

国家行政学院

CHINESE ACADEMY OF GOVERNANCE

State-building, Society-building and Frust-building in contemporary China

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CAG



State-building, Society-building and Trust-building in contemporary China

- I. State-building: an Untangled Plot
- II. Society-building: an Unleashing Zone
- III. Trust-building: an Unbounded Mission



State-building: an Untangled Plot

- •Why political order matters to Chinese political development?
- How state-building proceeds in China?
- •Where the state-building to go in China?



Why political order matters?

- Back to the beginning
- States autonomy shaped the realities of access of different groups to political power.
- "When enough of us drive to the right, the rest of us will have an interest in driving to the right also, no matter what preferences we might have in the abstract."



How state-building proceeds

- State formation and state-building (1954)
- Failure of constitutional order (1978)
- 1982 constitution (2004)



How state-building proceeds (continued)

- The basic political system of China
- The National People's Congress and local people's congresses at all levels are the organs through which the people exercise state power.
- 1982 constitution





How state-building proceeds (continued)

- The basic political system of China
- The people's <u>congresses</u>
- "Rubber" or "Iron" (the personal income tax reform)
- Enhancing rule of law
- Democratic election





Where the state-building to go?

- Integrating the leadership of the ruling party, the position of the people as masters of the country, and the rule of law
- Mechanism to turn the Party's propositions into the will of the state through legal procedures is under exploring
- From "soft" to "hard"
- Representation matters



Society-building: an Unleashing Zone

- •Why society-building?
- How society is built?
- •What is to be done for society-building?



Why society-building?

How has reform and political evolution changed the nature of the ties that connect the society to the state? (Bringing the society back in)

- Society-building is both a challenge and a response to state centered policy orientation
- Society-building is one of the collaboration mechanisms to improve governance in China.
- The growing enthusiasm of citizens' civic engagement and political participation in social affairs is reshaping state and society relationship



How society is built? (social service delivery)

- building a service-oriented, responsible, lawabiding and clean government (2008)
- Achievements of the <u>eleven-five</u>-year <u>plan</u>
- Goals of the <u>twelve-five-year</u> plan



How society is built? (civic organizations)

- Mechanisms of self-governance (communities and civics)
- NGOs: Social organizations, private nonprofit organizations and foundations



How society is built? (development of NGOs)

- Resuming and emerging (1978 to 1989)
- Emerging nationwide (1992-1998)
- Delivering and accounting (2000-)



What is to be done?

- Separation of government, market, and the third sector
- Avoiding "failure" problems



Trust-building: an Unbounded Mission

- •Why trust-building?
- How trust-building is undergoing in China?
- •What beyond trust-building?



Why trust-building?

- Government-citizen synergy
- Well-ordered society
- Bringing the state back in



How trust-building is undergoing?

- Creating public values with social harmony
- Provide good governance with <u>accountability</u>
- Promote civic organizations with self-governance
- Engage citizens in public life with civility



What beyond trust-building?

- Take public governance <u>seriously</u>
- From trust to accountability, and then from accountability to democratic governance
- Expectation, obligation, reciprocity, and risk



Thank You!

谢谢大家!

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2011-5-11



Functions and powers of the National People's Congress*

- to amend the Constitution and oversee its enforcement;
- to enact and amend basic laws governing criminal offences, civil affairs, state organs and other matters;
- to elect and appoint members to central state organs;
- and to determine major state issues.



