

# 走近中国

Approaching China  
Characteristic Social Systems

独具特色的社会体制

(汉英对照本)

贵州人民出版社

柳斌杰 / 主编



“走近中国”丛书

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## 第一部分 当代中国政治制度概况

欲认识一个国家,须首先了解其政治制度,因为通过政治制度,能了解到其统治阶级为实现阶级统治而采取的统治方式、方法的总合。它囊括了国家政权的阶级实质、政权的组织形式、国家结构形式以及为保证国家机器运转的一系列基本制度和具体制度。欲知中国,也不例外,必须了解当代中国政治制度。当代中国政治制度,是指1949年10月以来的中华人民共和国的政治制度。它包括:人民民主专政制度、人民代表大会制度、选举制度、国家元首制度、国家行政制度、公务员制度、司法制度、军事制度、民族区域自治制度、中国共产党领导的多党合作制度、政治协商制度、外交制度、基层民主制度、“一国两制”制度等等。不难看出,有的是国家政权的行为准则,而有的属于非国家制度范畴,是与国家政权密切相关的其他政治实体的行为准则。

人民民主专政制度是中华人民共和国的国体,是中国最根本的政治制度。它规定了中华人民共和国的一切权力属于人民,人民是国家的主人。作为中国最根本的政治制度,人民民主专政制度决定和制约着其他一切政治制度,并且贯穿其他政治制度的全过程。

人民民主专政的核心是坚持工人阶级对国家的领导权。中国近现代历史决定了中国共产党是中国革命和建设事业的领导核心,是中国唯一的执政党,而其他民主党

派是参政党。

国家性质需要由国家形式来体现,国家形式主要包括“政体”和“国家结构形式”两个方面。现行宪法规定,中华人民共和国的政体是人民代表大会制度。人民选举自己的代表组成全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会,由人民代表大会代表人民掌握和行使全部国家权力。由人民代表大会产生其他国家机关,分别行使国家的行政、审判、检查的权力,这些国家机关对人大负责,受人大监督。而组成各级人民代表大会的首要环节是选举。因此,选举制度是人民代表大会制度所派生的一项重要制度,是人大制度的必要条件。

中国的宪法还明确指出:“中华人民共和国是全国各族人民共同缔造的统一的民族国家。”历史决定了目前中国采取的是单一制的国家结构形式。它表现在中央与地方的关系上就是实行中央集权的政治体制。并且,这种单一制还具有其他特色,即在实行单一制的同时,也实行民族区域自治制度和特别行政区制度。

与政体和国家结构形式相关的制度还有国家元首制度、国家行政制度(包括中央和地方)、司法制度(包括



## 中华人民共和国宪法

《中华人民共和国宪法》



审判机关和检察机关)、军事制度和干部人事制度等。

政党和政党制度是现代政治的重要特点,当代中国的政党制度是中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度。多党合作是指中国共产党邀请其他八大民主党派参与执政,共同管理国家事务。中国人民政治协商会议是中国人民统一战线的组织形式,也各党派、各人民团体、各界代表人士团结合作、参政议政的重要场所。

对于基层民主制度,人民除了通过其代表间接行使当家做主的权力外,还可以依据国家的法律规定,采取直接的民主方式实现自治或参与国家、经济和社会事务的管理。这种直接民主制度包括了村民自治制度、城市居民自治制度和企事业单位的职工代表大会制度。

总之,中国社会主义政治制度的根本特征和标志是人民民主专政和人民代表大会制度。

## Part 1: A Brief Introduction to the Contemporary Political System of China

The key to the understanding of a country consists in the comprehension of its political system, which synthesizes the various manners and methods employed by the ruling class to realize its rule and embraces the class nature and the organization form of the state power, the structure form of the state and the series of fundamental and concrete systems to guarantee the running of state apparatus. The understanding of China is no exception, which presupposes the comprehension