

**Ming Pao Education Publications Limited ‘Life and Society’
Corrigenda (08/2021)**

Module	Page no. (2015 edition)	Chapter	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
25	9	1	Focus of Learning	... and the State Committee of Supervisory. According to the <i>Constitution of the People’s Republic of China</i> , the NPC is the highest organ of state power...	... and the National Commission of Supervision (NCS) . According to the <i>Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (Constitution)</i> , the NPC is the highest state organ of power ...
				Table 1.1 National People’s Congress (highest organ of state power)	Table 1.1 National People’s Congress (highest state organ of power)
				Table 1.1 State Committee of Supervisory	Table 1.1 National Commission of Supervision
	10	1	Focus of Learning	The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is led by its Chairman. The Chairman shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms,	The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is led by its chairperson . The chairperson shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms,
	13	1	Focus of Learning	Fig. 1.7 In March 2013, Xi Jinping (left) was elected as the 12th President and the Chairman of the CMC. The former President, Hu Jintao (right), retired completely, handing over all powers over the Party, Government and Military and making Xi the person with highest power in China.	Fig. 1.7 In March 2013, Xi Jinping (left) was elected President (during the 12th National People’s Congress) . Hu Jintao (right) was the former President (during the 10th-11th National People’s Congress) . Xi Jinping was re-elected as President in March 2018 (during the 13th NPC) .
14	1	Focus of Learning	Fig. 1.9 In November 2013, the Premier of the State Council (middle) discussed the joint construction of a railway from Hungary to Serbia with Viktor Orbán (right), the Prime Minister of Hungary, and Ivica Dačić (left), the Prime Minister of Serbia, in Bucharest, the capital of Romania.	Fig. 1.9 In November 2013, the Premier of the State Council (middle) discussed the joint construction of a railway from Hungary to Serbia with Viktor Orbán (right), the Prime Minister of Hungary, and Ivica Dačić (left), the then Prime Minister of Serbia, in Bucharest, the capital of Romania.	
15	1	Challenge	How should the Chinese Government deal with policy challenges?	Which state organ of the Chinese Government should deal with policy challenges?	


			Content of the speech bubble How to deal with the problems? Any suggestions?	Content deleted
			2. If Premier Li Keqiang invited you to give him ideas and suggestions as a member of his ‘brains trust’, what strategies would you propose to deal with the 2 great challenges above? Discuss in groups. (You may use the Internet or other media to search for related information to support your suggestions.)	Question deleted
			3. Which organ, the National People’s Congress or the State Council, has the right to enact legislation in respect to the problems of food safety and environmental pollution?	2. Which organ, the National People’s Congress or the State Council, has the right to enact legislation in respect to the problems of food safety and environmental pollution
			4. Do you think that legislation can effectively solve the problems of food safety and environmental pollution?	3. If a suspect is successfully arrested for a crime involving the above social problems, which state organ should conduct the trial?
			Content added	4. If a public official is involved in the food safety and environmental pollution problems mentioned above, which state organ should conduct the investigation?
16	1	Reference	Fig. 1.13 Modern Chinese armaments (from left to right: China’s first home-made aircraft carrier 001A, tanks, J-20 fighter)	Fig. 1.13 Modern Chinese armaments (from left to right: China’s first home-made aircraft carrier ‘Shandong’, has been servicing since 2019; tanks; J-20 fighter)
17	1	Focus of Learning	1.6 State Committee of Supervisory	1.6 National Commission of Supervision
			The State Committee of Supervisory of the PRC is the highest supervisory organ. Supervisory committees exercise judicial authority independently, in accordance with the law, and are not subject to interference from any administrative institution, public organisation, or individual. When handling cases of illegal or criminal acts by taking advantage of	The National Commission of Supervision of the PRC is the highest supervisory organ. Commissions of supervision independently exercise supervisory power, in accordance with the provisions of law, and are not subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organisation, or individual. When handling cases of duty-related

			duty, supervisory organs shall cooperate with judicial, procuratorial, and law enforcement organs and keep tabs on each other.	malfeasance or crime, the supervisory organs shall work together with adjudicatory organs, procuratorial organs, and law enforcement departments; they shall act as a mutual check on each other.
			The term of office of the minister of a supervisory committee is 5 years. The Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.	The term of office of the chairperson of a commission of supervision is 5 years. The chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.
			A supervisory committee is composed as follows: the Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory, several vice ministers, and several members. The Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory is elected by the National People’s Congress and vice-ministers and members are appointed by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress as proposed by the Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory of the PRC.	A commission of supervision is composed of the following personnel : a chairperson , vice chairpersons , and members. The chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision is elected by the National People’s Congress and vice chairpersons and members are appointed by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress as recommended by the chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC.
17	1	More Information	... to find out more about the laws regulating the powers of state organs in China.	... to find out more about how the Constitution regulates the powers of state organs in China.
18	1	Summary	1. The National People’s Congress is the highest organ of state power in China.	1. The National People’s Congress is the highest state organ of power in China.
			4. The State Council, that is the Central People’s Government, is the highest organ of state administration.	4. The State Council, that is the Central People’s Government, is the highest state administrative organ .
19	1	Summary	5. The Central Military Commission is the highest military organ in China, leading the military power of the state.	5. The Central Military Commission is the highest military organ in China, leading the country’s armed forces .
			6. The Supreme People’s Court is the highest judicial organ in China. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ in China. The State Committee	6. The Supreme People’s Court is the highest adjudicatory organ in China. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ in China.

