

Q. What are the main characteristics of Chinese political system? how it differs from the Communist political system of USSR?

1- Political system of China:-

Political system of China is based on the ideology of its founder Mao Zedong. He established Communist Party, and established the political system of China on Communist Manifesto. He was inspired Leninism in Soviet Union. He wanted to make China a Communist state however, his policies and strategies to adopt Communist ideology were different than of Leninism in Soviet Union. Experts say that these were his well and effective policies that Communist government survived that that of in Soviet Union in which the same ideology disintegrated the mighty Soviet Union (1991). Political system of China is unitary form of government which is composed of "People's National Congress", Standing Committee, Military Council Commission, and State Council. Among them the Supreme authority is the People's National Congress. Following are discussed all the organs of political system of China.

2- Constitution of People's Republic of China (1982):-

China is the first country in the world which had to succeed with constitutional problem as this (1982) constitution of is the fourth constitution followed by 1954, 1975, and 1978 constitution. Following are some traits of constitution of 1982.

(i) Written Constitution:-

The constitution of 1982 is a Gracy

was a bicameral consisting of 138 members in 1952. It was a bicameral legislature consisting of a Lok Sabha (Lower House) and a Rajya Sabha (Upper House).

(ii) It is a rigid constitution as the only 2/3 (two-thirds) majority of National People's Congress. But in 1971, it was amended to become a flexible one.

b)

unitary form of government under the leadership of one party (Communist) opposition as well as ruling party (Congress) are from the same party so the chance of conflict or any bill or amendment is not very demanding and challenging.

(iii) Unicameral Legislature:-

The Constitution of 1982, provides an or a unicameral legislature (one chamber). The people's National People's Congress is the only legislative body.

(iv) Preamble of the Constitution:-

Preamble of the Constitution provides that India is a socialist state under centralised democratic leadership of working class and peasants.

(v) Central Military Commission:-

The Constitution of 1982, provided the establishment of a central military commission which is an exclusive formation from the previous constitution. It replaced the National Council of Defense.

(vi) Human Rights:-

Constitution saved the human rights, rights to vote, right to education, right to holding inherited property and freedom of holding bank. Similarly, the constitution also put some responsibilities over the people of India. These are

- Save the unity of the country.
- Work hard for its development (economic).

- To save the identity of the country (Communism)
- Leave to the national security of the country

b) People's National People's Congress:-

National People's Congress is the highest administrative organ of the government. It enjoys many powers. It is a sovereign body over others. The Parliament of China consists of 3000 members (deputies).

(i) Selection of deputies (National People's Congress):-

The constitution of 1982 provides for the establishment of local government. China is divided into municipalities, villages, towns and sub-divisions. Village select members of town directly, then town elects districts members and they then elect National People's Congress. They are elected for the term of five years.

(ii) Functions of NPC (National People's Congress):-

As it is the highest organ of the government. It performs major tasks. Such as appointment of President and Vice President, Chairman of Standing Committee and Chairman of National Military Commission, on the advice of whom other ministers of the committee are selected. Its main function is legislation i.e. annual, enact laws in the country. It can annul the same aforesaid personalities as well. It has the power of interpretation of Constitution. Ratifying treaties with other organizations.

c) Standing Committee:-

As the session of National People's Congress is held once a year for short time (10 days)

This vacuum is filled by standing committee. Standing committee is highest body of highest organ of the state. Standing committee works on behalf of national people's congress when it is not in session. There are so many bills represented in each session that checking and drafting all the bills become hard and challenging for national people's congress so standing committee work here. It administers state affairs when congress is not in session. It is very important innovation which has solved many problems.

ii) Functions of Standing Committee :-

It works on behalf of national people's congress. It enjoys all the tasks which national people's congress does. It enacts and ~~ab~~ legislate laws when congress is not in session. However, it is answerable to congress, and it has to submit a report to congress of its progress. The most exclusive power which standing committee enjoys is the abrogation and revising treaties of concluded foreign policies when congress is not in session. It is also the interpreter of the constitution in other countries, interpreting of constitution is done by judicial review, but China is the only country which interpretation of constitution is other than the other countries. It annul ~~an~~ the rules and regulations of national military commission and state council if it found any violation of the constitution in it. It appoints president, vice president when congress is not in session. So we can say that standing committee has some task is higher than the congress, but congress also annul the standing and may appoint new.

