELAC are only limited to Relying on consultations at heads of state and government meetings, meetings of foreign ministers, and meetings of coordinators of various countries, there is a lack of specific policy measures and institutional guarantees, making it difficult to form a common "Latin American voice." The Union of South American Nations, jointly established by 12 South American countries, has also been established since 2018. Faced with the impact of many countries "withdrawing" one after another, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, and Peru

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China: «Community of Latin American and Caribbean States» July 1, 2021
<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web> [2021 - 11 - 27]

Six countries including Rwanda and Paraguay announced that they would suspend their participation in alliance activities, causing the alliance's development to stagnate. In addition, the regional economic cooperation organization Southern Common Market is also facing development difficulties due to political and trade differences between its member countries Brazil and Argentina. In the case of left-wing countries in Latin America Due to changes in the domestic political situation, the member states of the Bolivarian Alliance of Americas, which is dominated by the Bolivarian Alliance for America, have repeatedly wavered in their anti-American and anti-liberal attitudes. Honduras and Ecuador have also announced their withdrawal from the alliance. We can draw conclusions from the above political divisions in Latin America. First, regional cohesion is insufficient and the integration process is blocked. Latin American countries have historically suffered political enslavement, economic exploitation and cultural invasion by Spain, Portugal and other metropolitan countries. They have a common experience of being "oppressed" and should unite for mutual benefit and mutual benefit. But in fact, due to the emergence and expansion of political, trade, diplomatic, cultural and other differences between countries in the region, regional organizations in Latin America continue to disintegrate, resulting in insufficient internal cohesion in the region, and the future integration process will still fall into Second, regional divisions have intensified, and the trend of disunity has increased. Latin America is clearly divided into pro-American countries and anti-American countries, and regional divisions exist. On this basis, the United States and other Western countries are actively wooing countries with right-wing regimes such as Brazil. Open suppression of left-wing countries such as Cuba has intensified divisions in the Latin American region, and the trend of disunity among countries will further intensify. Third, the struggle between the left and right has intensified, making the regional situation tense. Latin American countries have long had a phenomenon of left-wing and right-wing parties taking turns in power. This has led to the ever-changing left-right polarization and the ever-changing left-right camp countries in Latin America. Therefore, there is uncertainty in the overall development situation of Latin America in the future. The situation of regional democratic development will still be tense and turbulent. (4) Difficulties in economic recovery ̄ The material guarantee for the development of democracy will be even weaker. Politics and economy are closely connected. Economy is the basis of politics. Good economic conditions can provide strong material guarantee for the development of democracy. However, the economic structure of Latin America is single. It has long been based on the export of primary products and The economic development model is dominated by imported industrial products, and it is on the edge of world economic development. The Latin American economy has continued to decline since 2011, hindering the further development of democratic politics in regional countries. World Bank statistics show that the overall economic growth rate in Latin America increased from 3.214% in 2011. Although there was a short-dropped to -7.146% in 2020, showing an overall , term upward trend from 2017 to 2018, this year's downward trend. Taking Chile, a model country for Latin American development, as an example. In 2011, Chile's per capita GDP growth rate was 61%, and the shrinkage rate in 10 years was as high as 20.9%, which is still huge. The regional poor and extremely poor people reached 19.1 billion and 7.2 billion respectively in 2019. The poverty rate and extreme poverty rate increased from 30.1% and 10.7% in 2018 to 30.8% and 7.2% respectively in 2019. 11.5% ̄̄ As the epidemic continues in Latin America,

̄ DataBank "World Development Indicators". <https://data.worldbank.org/cn> [2021-11-27] Ding Dayong: «The situation in Latin America in 2019: intertwined political chaos and lingering economic downturn», published in «Contemporary World »̄ 2020 Issue 1, pages 35-39.