			of Supervisory is the highest supervisory organ in China.	The National Commission of Supervision is the highest supervisory organ in China.
19	1	Glossary	National People’s Congress (NPC) is the highest organ of state power in China.	National People’s Congress (NPC) is the highest state organ of power in China.
			Central Military Commission (CMC) ...leading the military power of the state.	Central Military Commission (CMC) ...leading the country’s armed forces .
			Supreme People’s Court is the highest judicial organ in China, supervising the judicial work of local people’s courts at various levels and special people’s courts.	Supreme People’s Court is the highest adjudicatory organ in China, overseeing the adjudicatory work of local people’s courts at all levels and of special people’s courts.
			Supreme People’s Procuratorate ...leading the work of local people’s procuratorates at various levels and special people’s procuratorates.	Supreme People’s Procuratorate ... directing the work of local people’s procuratorates at all levels and of special people’s procuratorates.
			State Council / Central People’s Government is the highest organ of state administration.	State Council / Central People’s Government is the highest state administrative organ .
			State Committee of Supervisory The State Committee of Supervisory of the PRC is the highest supervisory organ. Supervisory committees exercise judicial authority independently, in accordance with the law, and are not subject to interference from any administrative institution, public organisation, or individual. When handling cases of illegal or criminal acts by taking advantage of duty, supervisory organs shall cooperate with judicial, procuratorial, and law enforcement organs and keep tabs on each other.	National Commission of Supervision (NCS) The National Commission of Supervision of the PRC is the highest supervisory organ. Commissions of supervision independently exercise supervisory power , in accordance with the provisions of law , and are not subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organisation, or individual. When handling cases of duty-related malfeasance or crime , the supervisory organs shall work together with adjudicatory organs , procuratorial organs , and law enforcement departments; they shall act as a mutual check on each other.
20	2	More Information	What is political party? Go to RTHK website 「政門大開」 (Chinese version)	What is political party? Political party is an organisation whose goals are

			only). Find out more about political party. http://app3.rthk.hk/elearning/hkpolitics → 「見識政字」 → 「02」 → 「政黨」 → 「睇片」 (00:32 – 01:17)	to govern, to promote and protect the public interests, etc. Since there is no political party law in Hong Kong, there is no official definition of political parties in Hong Kong. In general, however, political parties in Hong Kong can be defined as political organisations that participate in political affairs and compete for seats in the councils (Legislative Council and District Councils).
27	2	Learning Activity 3	3. Further to the above question, who has greater power, Xi Jinping or Li Keqiang? Explain. 【Analyse】	3. Further to the above question, who has greater authority among both of them? Explain. 【Analyse】
30	2	Focus of Learning	At the end of 2017, the CPC had more than 89.5 million members across the country and was the largest political organisation not only in Asia, but also the world.	At the end of 2019, the CPC had about 92 million members across the country and was the second largest political organisation not only in Asia, but also the world.
33	2	Challenge	Who is ruling the 1.3 billion Chinese people?	Who is leading the 1.4 billion Chinese people?
35	2	Summary	2. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC also serves as the Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and is the leader of the entire party.	2. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC also serves as the chairperson of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and is the leader of the entire party.
36	2	Glossary	Communist Party of China (CPC) At the end of 2017, the CPC had more than 89.5 million members across the country, making it the largest political organisation in the world.	Communist Party of China (CPC) At the end of 2019, the CPC had about 92 million members across the country, making it the second largest political organisation not only in Asia, but also the world.
			‘Five-Year Plan’ The 1st Five-Year Plan was introduced in 1953, and the 13th Five-Year Plan is currently being implemented.	‘Five-Year Plan’ The 1st Five-Year Plan was introduced in 1953, and the 14th Five-Year Plan is currently being implemented, from 2021 to 2025.
37	2	Glossary	Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is the major armed force of China and is composed of the marine force,	Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is the major armed force of China and is composed of the marine force,

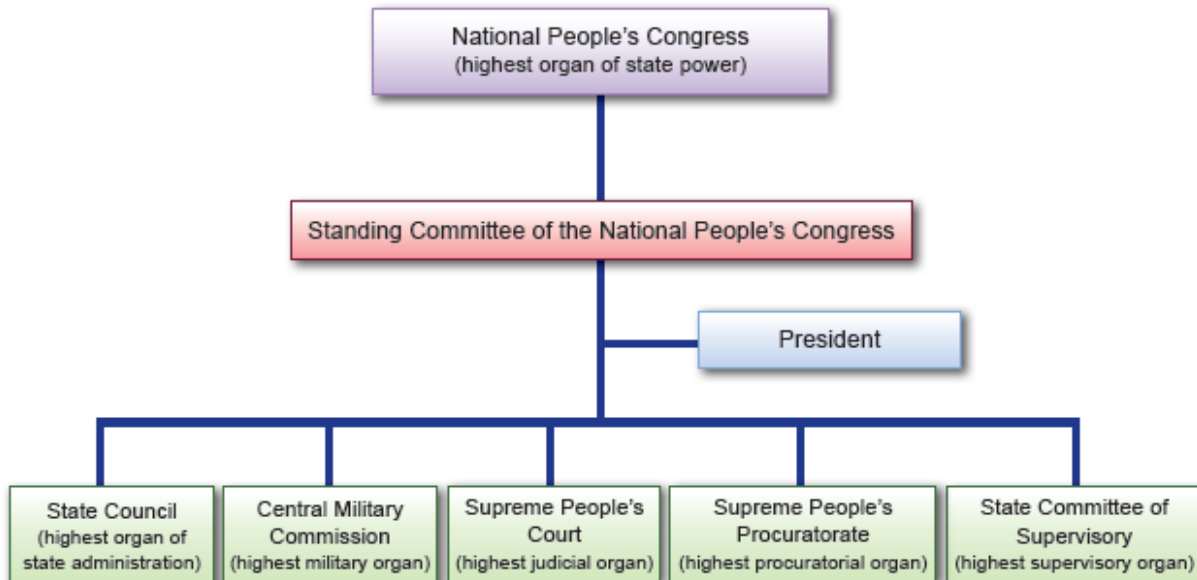
			land force, air force and the Second Artillery Force, which specialises in strategic missile operations.	land force, air force, the rocket force and strategic support , which specialises in strategic missile operations.
39	3	Learning Activity 1	In 2006, Tang Hui, who lives in Yongzhou City in Hunan Province, found her missing daughter after 2 months, and discovered that she had been raped several times, forced into prostitution and even caught sexually transmitted diseases.	In 2006, Tang Hui, who lives in Yongzhou City in Hunan Province, found her missing daughter after 2 months, and discovered that she had been sexually assaulted several times, forced into prostitution and even caught sexually transmitted diseases.
40	3	Learning Activity 1	Article 27 (excerpt) All state organs and functionaries must ... heed their (the people's) opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and do their best to serve them.	Article 27 (excerpt) All state organs and state employees must ... listen to their (the people's) opinions and suggestions, accept their oversight and work hard to serve them.
			Article 35 Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, association, of procession and of demonstration.	Article 35 Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, association, of procession and of demonstration.
			Article 41 (excerpt) Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to criticise and make suggestions regarding any state organ or functionary. Citizens have the right to make to relevant state organs complaints or charges against, or exposures of, any state organ or functionary for violation of law or dereliction of duty... No one may suppress such complaints, charges and exposures or retaliate against the citizens making them. ...Citizens who have suffered losses as a result of infringement of their civic rights by any state organ or functionary have the right to compensation in accordance with the provisions of law.	Article 41 (excerpt) Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to criticize and make suggestions regarding any state organ or state employee , and have the right to file with relevant state organs complaints, charges or reports against any state organ or state employee for violations of the law or dereliction of duty... No one shall suppress such complaints, charges or reports or take retaliatory action Persons who have suffered losses resulting from infringement of their civil rights by any state organ or state employee shall have the right to receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of law.

