

# 今日中国人民解放军

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY TODAY



## 图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

今日中国人民解放军 / 总政治部宣传部编. ——北  
京: 长城出版社, 2005. 12  
ISBN 7-80017-785-8

I. 今... II. 总... III. 解放军—图片 IV. E225

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 153896 号

书名: 今日中国人民解放军

编辑: 总政治部宣传部

出版: 长城出版社

地址: 北京市甘家口三里河路 40 号

电话: 66812650 68327579

开本: 1/16 开 (889mm × 1194mm)

印张: 5

版次: 2005 年 12 月第一版

印次: 2005 年 12 月第一次印刷

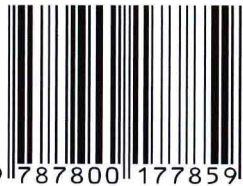
印数: 1-10000 册

印刷: 北京画中画印刷有限公司印刷

ISBN 7-80017-785-8/J · 620

定价: 88.00 元

IS BN 7-8 0017-78 5- 8



9 787800 177859



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长城出版社

GREAT WALL PUBLISHING HOUSE

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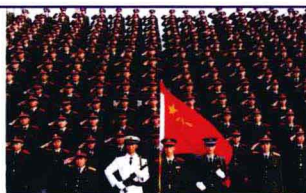
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# 前言

中国人民解放军是中国共产党缔造和领导的人民军队，是中国武装力量的主体。人民解放军由现役部队和预备役部队组成。现役部队是国家的常备军，由陆军、海军、空军和第二炮兵组成，主要担负防卫作战任务，必要时可以按照法律规定协助维护社会秩序。

中国坚持走和平发展的道路，坚定不移地奉行防御性的国防政策。

中国维护国家安全的基本目标和任务是：制止分裂，促进统一，防备和抵抗侵略，捍卫国家主权、领土完整和海洋权益；维护国家发展利益，促进经济社会全面、协调、可持续发展，不断增强综合国力；坚持国防建设与经济建设协调发展的方针，建立符合中国国情和适应世界军事发展趋势的现代化国防，提高信息化条件下的防卫作战能力；保障人民群众的政治、经济、文化权益，严厉打击各种犯罪活动，保持正常社会秩序和社会稳定；奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，坚持互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观，争取较长时期的良好国际环境和周边环境。

制止“台独”势力分裂国家，是中国武装力量的神圣职责。中国政府继续坚持“和平统

一、一国两制”的基本方针，现阶段发展两岸关系、推进祖国和平统一进程的八项主张和胡锦涛主席关于新形势下发展两岸关系的四点意见。十届人大三次会议高票通过的《反分裂国家法》，充分体现了我们以最大的诚意、尽最大的努力争取和平统一的一贯主张，同时表明了全中国人民维护中国主权和领土完整，绝不允许“台独”分裂势力以任何名义、任何方式把台湾从中国分裂出去的共同意志和坚强决心。

为适应国际战略形势和国家安全环境的变化，迎接世界新军事变革的挑战，中国坚持积极防御的军事战略方针，加速推进中国特色军事变革。

——走复合式、跨越式发展道路。人民解放军适应世界军事发展的趋势，把信息化作为现代化建设的发展方向，逐步实现由机械化半机械化向信息化的转型。立足国情和军情，坚持以机械化为基础，以信息化为主导，以信息化带动机械化，以机械化促进信息化。推动火力、机动力和信息能力的协调发展，加强以海军、空军和第二炮兵为重点的作战力量建设，全面提高军队的威慑和实战能力。

——实施科技强军。人民解放军依靠科技

进步提高战斗力，实现由数量规模型向质量效能型、由人力密集型向科技密集型的转变。实施人才战略工程，培养高素质新型军事人才。加强高新技术武器装备发展，改造现役武器装备，形成系统配套的武器装备体系。创新和改进训练体制、方式和手段，推动军事训练向更高层次发展。依靠国家经济科技发展，提高科学管理水平和军费使用的整体效益，走投入较少、效益较高的军队现代化建设道路。

