

# China's Social Governance in Transition: Historical Phases, Achievements, Experiences and Implications

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# Section I Historical Phases of China's Social Governance

- 1. Preliminary Exploration Phase
- 2. Basic Formation Phase
- 3. Comprehensive Establishment Phase
- 4. Comprehensive Deepening Phase

# Section I Historical Phases of China's Social Governance

- **Preliminary Exploration Phase(1978-1992)**
- **1978:**Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC
- **Before 1978 : “overall” system**
- Urban region: unit-based(danwei), accompanied by street-based(jieju)
- Rural region: people's commune and production team
- **Biggest change:** class struggle —→ economic construction
- After 1978: household contract responsibility system; grass-roots mass autonomy system; innovations in social management

# Section I Historical Phases of China's Social Governance

- **Basic Formation Phase (1992-2002)**
- **1992:** the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China
- **Most important thing:** proposed to establish a socialist market economic system
- **Social management sphere:** the law of social autonomy has been amended;
- the laws and regulations of social organizations were perfected;
- the government's social management functions were clearly defined.

# Section I Historical Phases of China's Social Governance

- **3. Comprehensive Establishment Phase(2002-2012)**
- **2002:** the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China
- **Most important thing:** building a well-off society, social construction became an important task.
- **2007:** politics, economy, culture, society “4 in 1” construction program
- **Social management sphere:** enhancing the importance of social construction; establishing a comprehensive social management system; improving the system and mechanism of social autonomy

# Section I Historical Phases of China's Social Governance

## ● 4. Comprehensive Deepening Phase(2012-present)

- **2012:** the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China

- **Most important thing:** constructing a Chinese-style social management system, that is led by the party, implemented by the government, coordinated by the society, participated by the mass, secured by the rule of law.

- 2013: the first time that the CPC put forward the concept of social governance in official documents

- 2015: “co-constructed and sharing” of social governance

- 2017: “co-governed” of social governance

- **Social governance sphere:** from enclosed to open; from passive to active; from hierarchical to flattened; from mono-actor to multi-actor.

## **Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance**

- 1. Achievements of Community Governance
- 2. Achievements of Social Security



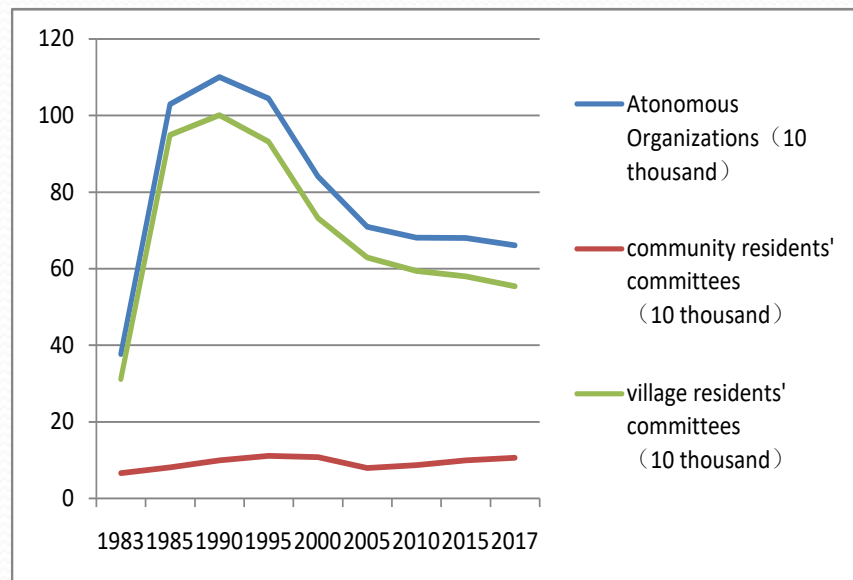
# Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 1. Achievements of Community Governance
- First, the construction of self-governing organizations has been continuously strengthened.