41	3	Learning Activity 1	1. According to the above information, why do the mainland people have to stand up and voice their opinions?	1. According to the above information, what are the reasons for the people living on the mainland to stand up and voice their opinions?
			2. According to Source 5, what are the people's rights stipulated in the Constitution of the PRC? To what extent have these rights been implemented?	2. According to Source 5, what are the people's rights stipulated in the <i>Constitution</i> ? Under the Constitution, what rules do the state employees have to obey during their duties?
			3. Do you think the Chinese people can supervise the government effectively?	3. Do you think the above channels are able to let the people to express their demands effectively?
42	3	Focus of Learning 3.1	It first enacted and then improved the Constitution and laws. In 1999, it included in the Constitution the statement...	It first enacted and then improved the <i>Constitution</i> and laws. In 1999, it included in the <i>Constitution</i> the statement...
			According to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, all power in China belongs to the people. Through the Constitution and laws...	According to the <i>Constitution</i> , all power in China belongs to the people. Through the <i>Constitution</i> and laws...
42	3	Focus of Learning 3.2	3.2 A.(1) The Constitution of China stipulates that	3.2 A.(1) The <i>Constitution</i> stipulates that
			3.2 A.(2) The Constitution and laws provide the people with rights to...	3.2 A.(2) The <i>Constitution</i> and laws provide the people with rights to...
			3.2 A.(2) (2) Public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts	3.2 A.(2) (2) Public security organs, people's procuratorates, people's courts and commissions of supervision
43	3	Focus of Learning 3.2	...people can report the case to public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts to...	...people can report the case to public security organs, people's procuratorates, people's courts and commissions of supervision to...
43	3	More Information	最高人民檢察院舉報中心 http://jubao.12309.gov.cn	12309 中國檢察網 https://jubao.12309.gov.cn → 「舉報」 

46	3	Summary	Public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts;	Public security organs, people's procuratorates , people's courts and commissions of supervision ;	
47	3	Think More	1. In practice, does the National People's Congress have the highest power in the state?	1. How can the duties of the National People's Congress show that it has the highest power in the state?	
49	--	Word Easy	C Constitution of the People's Republic of China 《中華人民共和國憲法》	C Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Constitution) 《中華人民共和國憲法》 (《憲法》)	
			D deputy 代表 Donald Trump 特朗普	D deputy 代表 District Councils 區議會 Donald Trump 特朗普	
			J Jiangmen City 江門市	J Jiangmen City 江門市 Joe Biden 拜登	
			L Lam Kin Ngok 林建岳	L Lam Kin Ngok 林建岳 Legislative Council 立法會	
50	--	Word Easy	N National Congress of the Communist Party of China 中國共產黨全國代表大會 National People's Congress (NPC) 全國人民代表大會	N National Commission of Supervision (NCS) 國家監察委員會 National Congress of the Communist Party of China 中國共產黨全國代表大會 National People's Congress (NPC) 全國人民代表大會	
			S State Committee of Supervisory 國家監察委員會	S State Committee of Supervisory 國家監察委員會	
			S State Council 國務院	S State Council of the People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國國務院	