——深化军队改革。人民解放军根据现代战争形态的变化和社会主义市场经济发展的要求，坚持在改革创新中谋发展、求突破。创新发展军事理论，探索信息化条件下建军和作战的规律。按照精兵、合成、高效的原则，以组织结构调整和指挥体制改革为重点，建立和完善规模适度、结构合理、机构精干、指挥灵便的军队体制编制。进一步调整和规范军人与国家、军人与社会以及军队内部的关系，形成有利于调动官兵积极性的政策制度。

——加紧军事斗争准备。人民解放军立足打赢信息化条件下的局部战争，突出加强武器装备建设、联合作战能力建设和战场建设。坚持人民战争思想，发展人民战争的战略战术。适

应一体化联合作战的要求，建立能够充分发挥武装力量整体效能和国家战争潜力的现代作战体系。加强针对性演练，提高应对危机和处置各种突发事件的能力。

——开展军事交流与合作。人民解放军贯彻国家对外政策，发展不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方的军事合作关系。参与联合国维和行动和国际反恐合作，开展多种形式的军事交流，建立军事安全对话机制，营造互信互利的军事安全环境。参加非传统安全领域的双边或多边联合军事演习，提高共同应对非传统安全威胁的能力。学习和借鉴外军有益经验，有选择地引进先进的技术装备和管理方法，促进军队现代化建设。

面对新世纪新的机遇和挑战，中国人民解放军将时刻牢记新世纪新阶段的历史使命，不负党和人民的重托，为维护国家主权和领土完整，捍卫国家统一和安全，认真履行自己的神圣职责，为改革开放和社会主义现代化建设提供坚强有力的安全保障，为实现国防和军队现代化建设的宏伟目标而努力奋斗！





# FOREWORD

The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the main body of China's armed forces, created and led by the Communist Party of China. The PLA consists of active-service personnel and reserves. Active-service personnel make up the national standing army, composed of army, navy, air force and the Second Artillery Force. The joint task of the PLA is principal to undertake defensive campaigns and assist in the maintenance of social order by law if necessary.

China persists in taking the road of peaceful development and unswervingly pursues a national defense policy which is defensive in nature.

China's basic goals and tasks in maintaining national security are:

To stop separation and promote reunification, guard against and resist aggressions, and defend national sovereignty, territorial integrity and maritime rights and interests.

To safeguard the interests of national development, promote economic and social development in an all-round, coordinated and sustainable way and steadily increase the overall national strength.

To modernize China's national defense in line with both the national conditions of China and the trend of military development in the world by adhering to the policy of coordinating military and economic development, and improve the operational capabilities of self-defense under the conditions of informationalization.

To safeguard the political, economic and cultural rights and interests of the Chinese people, crack-down on criminal activities of all sorts and maintain public order and social stability.

To pursue an independent foreign policy of peace and adhere to the new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination with a view to securing a long-term and favorable international and surrounding environment.

It is the sacred responsibility of the Chinese armed forces to stop "Taiwan Independence" forces from splitting the country. The Chinese Government continues to adhere to the basic principles of "Peaceful Reunification" and "One Country, Two Systems", along with the eight-point proposal on developing cross-straits dialogue and advancing the process of peaceful reunification of the motherland at the current stage. The four suggestions made by Hu Jintao, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, concerning the development of relations across the Taiwan Straits under the new situation, and the "Anti-Secession Law" adopted at the Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress (NPC) with high support rate, fully embody the persistent stance of the Chinese Government with most sincerity, and project a willingness to strive towards peaceful unification. At the same time it manifests the common will and strong resolution of the whole Chinese people to maintain China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and warns "Taiwan Independence" forces that they will never be allowed to separate Taiwan from China by any ways or means.