Table 1 Amount of Autonomous Organizations after Reform and Opening up

Year	Total Amount of Atonomous Organizations (thousand)	Amount of community residents' committees (thousand)	Amount of village residents' committees (thousand)
1983	377.20	65.52	311.68
1985	1029.57	80.94	948.63
1990	1100.09	98.81	1001.27
1995	1043.58	111.86	931.72
2000	840.08	108.42	731.66
2005	709.03	79.95	629.08
2010	681.72	87.06	594.06
2015	680.54	99.68	580.86
2017	661.00	106.00	554.00

Figure 1 Trend of Autonomous Organizations after 1978



- Source: China Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Social Services in China

# Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

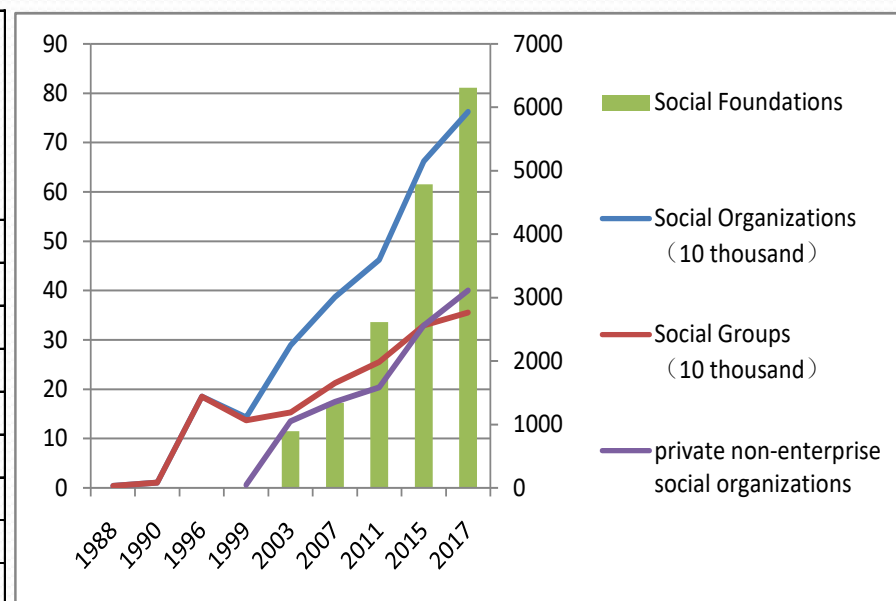
## 1. Achievements of Community Governance

- Second, the number of social organizations is growing rapidly.

Table 2 Amount of Social Organizations after Reform and Opening up

Figure 2 Trend of Social Organizations after 1978

Year	Total Amount of Social Organizations (10 thousand)	Amount of Social Groups (10 thousand)	Amount of Social Foundations	Amount of private non-enterprise social organizations (10 thousand)
1988	0.4	0.4		
1990	1.1	1.1		
1996	18.5	18.5		
1999	14.3	13.7		0.6
2003	28.9	15.3	892	13.5
2007	38.7	21.2	1340	17.4
2011	46.2	25.5	2614	20.4
2015	66.2	32.9	4784	32.9
2017	76.2	35.5	6307	40.0



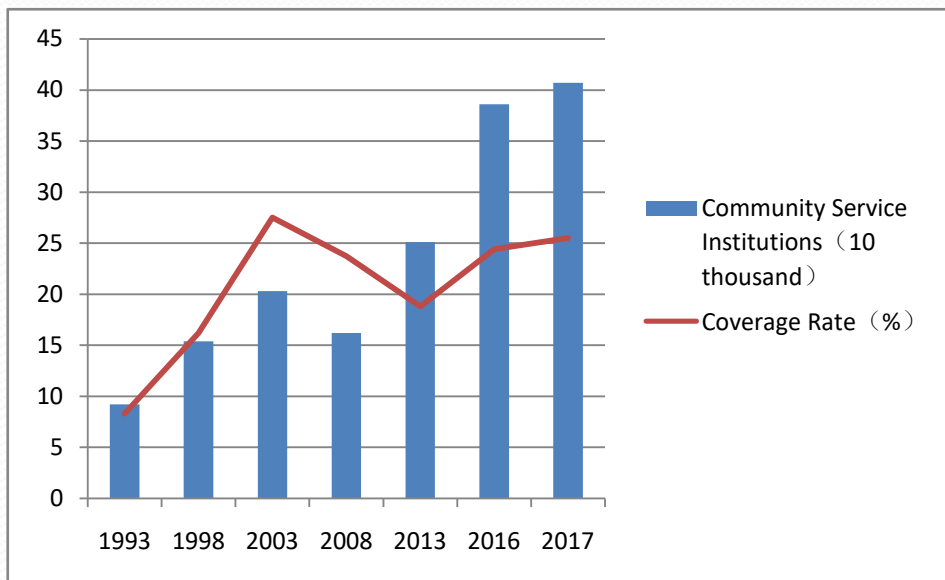
- Source: China Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Social Services in China

## Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 1. Achievements of Community Governance
- Third, community service institutions are developing vigorously

Table 3 Amount of Community Service institutions and its coverage rate after 1978      Figure 3 Trend of Community Service institutions and its coverage rate after 1978

Year	1993	1998	2003	2008	2013	2016	2017
Community Service Institutions (10 thousand)	9.2	15.4	20.3	16.2	25.1	38.6	40.7
Coverage Rate (%)	8.3	16.2	27.5	23.7	18.8	24.4	25.5



- Source: China Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Social Services in China

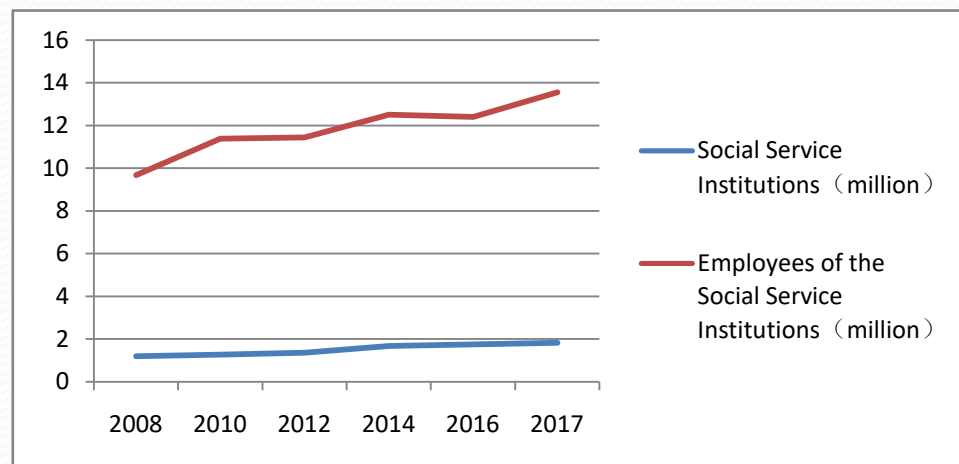
## Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 1. Achievements of Community Governance
- Fourth, social service institutions are in the ascendant.

Table 4 Amount of Social Service institutions and its Employees after 1978

Year	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Amount of the Social Service Institutions (million)	1.195	1.268	1.366	1.668	1.745	1.821
Employees of the Social Service Institutions (million)	9.673	11.384	11.447	12.510	12.393	13.551

Figure 4 Trend of Social Service Institutions and its Employees after 1978



- Source: China Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Social Services in China

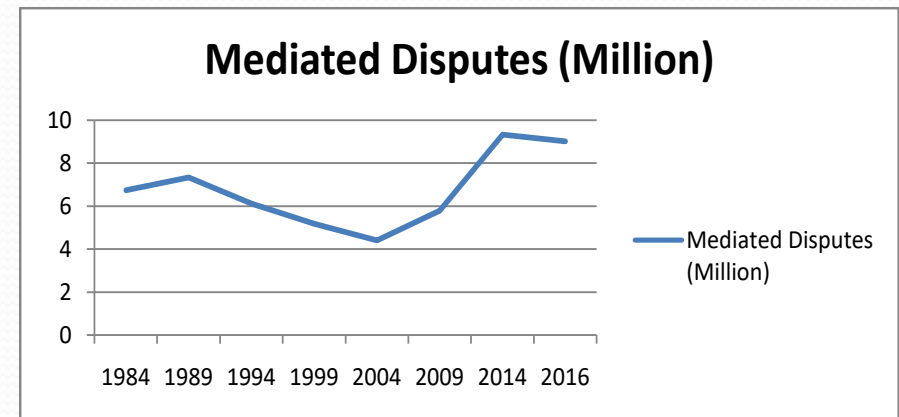
# Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 2. Achievements of Social Security
- First, dispute mediation efforts continue to increase

Table 5 Amount of Mediated Disputes in China after 1978

Year	Total Amount of Mediated Disputes(Million)
1984	6.75
1989	7.34
1994	6.12
1999	5.19
2004	4.41
2009	5.79
2014	9.33
2016	9.02