Supervision: * not merely ode to the government







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指 标	2005年	规划目标		实现情况	
		2010年	年均增长(%)	2010年	年均增长。
国内生产总值(万亿元)	18.5		7.5	39.8	11.2
人均国内生产总值(元)	14185	li li	6.6	29748	1,056
服务业增加值比重(%)	40.5		[3]	43	[2.5]
服务业就业比重(%)	31.3		[4]	34.8	[3.5]
研究与试验发展经费支出占国内生产总值比重(%)	1.3	2	[0.7]	1.75	[0.45]
城镇化率(%)	43	47	[4]	47.5	[4.5]
全国总人口(ガ人)	130756	136000	<8%	134100	5.1%
单位国内生产总值能源消耗降低(%)			[20]左右		[19.1]
单位工业增加值用水量降低(%)			[30]		[36.7]
农业灌溉用水有效利用系数	0.45	0.5	[0.05]	0.5	[0.05]
工业固体废物综合利用率(%)	55.8	60	[4.2]	69	[13.2]
耕地保有量(亿公顷)	1.22	1.2	-0.3	1.212	-0.13
主要污染物排 二氧化硫 放总量减少(%) 化学需氧量			[10] [10]		[14.29] [12.45]
森林覆盖率(%)	18.2	20	[1.8]	20.36	[2.16]
国民平均受教育年限(年)	8.5	9	[0.5]	9	[0.5]
城镇基本养老保险覆盖人数(亿人)	1.74	2.23	5.1	2.57	8.1
新型农村合作医疗覆盖率(%)	23.5	>80	>[56.5]	96.3	[72.8]
五年城镇新增就业(万人)			[4500]		[5771]
五年转移农业劳动力(万人)			[4500]		[4500]
城镇登记失业率(%)	4.2	- 5		4.1	
城镇居民人均可支配收入(元)	10493		5	19109	9.7
农村居民人均纯收入(元)	3255	L	5	5919	8.9

注:①国内生产总值和城乡居民收入绝对数按当年价格计算。增长速度按可比价格计算:②[]表示五年期 计数。



Strengthening public security

To fulfill tasks of reform and development, it is imperative to maintain social environment with long-term stability. Efforts will be made to enhance public security awareness of the whole society, improve capacity of public security, protect life and property safety of the people, and ensure social stability

- Strengthening the capacity of disaster prevention and mitigation
- Improving production safety
- Ensuring food and drug safety
- Safeguarding national security and social stability
- Building the emergency response system

Priority Programs of Public Services Provision

- Social Relief
- Social Welfare
- Public Health
- Community Service
- Flood Control and Disaster Mitigation
- Safe Production and Emergency Rescue
- Management of Hidden Danger for Major Accident
- National Disaster Emergency Rescue
- Local Political and Legal Infrastructure

Improving the system of social administration

Improving social administration structure, which is led by the CPC committees, mainly implemented and coordinated by the government, and participated by the public; promoting restructuring of social administration

- Strengthening the building of grassroots autonomous organizations
- Regulating and guiding the orderly development of NGOs
- Handling the internal contradictions of the people properly



中共中央关于"十二五"规划的建议

"十二五"规划建议提出——

- 加快转变经济发展方式, 开创科学发展新局面
- 坚持扩大内需战略, 保持经济平稳较快发展
- 推进农业现代化,加快 社会主义新农村建设
- 发展现代产业体系, 提高产业核心竞争力
- 促进区域协调发展, 积极稳妥推进城镇化

- 深入实施科教兴国战略和人才强国战略,加快建设创新型国家
- 加强社会建设,建立健全基本公共服务体系
- 推动文化大发展大繁荣, 提升国家文化软实力
- 加快改革攻坚步伐, 完善社会主义市场经 济体制
- 实施互利共赢的开放 战略,进一步提高对 外开放水平

全党全国各族人民团结起来, 为实现"十二五"规划而奋斗





人民生活

城镇居民人均可变配收入(元)

专栏 2

国家行政学院

CHINESE ACADEMY OF GOVERNANCE

指标		2010年	2015年	年均增长(%)	属性	
经济发展						
医内生产总值(074	2元)	39.8	55.8	7	预期性	
服务业增加值比算	(%)	43	47	[4]	预期性	
城镇化率(%)		47.5	51.5	[4]	预期性	
料投放百		1000				
九年又务教育巩固率(%)		89.7	93	[3.3]	约束性	
高中阶段教育毛入学率(%)		82.5	87	[4.5]	原期性	
研究与试验发展经费支出占国内生产总值 注重(%)		1.75	2.2	[0.45]	MAN	
每万人口发明专利拥有量(件)		1.7	3.3	[1.6]	预期性	
美護环境						
耕地保有量(化市)		18.18	18.18	[0]	约束性	
单位工业增加值用水景等低(%)				[30]	约束性	
农业雕画用水有效利用系数		0.5	0.53	[0.03]	- 300 AS 15	
非化石能源占一次能源消费比重(%)		8.3	11.4	[3.1]	19.8(1	
单位国内生产总值能源消耗降低(%)				[16]	约束包	
单位国内生产总值二氧化碳拌放降低(%)				[17]	野菜竹	
主要污染物排放 总量减少(%)	化學開氣量			[8]		
	二氧化硫			[8]	约束性	
	34.34			[10]		
	製氧化物	22.22		[10]		
森林增长	森林覆蓋率(%)	20.36	21.66	[1.3]	的果竹	