To adapt itself to the changes both in the international strategic situation and the national security environment and rise to the challenges presented by the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) worldwide, China adheres to the military strategy of active defense and works to speed up the RMA with Chinese characteristics.

To take the road of composite and leapfrog development. Going with the tide of the world's military development and moving along the direction of informationalization in the process of modernization, the PLA shall gradually achieve the transition from mechanization and semi-mechanization to informationalization. Based on China's national conditions and the PLA's own conditions, the PLA persists in taking mechanization as the foundation to promote informationalization, and informationalization as the driving force to bring forward mechanization. The PLA will promote coordinated development of firepower, mobility and information capability, enhance the development of its operational strength with priority given to the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, and strengthen its comprehensive deterrence and war fighting capabilities.



To build a strong military by means of science and technology. The PLA works to improve its combat capabilities by taking advantage of scientific and technological advances and aims at building qualitative efficiency instead of mere quantitative scale, and transforming the military from a manpower-intensive one to a technology-intensive one. Implementing the Strategic Project for Talented People, the PLA focuses on training a new type of high-caliber military personnel. It works to build up a complete system of weaponry and equipment by stepping up development of new and high-tech weaponry and equipment while upgrading those in active service. In an innovative spirit, the PLA endeavors to improve its training system as well as the means and methods of training, so as to raise its military training to a higher level. Relying on national economic, scientific and technological development, the PLA is devoted to improving the level of scientific management and achieving a higher efficiency in military expenditure so as to modernize the armed forces with less input and better results.

To deepen the reform of the armed forces. Based on the transformation of modern warfare and the requirements of the socialist market economy, the PLA seeks to achieve development and breakthroughs in the process of reform and innovation. The PLA develops its military theories in an innovative spirit, and explores the laws of building the army and conducting operations under the condition of informationalization. In accordance with the principle of making forces smaller in number yet better as well as more integrated and efficient, and with emphasis on adjusting the organizational structure and reforming the command system, the PLA works to build and further improve the military structure and organization to make them appropriate in size, optimal in structure, streamlined in institutional set-up and flexible and swift in command. The PLA also works to readjust and regulate the relationship within the military as well as that with the government and society so as to put in place policies and mechanisms, which will help motivate officers and soldiers.

To step up preparations for military struggle. The PLA takes as its objective to win local wars under the conditions of informationalization and gives priority to developing weaponry and equipment, to building joint operational capabilities, and to making full preparations in the battlefields. Meanwhile, it adheres to the people's war concept and develops the strategies and tactics of the people's war. To meet the requirements of integrated and joint operations, the PLA endeavors to establish a modern operational system capable of giving full play to the overall efficiency of the armed forces as well as national war potentials. The PLA conducts more training and exercises with specific objectives in order to raise its capabilities in coping with various crises and contingencies.

To carry out military exchanges and cooperation. In line with the national foreign policy, the PLA conducts military co-operations that are non-aligned, non-confrontational and not directed against any third party. The PLA takes part in the UN peacekeeping operations and international counter-terrorism cooperation. While promoting military exchanges in various forms, the PLA works to establish security dialogue mechanisms in order to create a militarily secure environment featuring mutual trust and mutual benefit. It takes part in bilateral or multilateral joint military exercises in non-traditional security fields so as to enhance the joint capabilities to cope with threats in those fields. The PLA learns from and draws on the valuable experience of foreign armed forces, and introduces, on a selective basis, technologically advanced equipment and better management techniques from abroad to advance the modernization of the Chinese armed forces.

Facing the opportunity and challenge of a new century, the PLA must firmly keep its historical mission of the new century and the new stage in mind and live up to the great trust of the Party and people. In order to maintain the state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and safeguard national unification and security, the PLA must arduously perform its sacred duty to provide staunch and powerful safety, and guarantee stability for the state's opening, reforms and socialist modernizing construction, and strive for the grand goal of realization of national defense and military modernization.





