

# 《中国的基层选举》

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## 前言

The word "election" has long been used in China. Huainanzi, a philosophical classic of the Han Dynasty ( 206BC-AD 220 ), even says in the Bing Lue chapter that elections can help win the hearts of virtuous men. Strictly speaking, however, under 2,000 years of feudal despotism, elections in China were nothing but a means for the ruling class to appoint their own officials, as per their own whims and convenience. Although democratic ideas had infiltrated into the country from the West, they had had little impact. Regular, impartial elections in China can thus be said to have begun after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, and to have sprouted at the grassroots level, in the rural areas. The reform and opening up policy initiated in the 1970s brought tremendous changes to China's political, economic, and cultural scenarios. Grassroots elections also made their debut in China during the same period. The election of the villagers' committee, a product of China's grassroots election, captured world-wide attention when it was first introduced. In fact the new elections have not only facilitated the development of China's political system at the grassroots level, but also improved the strength and integrity of the grassroots election system.

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## 内容概要

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## 书籍目录

Preface  
Grassroots Election in Rural Areas  
Evolution of the Villagers' Committee Election System  
The First Autonomous Village  
The Hometown of "Hai Xuan"  
Urban Community Elections  
Direct Election Reform in the Urban Community  
Direct Election of the Residents' Committee in Jiudaowan Community  
Direct Election in Haishu, Ningbo  
Grassroots People's Congress Election  
Development and Reform  
Direct Election of Township Heads  
Reform in Electing Township Heads  
Direct Election in Buyun Township  
Conclusion

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## 章节摘录

插图：

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