Figure 5 Trend of Mediated Disputes in China after 1978



- Source: China Statistical Yearbook

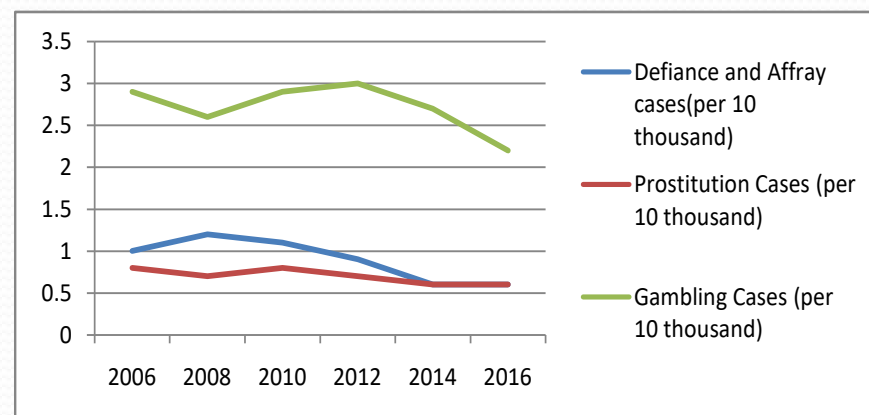
# Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 2. Achievements of Social Security
- Second, the number of crime cases per 10,000 people has continued to decrease

Table 6 Amount of Social Security Related Cases in China after 1978

Year	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Defiance and Affray cases(per 10 thousand)	1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Prostitution Cases (per 10 thousand)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Gambling Cases (per 10 thousand)	2.9	2.6	2.9	3	2.7	2.2

Figure 6 Trend of Social Security Related Cases in China after 1978



- Source: China Statistical Yearbook

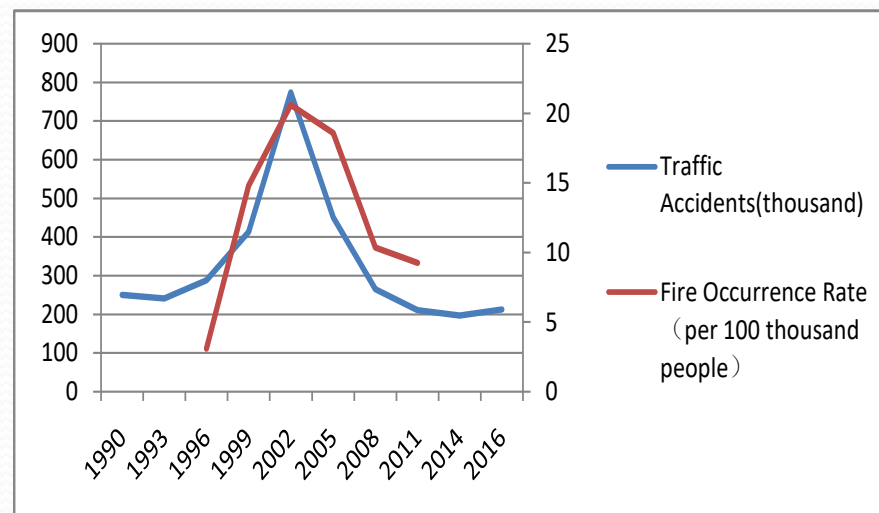
# Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 2. Achievements of Social Security
- Third, social accidents are gradually decreasing

Table 7 Amount of Traffic Accidents and Fire Occurrence Rate after 1978

Year	Traffic Accidents(thousand)	Fire Occurrence Rate (per 100 thousand people)
1990	250.24	
1993	240.62	
1996	287.69	3.1
1999	412.86	14.8
2002	773.13	20.6
2005	450.25	18.57
2008	265.20	10.36
2011	210.81	9.25
2014	196.81	
2016	212.85	