## 发展中的军兵种 Arms and Services under Development

中国人民解放军在继续重视陆军建设的同时，加强海军、空军和第二炮兵的建设，谋求作战力量结构协调发展，提高夺取制海权、制空权以及战略反击能力。

陆军已初步形成地面突击力量、火力打击力量、作战保障力量和后勤技术保障力量。陆军集团军的合同作战演练，正在陆、海、空、天、电多维空间内，向着集约化、合成化发展，参加兵种更为多元，演练的环境更为复杂，训练强度逐步增大，技术含量明显提高。地面突击力量、火力打击力量、作战保障力量和后勤技术保障力量，这四个部分的力量相互支持，有机配套，共同组成了一个完整的陆军作战系统。

海军扩大近海防御作战空间和防御纵深，加强、完善海战场建设，增强在近海遂行海上战役的综合作战能力和核反击能力。按照精干、实用的原则，减少领导指挥层次，对各种作战力量进行科学编成，突出海上作战兵力特别是两栖作战兵力建

设。加快更新海军武器装备，以及各种专用飞机和配套装备，提高武器装备的信息化水平和远程精确打击能力。参加诸军兵种联合演练，提高联合作战能力和海上综合保障能力。

空军适应信息化空中作战要求，逐步实现由国土防空型向攻防兼备型转变。重点发展新型战斗机、防空反导武器、信息作战手段和空军指挥自动化系统，培养适应信息化空中作战的复合型人才，加强多兵种、多机种合同作战训练，提高空中打击、防空作战、信息对抗、预警侦察、战略机动和综合保障能力，努力建设一支总体规模适度、编成结构合理、武器装备先进、系统配套集成、信息支援和作战手段完备的空中防卫作战力量。

第二炮兵通过加强导弹武器的改进和研发，提高导弹武器和指挥、通信、侦察等配套装备的信息化水平，初步形成核常兼备、射程衔接、威力和效能明显增强的武器装备体系。建立了以工程院院士和导弹专家为骨干的人才队伍，运用高科技

手段进行训练改革，缩短新型武器装备形成战斗力的周期。紧贴作战实际，开展导弹发射训练和近似实战条件下的战备演练，部队的快速反应和精确打击能力不断提高。





While continuing to attach importance to the building of the Army, the PLA also gives priority to the building of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force to seek balanced development of the combat force structure, in order to strengthen the capabilities for winning both command of the sea and command of the air, and conducting strategic counter-strikes.

The Army comprises land shock troops, firepower attacking force, war supply and logistic technical support forces. The cooperated and combined maneuver of these ground forces is to participate in the intensive and composite development within the multi-dimension space of land, sea, air, space and electricity. The arms of services are more diversified with more complicated environment and gradual increment of training strength and more apparent improvement of technical content. The four forces of land shock troops, firepower attacking, war ensured supply and logistic technical support must support and, organically cooperate each other and commonly constitute a comprehensive combating system of army.

The Navy has expanded its area and extended the depth throughout which it conducts offshore defensive operations. Preparation for maritime combat is intensified and improved while the integrated combat capabilities are enhanced in conducting offshore campaigns, and the capability of nuclear counter-attacks is also enhanced. In accordance with the principle of smaller but more efficient deployments, the PLA Navy compresses the chain of command and reorganizes the combat forces in a more scientific way while giving prominence to the building of maritime combat forces, especially amphibious combat forces. It also speeds up the process of updating its weaponry and equipment with priority given to the development of new combat ships as well as various kinds of special-purpose aircraft and relevant equipment. At the same time, its weaponry is increasingly informationalized and the long-range precision of its strike capability raised. It takes part in

joint exercises to enhance its joint operational capabilities and integrated maritime support capabilities.

