

The structured Chinese administration

In China, personal relations count much more than job titles. Job loyalty is very important in China. The higher is the loyalty, the greater is the leaders' influence, writes **M Azizur Rahman**

COMMUNISM is the political system in the People's Republic of China (PRC) to govern the country. China is a single-party state. The Communist Party of China (CPC) is in power since 1949. The party was established under the leadership of Mao-ze Dong. The central military commission is the highest state military organ that oversees the entire armed forces of the country.

The president promulgates laws, appoints the premier, vice premier, state councillors, ministers of various ministries and state commissions, auditor general and the secretary general of the state council, according to decisions of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China or its parliament and its standing committee.

The NPC is the organ that exercises most power in China. The NPC and its standing committee are elected for a term of five years. It exercises the power of legislation, decision, supervision, election, appointment and dismissal. The administrative branch of the state power is divided between the central people's government and the local people's government. The state council or the central people's government is the supreme administrative organ.

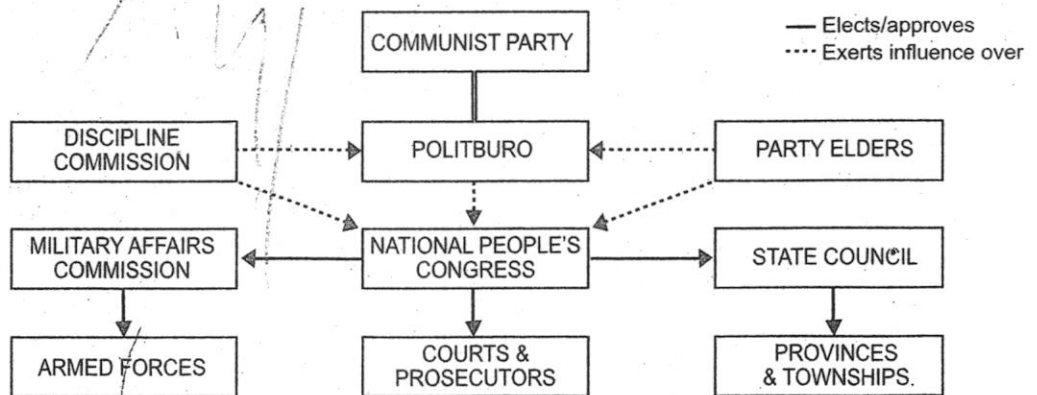
The state judicial organ consists of the supreme people's court, local people's court and special people's court such as the military court. The Chinese people's political consultative conference is a united front organisation under the leadership of the CPC. This is an organ for various other political parties, mass organisations and personalities of various social circles to take part in running the state. This organisation receives funds from the state treasury.

To develop an effective policy, managers in the central government might adopt a long-term perspective,

with frequent feedback from local departments at lower levels in the hierarchy, thereby incorporating local concerns in policy development and permitting efficient modification of policies based on local feedback.

The system, thus, incorporates the local concern in policy development and permits its efficient modification, based on local feedback. The ruling CPC does not tolerate any opposition. Its politburo members belong to the country's most senior decision-making body. They have never faced any competition in the election. Their power stems from their position in the politburo.

In China, personal relations count much more than job titles. Job loyalty is very important in China. The higher is the loyalty, the greater is the leaders' influence. Briefly, job loyalty has been working in China for decades as a culture. The military affairs commission controls the armed forces, the NPC, the state council and the government administrative arm, a brief sketch of which is drawn below:



The president is the head of the state. The NPC holds the supreme power in the country. The president is elected by the NPC. The president is obliged to report to the NPC. The premier is the third highest position in the Chinese government after the president and the chairman of the NPC.

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