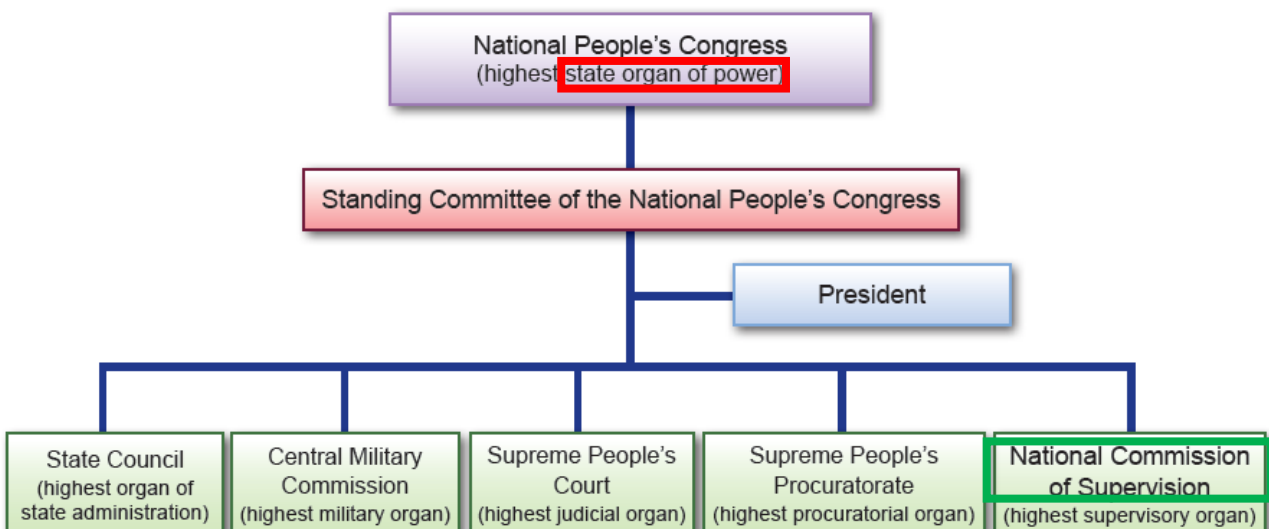
Old:

State organs in China include the [National People's Congress \(NPC\)](#), the [President of the People's Republic of China \(PRC\)](#), the [State Council of the People's Republic of China](#), the [Central Military Commission \(CMC\) of the People's Republic of China](#), the [Supreme People's Court](#), the [Supreme People's Procuratorate](#) and the [State Committee of Supervisory](#). According to the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, the NPC is the highest organ of state power and its permanent organ is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC).



New:

State organs in China include the [National People's Congress \(NPC\)](#), the [President of the People's Republic of China \(PRC\)](#), the [State Council of the People's Republic of China](#), the [Central Military Commission \(CMC\) of the People's Republic of China](#), the [Supreme People's Court](#), the [Supreme People's Procuratorate](#) and the [National Commission of Supervision \(NCS\)](#). According to the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China* (*Constitution*), the NPC is the highest [state organ of power](#) and its permanent organ is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC). [Article 57](#)



Old:

1.1 National People’s Congress

- The highest organ of state power, the National People’s Congress is also the highest legislative organ. When the National People’s Congress is not in session, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress manages its daily tasks and exercises the highest state power on its behalf, in accordance with the law.
- The congress is composed of deputies to provinces, autonomous regions, special administrative regions and the People’s Liberation Army, with fewer than 3,000 deputies in general. Members of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress are taken from the deputies to the National People’s Congress.
- The term of office of deputies to the National People’s Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is 5 years for each session. The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is led by its Chairman. The Chairman shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms, while there is no stipulation on the term of office of general deputies.
- The National People’s Congress holds 1 session annually, while the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress holds 1 meeting every 2 months in general.

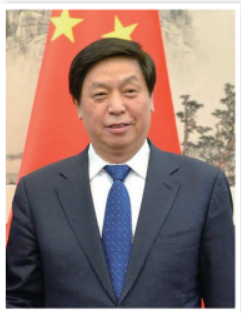


Fig. 1.2 Li Zhanshu, the current Chairman of the NPCSC

New:

Learn more about Basic Law

HKSAR residents can also become deputies to the National People’s Congress. This is affirmed in the Constitution and the Basic Law.

Article 21

Chinese citizens who are residents of the HKSAR shall be entitled to participate in the management of state affairs according to law.

In accordance with the assigned number of seats and the selection method specified by the National People’s Congress, the Chinese citizens among the residents of the HKSAR shall locally elect deputies of the Region to the National People’s Congress to participate in the work of the highest organ of state power.

1.1 National People’s Congress

- The highest state organ of power the National People’s Congress is also the highest legislative organ. When the National People’s Congress is not in session, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress manages its daily tasks and exercises the highest state power on its behalf, in accordance with the law. Article 57,58
- The National People’s Congress is composed of deputies elected from the provinces, autonomous regions, special administrative regions and the People’s Liberation Army, with fewer than 3,000 deputies in general. Members of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress are elected by the National People’s Congress from among its deputies. Article 59
- The term of office of deputies to the National People’s Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is 5 years for each session. The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is led by its chairperson. The chairperson shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms, while there is no stipulation on the term of office of general deputies. Article 60,66
- The National People’s Congress holds 1 session annually, while the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress holds 1 meeting every 2 months in general. Article 61

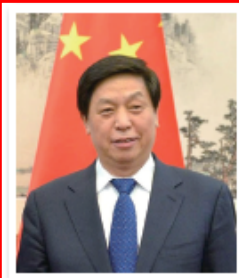


Fig. 1.2 Li Zhanshu, the current Chairman of the NPCSC

Old:

- The National People's Congress holds the highest powers in respect to legislation, supervision and decision-making, as well as the appointment and removal of office bearers.

New:

- The National People's Congress holds the highest powers in respect to legislation, supervision and decision-making, as well as the appointment and removal of office bearers.

Article 62,63

Old:



Do the deputies to the National People's Congress represent the people?



Fig. 1.4 Shen Jilan

Shen Jilan, Deputy to the National People's Congress

Shen Jilan is a deputy to the National People's Congress who has been re-elected for 13 sessions since the 1st session in 1954. Her classic statement is 'I strongly support the Communist Party of China. A deputy (to the National People's Congress) has to listen to the Party (Communist Party of China), and I have never cast a negative vote.'