(d) State Council:-

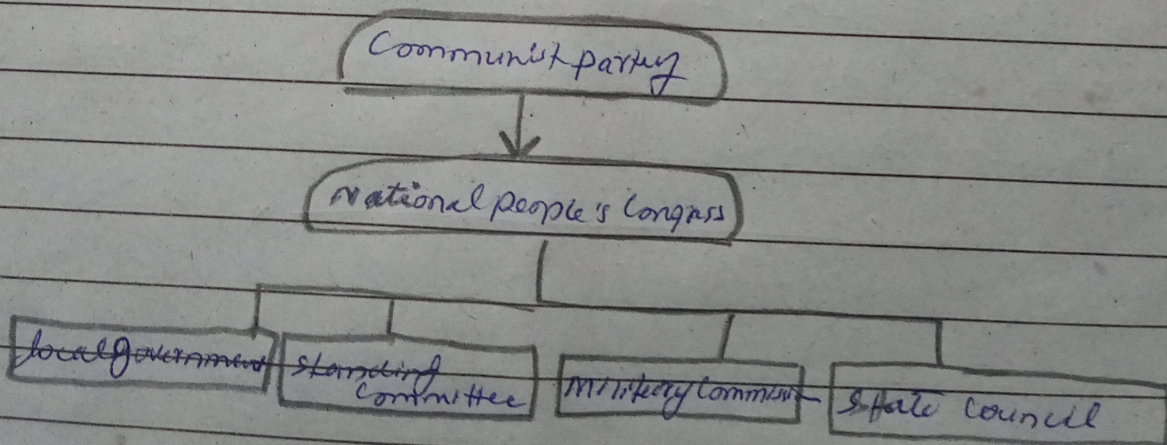
State Council is the central government of the Congress. It is the body of highest organ. It is composed of Premier, Vice Premier, Secretary General, Chancellors, Ministers of Ministers, and in charge of national military commission.

(i) Functions of state Council:-

State Council is responsible for the rules and regulations under its jurisdiction. Premier preside over the meeting and the ministers and in charges submit their reports. As it is the executive body it promulgates laws and regulations in the country.

e) National military Commission:-

National military Commission is the committee of armed forces. Chairman of this committee preside over the meeting however, the authority does not lie only in chairman rather it is the collective authority, all the decisions and rules and regulations are taken collectively not solely by its chairman.



Political system of China

2. Chinese political system and Communist political system of USSR :-

Chinese leader Mao Zedong was inspired by the Communist political system of USSR. He wants ~~his~~ country to be Communist. However He started ~~was~~ campaigning about ideology of Communism. It took long for him to promulgate communist ideology in the country however he succeeded in 1949 and China had been the target of imperialism, feudalism and colonialism in the past. They were exhausted by these systems that's why they adopted new ideology of Karl Marx (Communism). Labourers and workers were being exploited by their owners but when the one ideology came, which support and speak for labourers they adopted it. Mao Zedong when saw the condition of his country he started campaigns against existing system. He built his army also that was called "Red Army". They were freedom fighters and defeated Japanese and founded Peoples Republic of China in 1949.

3. Difference between Leninism and Chinese political system :-

Although Mao Zedong was inspired by Leninism But there was difference between them for the implementation of the ideology. Mao Zedong started promulgating Communism by peasants and working class. He gave form knowledge Communism was also being taught in colleges and school in this it gradually spreaded and people become aware of his ideology. on the other hand Lenin took steps hastily. He started spreading Communism by the elite class.

He made a group and gave them responsibility of spreading ideology. But the mandate of Communism was exploited because it was for the rights and uprising of peasants and working class. Resultantly Communism failed in USSR and survived in China.

4. How Political system of China is different than that of USSR's (Current Scenario) :-

Mao Zedong kept the foundation of China on Communism (USSR). It was clearly laid in the constitutions of 1954, 1978, and 1979. The preamble of these constitutions stated that the foundation of Chinese Political system will be on Communism. These constitutions gave the complete authority to the Communist Party of China. However, it was still different in the sense that these constitutions stated that for the uprising of the economy of the country, government can take initiative. These initiatives were that the holding of big companies was by government but they allowed some private companies also. In this way it is different from Leninism. As Lenin took all the property and state sectors from people and gave it under the control of government. Currently, after cultural revolution (1966) in China the situation is completely change. The Chinese Political system is working under Socialist rules but with the modern mean of production system (Capitalist).

5 Evaluation of both systems (Leninism/Marxism) :-

Although the foundation of Chinese Political system was based Leninism/Marxism
Gracy

but with course of time it evolved. It is now partially change from that Leninism. Chinese political system is working under socialist umbrella but with the modern means of production system (Capitalist). There are companies which are privately owned, few in numbers but shows that it is following Capitalist. Lenin took all the property from people and the distributor Party (government) called it is Vanguard. In China the government is also work as Vanguard but with the mixture of Capitalism and Socialism the Chinese political system is being run.

6. Conclusion:-

Chinese political system composed of various organs such as National People's Congress, State Council, Standing Committee, National Military Commission.

National People's Congress is the sovereign body of the country. It is the legislative authority. The comparison between political system of China and USSR is that Chinese political system is working under the umbrella of socialism along with Capitalist mode of production. It differs it from USSR. And all these things show that it is completely or partially different from USSR's Communist Political system.