In order to meet the requirements of informationalized air operations, the Air Force has gradually shifted from one of territorial air defense to one of both offensive and defensive operations. Emphasis is placed on the development of new fighters, air defense and anti-missile weapons, means of information operations and automated command systems. The training of interdisciplinary personnel is being accelerated for informationalized air operations. Combined arms and multi-type aircraft combat training is intensified to improve the capabilities in operations such as air strikes, air defense, information counter-measures, early warning and reconnaissance, strategic mobility and integrated support. Efforts are being made to build a defensive air force, which is appropriate in size, sound in organization and structure, and advanced in weaponry and equipment, and which possesses integrated systems and a complete array of information support and operational means.

By upgrading missiles, stepping up the R&D of missiles, and promoting the informationalization of missiles and supporting equipment for command, communications and reconnaissance, the Second Artillery Force has built in its initial form a weaponry and equipment system that comprises both nuclear and conventional missiles, covers different ranges, and possesses markedly increased power and efficiency. The PLA Second Artillery Force boasts a contingent of talents mainly composed of academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and missile specialists. High-tech means are used to reform its training and shorten the cycle for new weaponry and equipment to be combat-ready. It conducts missile-launching training and readiness exercises in near-real conditions and constantly enhances its quick-response and precision-strike capabilities.





## 陆军 Army

陆军是人民解放军的主要军种之一，主要担负陆地作战任务。

The army is the major army services of PLA and it undertakes the ground combat operations.

快速出击  
Expeditious attack



火力侦察 Firepower reconnaissance

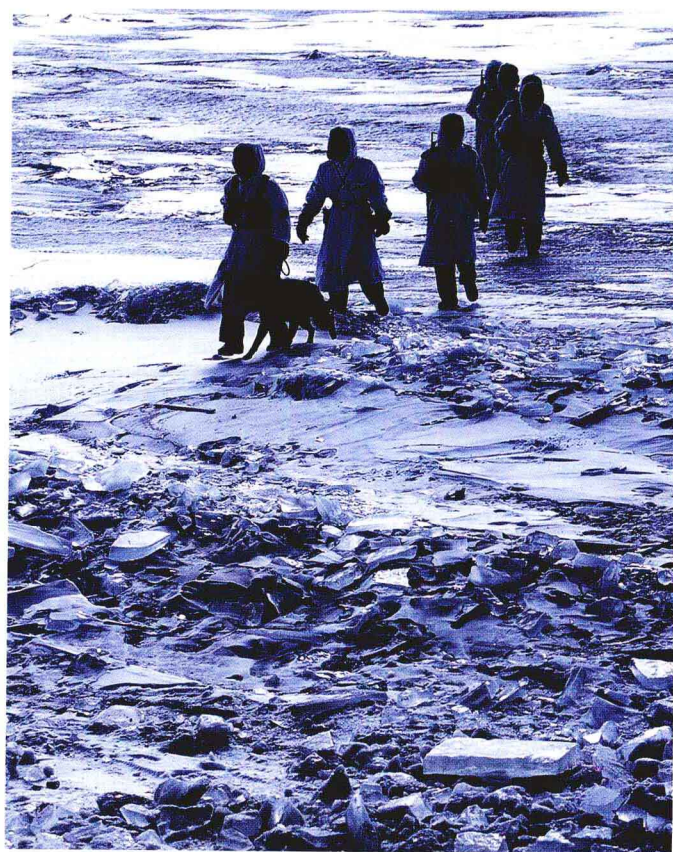




抢滩登陆 Rush to sea beach for landing



苦练精兵 Soldiers practising his military skills



边境巡逻 Border patrol





火炮发射  
Artillery firing



火炮发射  
Artillery firing



火炮发射  
Artillery firing





练就快速、准确的战术动作

Practicing sudden and accurate tactical action



抢滩登陆 Landing forcefully



沉着指挥，苦练新战法 Commanding calmly and practicing new fighting rules





潜伏 Lying low

现代士兵  
Modern soldier



等待出击 Ready to launch an attack





陆军航空兵 Airmen army