Some describe deputies like Shen as 'rubber stamp', depicting them as voting machines who know only how to pass motions without performing other duties such as criticising, opposing and reflecting realities.

Summary of local and overseas news in 2018



Fig. 1.5 Zhong Nanshan

Zhong Nanshan, the then Deputy to the National People's Congress

Zhong Nanshan, who is well known among Guangdong and Hong Kong people for being 'the greatest hero against SARS', is really concerned about the problem of air quality. For 2 consecutive years, he has given the National People's Congress suggestions for taking the lead in improving the problem of air pollution. According to Zhong, the prevention and treatment of foggy and hazy weather is a national concern requiring the combined efforts of various parties, such as the government, enterprises and the public.

Zhong thinks that the people's health is far more important than the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and hopes that the government will include anti-pollution measures in the performance evaluation of officials.

Summary of local and overseas news on 4 March 2013

1. Some people describe deputies to the National People's Congress like Shen Jilan as 'rubber stamp'. Do you know what is 'rubber stamp'? Do you agree with this description?
2. Do the deputies to the National People's Congress represent the people on the mainland? Discuss in groups with reference to the above information.



Roles of deputies to the National People's Congress



Fig. 1.4 Shen Jilan

Shen Jilan, Deputy to the National People's Congress

Shen Jilan (1929-2020) was a deputy to the National People's Congress from the 1st term in 1954 to the 13th. Her classic statement is 'I strongly support the Communist Party of China. A deputy (to the National People's Congress) has to listen to the Party (Communist Party of China), and I have never cast a negative vote.'

Some describe deputies like Shen as 'rubber stamp', depicting them as voting machines who know only how to pass motions without performing other duties such as criticising, opposing and reflecting realities. But in fact Shen did made several motions on issues of agriculture, villages, and peasants during her years as a deputy. She also used to collect public opinions prior to the congresses, which utilised the function as a 'loudspeaker'.

Summary of local and overseas news in 2020



Fig. 1.5 Zhong Nanshan

Zhong Nanshan, the then Deputy to the National People's Congress

Zhong Nanshan, who is well known among Guangdong and Hong Kong people for being 'the greatest hero against SARS', is really concerned about the problem of air quality. For 2 consecutive years, he has given the National People's Congress suggestions for taking the lead in improving the problem of air pollution. According to Zhong, the prevention and treatment of foggy and hazy weather is a national concern requiring the combined efforts of various parties, such as the government, enterprises and the public.

Zhong thinks that the people's health is far more important than the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and hopes that the government will include anti-pollution measures in the performance evaluation of officials.

Summary of local and overseas news on 4 March 2013

Page 12 (Focus of Learning 1.2)

Old:

- The President can be regarded as a state organ or a post, as well as the head of state, and represents China externally.
- The President is elected by the National People's Congress.

New:

- The President can be regarded as a state organ or a post, as well as the head of state, and represents China externally.
- The President is elected by the National People's Congress. **Article 79**

Page 12 (Focus of Learning 1.2)

Old:

- The major powers of the President can be divided into internal powers and external powers, which include:

New (Page 13):

- The major powers of the President can be divided into internal powers and external powers, which include: **Article 80,81**

Old:

1.3 State Council

- The State Council, that is the [Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China](#), is the highest organ of state administration. It is responsible for managing the administrative affairs and external affairs of the state. It reports to the National People's Congress. When the National People's Congress is not in session, the State Council reports to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

New:

1.3 State Council

- The State Council, that is the [Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China](#), is the highest **state administrative organ**. It is responsible for managing the administrative affairs and external affairs of the state. **Article 85** It reports to the National People's Congress. When the National People's Congress is not in session, the State Council reports to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. **Article 92**

Old:

- The State Council is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, state councillors, ministers of various ministries, and ministers in charge of commissions. The Premier directs the work of the State Council. The term of office of each session of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress, which is 5 years. The Premier, Vice-Premiers and state councillors shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.



Fig. 1.8 In July 2013, the Premier of the State Council (front row, 2nd left) went to the villages in Nanning City of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to learn about the conditions of the people there.



Fig. 1.9 In November 2013, the Premier of the State Council (middle) discussed the joint construction of a railway from Hungary to Serbia with Viktor Orbán (right), the Prime Minister of Hungary, and Ivica Dačić (left), the Prime Minister of Serbia, in Bucharest, the capital of Romania.

- According to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the State Council mainly exercises the following powers:

New:

- The State Council is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, state councillors, ministers of various ministries, and ministers in charge of commissions. The Premier directs the work of the State Council. The term of office of each session of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress, which is 5 years. The Premier, Vice-Premiers and state councillors shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.

Article 86,87



Fig. 1.8 In July 2013, the Premier of the State Council (front row, 2nd left) went to the villages in Nanning City of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to learn about the conditions of the people there.

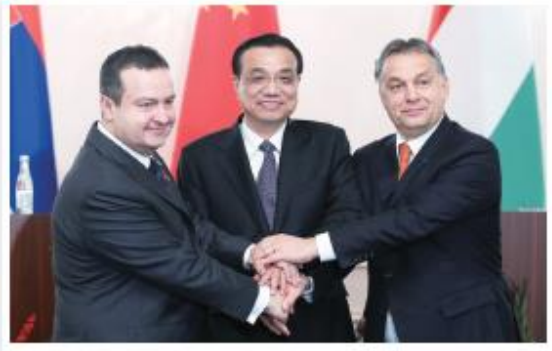


Fig. 1.9 In November 2013, the Premier of the State Council (middle) discussed the joint construction of a railway from Hungary to Serbia with Viktor Orbán (right), the Prime Minister of Hungary, and Ivica Dačić (left), the then Prime Minister of Serbia, in Bucharest, the capital of Romania.