As the epidemic continues to spread, the economy of Latin American countries will continue to decline. Brazil's economic growth in 2021 is expected to be Argentina's overall economy. , significantly reduced from -53% in Argentina to -91% from the previous forecast of

There are already a large number of poor people, and the continued economic recession will plunge a large number of people into a survival crisis and even trigger a new round of social unrest.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above economic development situation in Latin America. First, economic development is sluggish and recovery is extremely difficult. Before the epidemic, the economy of Latin America had been on the edge of world economic development for a long time, and was regarded by the "center-periphery" theory as On the edge of the world system. Under the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, total consumption, exports, and investment, which are the "troika" of economic development, have all dropped significantly. Therefore, the economic development of Latin America will be even more sluggish in the future, and economic recovery will be difficult. Second Social vulnerability has intensified, and government management is facing challenges. The economic recession has further exposed social vulnerability. Social problems such as declining employment rate, increasing poverty population, expansion of slums, and unrest in urban and rural areas have emerged one after another. Government management functions are facing severe challenges, and national governance Capabilities are facing many pressures. Third, there is a lack of support for political development, and material security is even weaker. Economic development guarantees political stability, and economic system reform drives political system reform. At present, the reform of the Latin American economic system has not changed the dependency-based development relationship, and there is a lack of economic support. The progress of political reform will be difficult, and the material guarantee for

democratic development will be even weaker. (5) Epidemic prevention and control will be arduous, and the social situation of democratic development will be more volatile. When the new coronavirus epidemic has not been effectively controlled, new mutant strains " The emergence of "Delta" and "Lambda" has brought a new round of challenges to Latin American countries' epidemic prevention. The super transmission ability and ultra-high fatality rate of the new coronavirus have seriously impacted the political situation and social stability of Latin American countries. "Delta" virus The viral load of the strain is more than 1,000 times that of the original strain. Under the impact of the super mutated strain, the problems in social security, public crisis emergency management, vaccination and other aspects of most Latin American countries have been even more exposed. The public has become distrustful of the country. Dissatisfaction with weak governance capabilities will further increase, making the already turbulent social situation in Latin America even more complicated.

The mutated strain "Lambda" was first discovered in Lima, the capital of Peru, in August 2020. As of now, more than 90% of the new coronavirus infection cases in Peru are related to "Lambda". "Lambda" has become Peruvian , Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Paraguay and other South American countries. The "Delta" strain also spread rapidly in Latin America and became one of the main viruses that triggered the "third wave" of epidemics in Latin American countries. Vaccination is a key step in epidemic prevention and control. Compared with Europe, the United States and Asia, the COVID-19 vaccination rate in Latin American countries is generally low. For example, Brazil has completely completed vaccination

Ÿ Dong Fangran: «Epidemic drags down Latin American economy», Published in «China Financier», Issue 8, 2020, Pages 95-96. Ÿ 95-96. «New coronavirus variants emerge one after another, "Delta" and then "Lambda"», China News Weekly Network, August 7, 2021 Ÿ Ÿ <http://www.inewsweek.cn/> [2021 - 08 - 07]

The number of people in Brazil only accounts for 68% of the total number of citizens. At the same time, the screening rate of mutant strains in medical research institutions is low, exacerbating the risk of the expansion of the epidemic in Brazil and further highlighting the insufficiency of the government's social management capabilities. In addition, Latin American countries have also faced with the social management dilemma of being unable to effectively isolate, treat, and monitor a large number of COVID-19 infection cases, people's dissatisfaction with the country will continue to rise, and various social conflicts will be further triggered. Through the above

new developments of the epidemic in Latin American countries The following conclusions can be drawn. First, with the emergence of mutated viruses, epidemic prevention and control will be arduous. The emergence of mutated viruses will inevitably have a serious impact on the exchanges and coordinated development of society in Latin American countries. Before the emergence of mutated viruses, the epidemic prevention and control in Latin American countries will be difficult. The situation of epidemic prevention and control is already very arduous. The emergence of "Delta" and "Lambda" not only intensified the impact on the public health systems of Latin American countries, but also posed a serious threat to the lives and property safety of people in Latin American countries, putting the already fragile countries at risk. The epidemic prevention and control system is challenged again. Second, social conflicts have expanded and the situation is complex and changeable. The expansion of the epidemic and the emergence of mutated viruses have completely disrupted the development plans of Latin American countries and seriously impacted the socio-economic order in Latin America. If the epidemic cannot be further prevented and controlled, public dissatisfaction will be aroused, social security will deteriorate, various social conflicts will be further expanded, and the social situation will continue to be complex and changeable.