Figure 7 Trend of Traffic Accidents and Fire Occurrence Rate after 1978



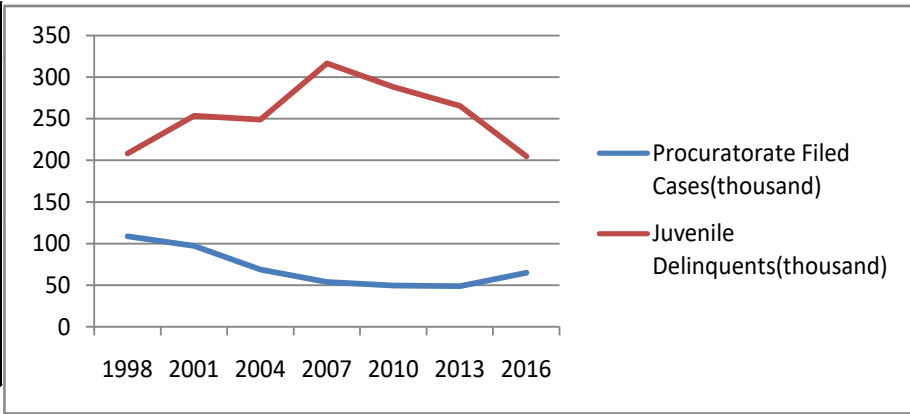
- Source: China Statistical Yearbook

# Section II Positive Effects of Social Governance

- 2. Achievements of Social Security
- Fourth, the number of cases related to court or procuratorate tends to decrease

Table 8 Amount of Procuratorate Filed cases and Juvenile Delinquents after 1978      Figure 8 Trend of Procuratorate Filed cases and Juvenile Delinquents after 1978

Year	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Procuratorate Filed Cases(thousand)	108.83	97.24	68.81	53.98	49.97	49.04	65.04
Juvenile Delinquents(thousand)	208.08	253.47	248.83	316.30	287.98	265.44	204.66



- Source: China Statistical Yearbook



## Section III: China's Experience in Social Governance

- 1. Rebalance of State and Society
- 2. Cooperative relationship between Political Parties and Governments
- 3. Organic Combination of Effective Control and Moderate Development
- 4. Organic Combination of Conventional Governance and Campaign-style Governance

## Section III: China's Experience in Social Governance

- 1. Rebalance of State and Society
- Before 1978:
  - Macro-structure: strong state but weak society
  - Huang zhongzhi(2008) advanced Central Minimalism model, Vivienne Shue(1988) advanced “Honey comb” model
- After 1978:
  - Macro-structure: strong state and strong society
  - narrow the boundaries of the government's role; introduce market forces; cultivate social forces

## Section III: China's Experience in Social Governance

- 2. Cooperative relationship between Political Parties and Governments
- abroad:
  - relationship between Political Parties and Government: **competitive**
  - The winning party form cabinet while the losing ones being the opposite forces in the legislature.
- china:
  - relationship between Political Parties and Governments: **cooperative**
  - CPC is the leading party, but other 8 Parties are also participating parties, they are not opponent parties. The CPC and other parties cooperate through **the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference**
  - Cooperative relationship between Political Parties and Government benefit the whole country, the Chinese government is far more efficient than any other governments around the world.

## Section III: China's Experience in Social Governance

- 3. Organic Combination of Effective Control and Moderate Development
- Before 1978:
- Policy objectives: “overall control” or “totalism”
- Urban region: unit-based(danwei), accompanied by street-based(jieju)
- Rural region: people's commune and production team
- After 1978:
- Policy objectives: “effective Control” and “moderate development”
- Strategy: "dual track" strategy that emphasizes both control and development
- Mechanism: a “loosely coupled” form of weak relationship between governmental departments and social forces
- Zhou Xueguang(2011), Tian Kai(2016)

## Section III: China's Experience in Social Governance

- 4. Organic Combination of Conventional Governance and Campaign-style Governance
- Conventional governance:
  - Rule following; professionalism; de-personal; routine following
- Campaign-style governance:
  - Political mobilization; organizational mobilization; routine deviation; high priority
- campaign-style governance is a supplement to conventional governance.
- After 1978, the Chinese government extensively use both Conventional Governance and Campaign-style Governance in dealing with the social affairs.

## Section IV: Implications for South Korea

- 1, Cooperative relationship between the state and the society.
- Increased tensions between the government and the civil society(Kim Hyuk-Rae, 2013)
- 2, Loose coupling linkage between the state and the society
- 3, Multi policy instruments: cooperative, coordinative, consultative, coercive.



# Thank you

So much for my presentation

Thank you!