- According to the *Constitution*, the State Council mainly exercises the following powers

Article 89

Old:

1.4 Central Military Commission



Fig. 1.11 Xi Jinping, the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, carrying out inspections in military regions.

- The Central Military Commission is the highest military organ in China, leading the military power of the state.
- The Central Military Commission is composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and members of the commission. The Chairman is elected by the National People's Congress. The Chairman reports to the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The term of office of the Central Military Commission is the same as that of the National People's Congress, which is 5 years.

New:

1.4 Central Military Commission



Fig. 1.11 Xi Jinping, the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, carrying out inspections in military regions.

- The Central Military Commission is the highest military organ in China, leading the country's armed forces. **Article 93**
- The Central Military Commission is composed of the chairperson, vice-chairperson and members of the commission. The chairperson is elected by the National People's Congress. The chairperson reports to the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The term of office of the Central Military Commission is the same as that of the National People's Congress, which is 5 years. **Article 93,94**

Old:

1.5 Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate

- The Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are responsible to the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate are elected by the National People's Congress.
- The term of office of the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate are both 5 years, and neither the President nor the Procurator-General shall serve more than 2 consecutive terms.
- The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ in China, supervising the judicial work of local people's courts at various levels and special people's courts.
- The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ in China, leading the work of local people's procuratorates at various levels and special people's procuratorates.

1.6 State Committee of Supervisory

- The State Committee of Supervisory of the PRC is the highest supervisory organ. Supervisory committees exercise judicial authority independently, in accordance with the law, and are not subject to interference from any administrative institution, public organisation, or individual. When handling cases of illegal or criminal acts by taking advantage of duty, supervisory organs shall cooperate with judicial, procuratorial, and law enforcement organs and keep tabs on each other.
- The term of office of the minister of a supervisory committee is 5 years. The Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.
- A supervisory committee is composed as follows: the Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory, several vice ministers, and several members. The Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory is elected by the National People's Congress and vice-ministers and members are appointed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress as proposed by the Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory of the PRC.



Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Go to the website of the Central People's Government of the PRC and read *Constitution of the People's Republic of China – Chapter III* to find out more about the laws regulating the powers of state organs in China.

<http://las.mpep.com.hk/25/constitution/en>



New:

1.5 Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate

- The Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are responsible to the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate are elected by the National People's Congress. **Article 82,133,138**
- The term of office of the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate are both 5 years, and neither the President nor the Procurator-General shall serve more than 2 consecutive terms. **Article 129,135**
- The Supreme People's Court is the highest **adjudicatory** organ in China, **overseeing** the **adjudicatory** work of local people's courts at **all** levels and **of** special people's courts. **Article 132**
- The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ in China, **directing** the work of local people's procuratorates at **all** levels and **of** special people's procuratorates. **Article 137**

1.6 National Commission of Supervision

- The National Commission of Supervision of the PRC is the highest supervisory organ. **Commissions of supervision independently exercise supervisory power** in accordance with the **provisions of law**, and are not subject to interference from any **administrative organ, social organisation, or individual**. When handling cases **of duty-related malfeasance or crime**, the supervisory organs shall **work together** with **adjudicatory organs, procuratorial organs** and law enforcement **departments; they shall act as a mutual check** on each other. **Article 125,127**
- The term of office of the **chairperson** of a commission of supervision is 5 years. The **chairperson** of the National Commission of Supervision shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms. **Article 124**
- A commission of supervision is composed of the following personnel: a chairperson, vice chairpersons, and members. The **chairperson** of the National Commission of Supervision is elected by the National People's Congress and **vice chairpersons** and members are appointed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress as **recommended** by the **chairperson** of the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC. **Article 82,87,124**



Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Go to the website of the Central People's Government of the PRC and read *Constitution of the People's Republic of China – Chapter III* to find out more about how the *Constitution* regulates the powers of state organs in China.

<http://las.mpep.com.hk/25/constitution/en>



P.18 (Fig 1.15)

Old:



Fig. 1.15 Donald Trump, the President of US

New:



Fig. 1.15 Joe Biden, the President of US

P.40 (Source 4)

Old:

Source 4

A folk weapon against corruption on the mainland

In recent years, due to the gradual awakening of civic awareness and the rapid development of the Internet, using the Internet in the fight against corruption has become a common practice among the general public. The number of cases exposed by the 'human search engine' of netizens has been rising increasingly. From people such as Zhou Jiugeng, the 'High-Price Cigarette Secretary', to Han Feng, the 'Erotic Diary Secretary', they have all been 'unearthed' by the netizens.



Zhu Ruifeng, the founder of the website rmjdw.com has unveiled corruption among current senior officials.

This new mode of 'Internet exposure – netizens' discussion – media reports – public pressure – official investigation – punishment of corrupt officials' has become a folk weapon against corruption on the mainland.

Summary of China news

New:

Source 4

Attempts of mainland folks to restrain corruption

In recent years, due to the gradual awakening of civic awareness and the rapid development of the Internet, using the Internet in the fight against corruption has become a common practice among the general public. The number of cases exposed by the 'human search engine' of netizens has been rising increasingly. From people such as Zhou Jiugeng, the 'High-Price Cigarette Secretary', to Han Feng, the 'Erotic Diary Secretary', they have all been 'unearthed' by the netizens.



Zhu Ruifeng, the founder of the website rmjdw.com has unveiled corruption among current senior officials.

This new mode of 'Internet exposure – netizens' discussion – media reports – public pressure – official investigation – punishment of corrupt officials' has showed the attempts of the mainland folks to restrain corruption.