Three Enlightenments to China

Latin American countries basically established democratic systems in the wave of democratization in the late 20th century and entered the trend of democratic development. However, Latin American countries are still stuck in the low-level democratization stage. The quality of democratic development is poor, the effectiveness is low, and national governance is poor. Weak ability is a form of democracy. This low-level democracy has important reference significance for the development of China's democratic politics. In comparison, although China and Latin America are both developing countries, China's democracy is unified in form and content. It is a substantive democracy that truly puts the interests of the people at the center, and continuously promotes the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities on the basis of high quality democratic development and strong democratic effectiveness. At the same time, we must also be wary of Latin American countries' democratic problems and shortcomings revealed in the process of democratic development, and prevent falling into the development dilemma of low democracy.

First, be wary of the shortcomings of low-quality democracy and adhere to the people-centered development idea. The low-quality democratization problems in Latin American countries, such as severe social polarization, frequent popular protests, and worsening government credibility crises, essentially represent the problems of low-quality democracy in Latin American countries. Not paying attention to the people and ignoring public opinion, democratic construction is in vain

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Form. China adheres to people-centered people's democracy, adheres to the concept and principle of "development for the people, development relies on the people, and development results are shared by the people", and implements democracy in various fields such as election, consultation, decision-making, management, supervision, etc., throughout the country. Process. The people form state power organs through direct or indirect election of representatives. They exercise legislative power, decision-making power, appointment and dismissal power, and supervision power on behalf of the people in accordance with the law. They fully reflect the will of the people, are responsible to the people, and are supervised by the people. We must continue to adhere to the people's We should fully respect public opinion and continuously improve people's livelihood and well-being in order to achieve democratic and high-quality development.

Second, be wary of the shortcomings of low-power democracy and continuously promote the modernization of national governance systems and governance capabilities. The most fundamental reason for the low-power democratization characteristics of Latin American countries, such as intractable government corruption problems, low quality of urbanization, and ineffective fight against the epidemic, is the weak national governance capacity. It is unable to effectively solve various basic problems that arise in the process of social development. China insists on ensuring and improving people's livelihood in development, strengthening and innovating social governance. At present, China is vigorously developing education, giving priority to education, attaching importance to employment, and constantly improving The quality of employment and people's income levels, promote the reform of the social security system, and gradually improve the construction of the social security system. The battle against poverty has achieved an all-round victory, and we must "eliminate real poverty, truly get rid of poverty." We must continue to adhere to a more mature system and a more complete take measures to protect and improve people's livelihood, and continuously promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities to achieve high-level development of democracy.

Third, be wary of the shortcomings of inefficient democracy and adhere to the path of socialist political development with Chinese characteristics. Latin American countries have fragmented political parties and diverse political ideologies. They have problems such as slow government decision-making, difficult policy implementation, and weak power supervision that arise from inefficient democracy. There are various opinions, but none of the ideological theories and political opinions can solve the above problems, and there is no fundamental way to find a political development path suitable for one's own national conditions. The theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is in the same line as Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and it also keeps pace with the times. It has further developed a scientific theoretical system including Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of "Three Represents", the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, to guide the development of socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics, and with practice Continuous innovation and development. The political development path of socialism with Chinese characteristics is a path of democratic political development in line with China's national conditions that has been opened up by the Communist Party of China in the long-term historical practice under the leadership of the people of all ethnic groups across the country. It must adhere to the leadership of the party, the people as the masters of the country, and the rule of law. Organic unity. In the face of major changes unseen in a century, China must adhere to the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics as its guiding ideology and unwaveringly follow the path of political development of socialism with Chinese characteristics in order to achieve the efficient development of democracy.

(Editor Gao Han)