Summary of China news

Old:

3.1 All power in China belongs to the people

For several thousand years, China's history was shaped by 'the divine right of emperors', and it was only when the Qing Government was overthrown and the National Government was established that the Chinese people gradually obtained leadership and decision-making power. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, especially after the period of reform and opening up, the Communist Party of China has determined to rule the state by law. It first enacted and then improved the Constitution and laws. In 1999, it included in the Constitution the statement 'the People's Republic of China governs the country according to the law and makes it a socialist country under the rule of law'.

According to the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, all power in China belongs to the people. Through the Constitution and laws, the state protects the basic rights and freedom of the people and provides them with the power to participate in state affairs and to supervise the government.

3.2 Channels for people's supervision of the government

A. Official channels

The following are the major channels for people's supervision of the government and expression of demands:

New:

Learn more about Constitution

Article 2
All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.
The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at all levels.
The people shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings, and social affairs through various channels and in various ways.

Article 5 (excerpt)
The People's Republic of China shall practice law-based governance and build a socialist state under the rule of law.

Article 35
Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration.

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According to the **Constitution** all power in China belongs to the people. Through the **Constitution** and laws, the state protects the basic rights and freedom of the people and provides them with the power to participate in state affairs **Article 2,3** and to supervise the government. **Article 27,41**

3.2 Channels for people's supervision of the government

A. Official channels

The following are the major channels for people's supervision of the government and expression of demands:

Old:

B. Non-governmental channels

In Hong Kong, people usually supervise the government through staging street demonstrations, holding forums and using the Internet or the media to exercise their basic civil rights, so as to push the government to improve the quality of administration and prevent the abuse of power by the government. On the mainland, non-governmental actions for supervising the government have become more popular in recent years due to the gradual awakening of civic awareness.

The ways of supervising the government on the mainland include:

- Using the Internet to reveal situations such as misconduct, corruption or abuse of power in order to get the officials involved investigated.

New:

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The ways of supervising the government on the mainland include:

- Using the Internet to reveal situations such as misconduct, corruption or abuse of power in order to get the officials involved investigated.

Learn more about Constitution

Article 33 (excerpt)
The state shall respect and protect human rights.
Every citizen shall enjoy the rights prescribed by the Constitution and the law and must fulfil the obligations prescribed by the Constitution and the law.

Page 45 Fig. 3.5

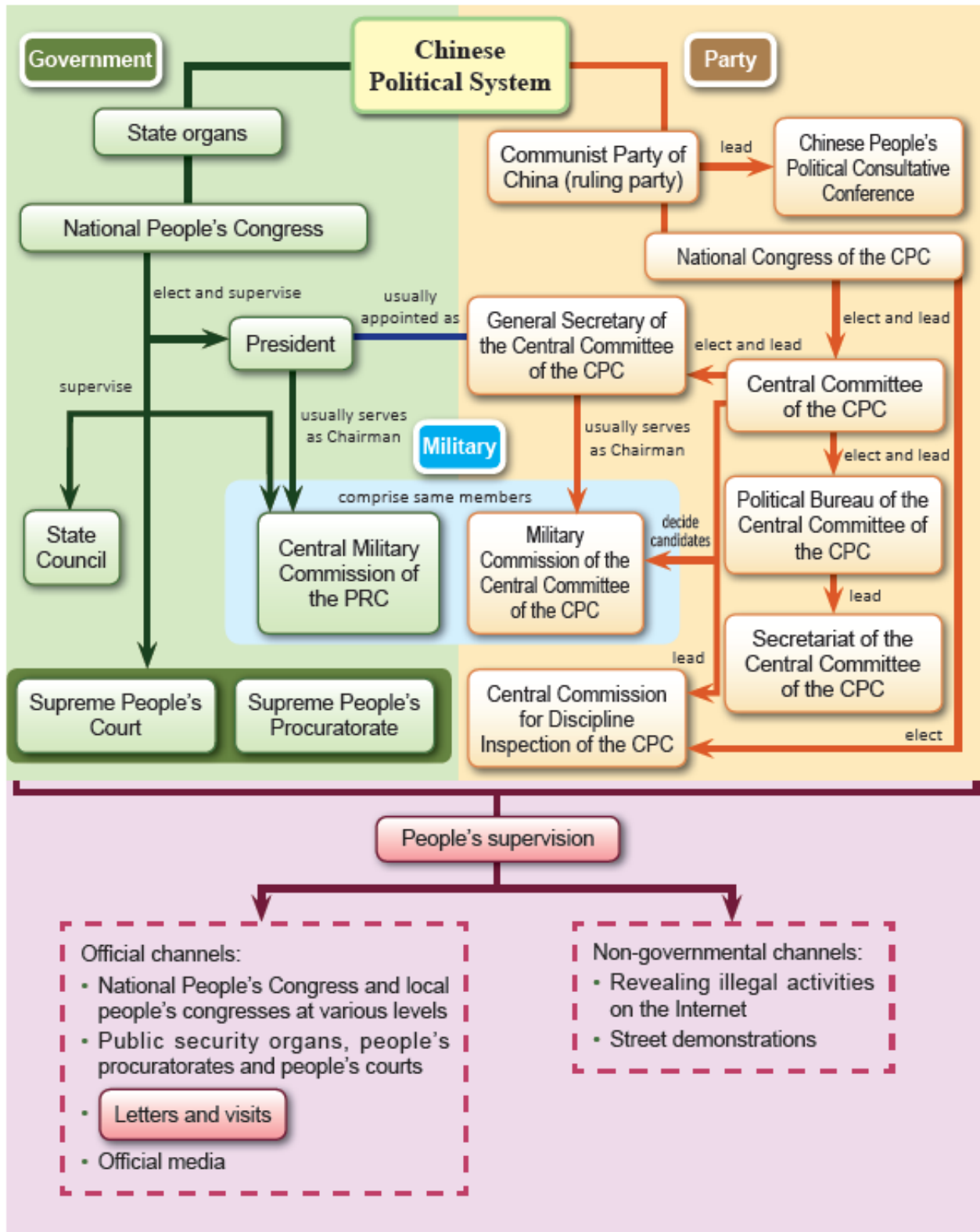
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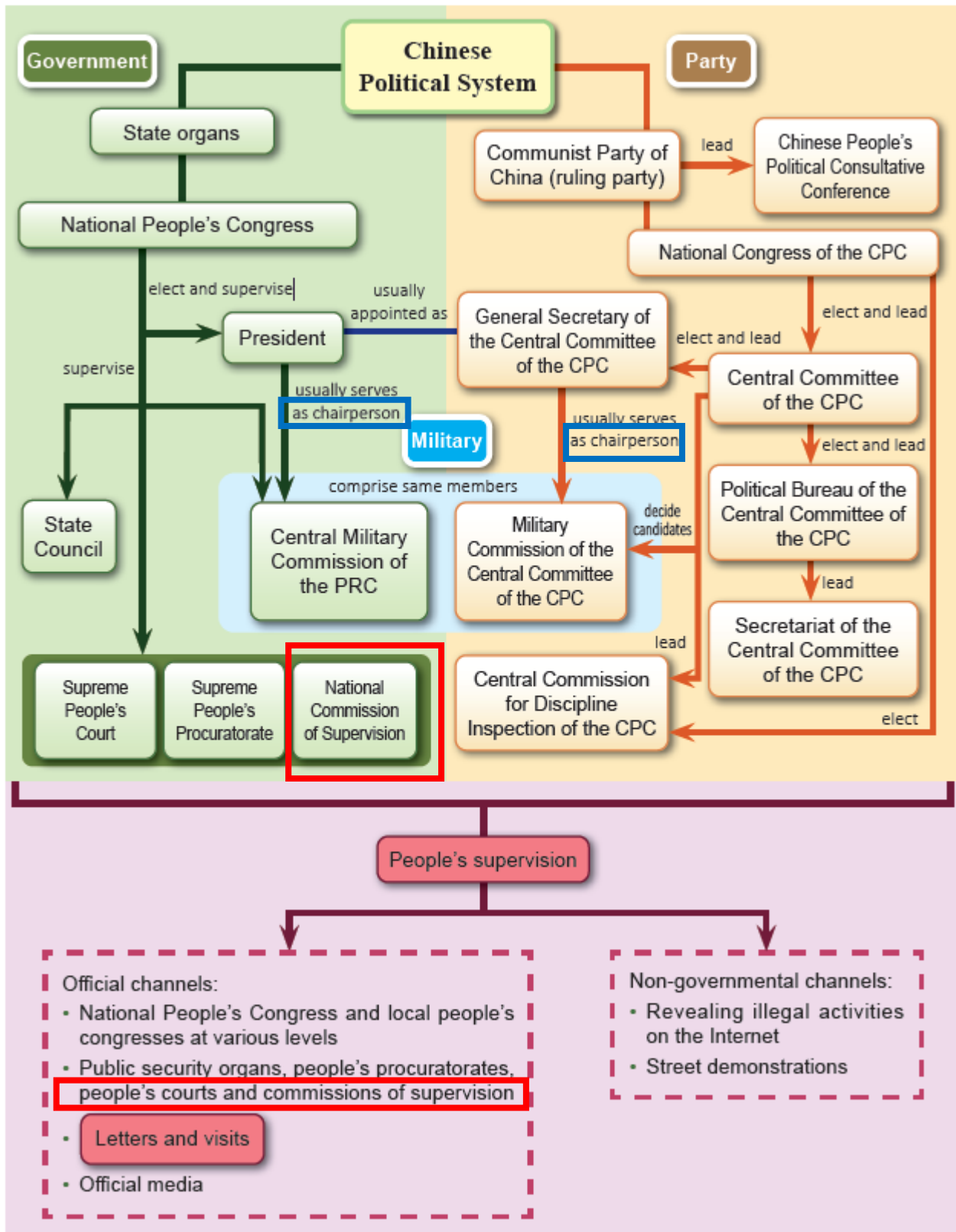
New:



Old:



New:



Old:

Module Features



Learning outcomes predicted in point form.



Content learning through inquiry activities for multiple learning styles.



Explanations reinforce and deepen knowledge acquired through activities.



Inductive summary in point form.



Further explanations on main **concept words** (highlighted in blue) for understanding of more relevant information.



Extended questions in articles, pictures and mind mapping offer students opportunities to reflect and express acquired knowledge.



Key points summarised as concept map help students in using and understanding of concept words.



Quick and easy reference of special terms and vocabularies (underlined with a grey dotted line) helps students to understand the content in a bilingual way.



Current affairs and critical questions as independent learning materials, enables students to do preparation before lessons and get motivated in learning.



Questions to trigger students' interest and critical thinking.



Inspiring questions promote deeper thinking of knowledge and concepts.



Diversified supplementary information allows students to carry out learning activities on reinforced knowledge foundation.



Diverse elements help to enhance independent learning for students.



Daily categorised news reports and updated statistical charts can be downloaded through scanning of QR codes. A resource bank of supplementary worksheets, question bank and multimedia materials are provided to complement the overall needs of independent learning.

New:

Module Features



Learning outcomes predicted in point form.



Original texts from the *Constitution* deepen students' understanding on the articles. Articles from the *Constitution* are put in simple wordings for helping students to understand the meanings of the articles, indicated with **Article 1**



To deepen students' understanding of the *Basic Law* with its original texts.



Content learning through inquiry activities for multiple learning styles.



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