"十二五"时期经济社会发展主要指标

农村居民人均纯收入(元) 5919 >8310 >7 预期性 城镇登记失业率(%) 预期性 4.1 < 5 城镇新增贫业人数(万人) [4500] 预期性 城镇参加基本养老保险人数(亿人) 2.57 3.57 [1] 约束性 域多三項基本医疗保险参保率のは [3] 约束性 城镇保障世安居工程建设(万金) [3600] 约束性 全国总人口(万人) 134100 < 139000 < 7.2% 的束性 人均預期寿命(岁) 73.5 74.5 [1] 知期性

137

19109

143

>26810

[6]

>7

预期性

森林赛积量(亿立方米)

在,①国内生产总值和减多层区收入绝对数技 2010 年价格计算。增长速度按可比价格计算。②[]内为五年累计数,②减多三项基本医疗保险参保率指年末参加城镇职工基本医疗保险、城镇居民基本医疗保险和新型农村合作医疗的总人数与年末全国总人口之比。②减多层区收入增长按照不低于国内生产总值增长预则目标确定。在实施中签第为实现和价还发展同步。



01 公共教育

①九年义务教育免费,故村义务教育阶段寄宿赋学校免住宿费,并为经济闲难家庭 寄宿生提供生活补助;②对农村学生、城镇经济困难家庭学生和涉农专业学生实行 中等职业教育免费;③为经济困难家庭几量、孤儿和残疾儿童接受学前教育提供补助。

02 就业服务

①为城乡劳动者免费提供就业信息、就业咨询、职业介绍和劳动调解仲裁;②为失业人员、农民工、残疾人、板成长劳动力免费提供基本职业技能培训;②为就业团难人员和零就业家新提供就业援助。

03 社会保障

①城镇职工和居民享有基本养老保险,农村居民享有新型农村社会养老保险,②城镇职工和居民享有基本医疗保险。农村居民享有新型农村合作医疗。③城镇职工享有失业保险、工伤保险、生有保险。④为城乡闲难群体提供最低生活保障、医疗救助、聚葬救助等服务。⑤为孤儿、技疾人、五配户、高龄老人等特殊群体提供福利服务。

04 医疗卫生

①免费提供居民健康档案、预防接种、传染病防治。凡量保健、孕产妇保健、老年 人保健、健康教育、高点压等慢性病管理、重性精神疾病管理等基本公共卫生服务。 ②实施艾湿病防治、助结核助治、农村妇女孕前和孕早期补限叶酸、农村妇女住院 分娩补助、农村妇女宫观察乳除癌检查、贫困人群白内蹄复用等重大公共卫生服务 专项。②实施国家基本药物制度、基本药物均纳入基本医疗保障药物很销日录。

05 人口计生

①提供免费避孕药具、孕前优生健康检查、生殖健康技术和宣传教育等计划生育服 多。②免费为符合各件的育龄群众提供再生育技术服务。

06 住房保障

①为城镇饭收入住房困难家庭提供廉租住房,②为城镇中等偏下收入住房困难家庭 提供公共租赁住房。

07 公共文化

①基层公共文化、体育设施免费开放。②农村广播电视全覆盖,为农村免费提供电影放映、近书远报远戏等公益性文化服务。

08 基础设施

①行政村通公路和客运班车、城市建成区公共交通企覆盖。②行政村通电。无电线 区人口全部用上电。②即政服务做到多多设所、村村通知。

09 环境保护

①县县具备污水、垃圾无害化处理能力和环境监测评估能力。②保障城乡饮用水水额效安全。



key targets of China's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015)

Livelihood

- Population to be no larger than 1.39 billion;
- Life span per person to increase by one year;
- Pension schemes to cover all rural residents and 357 million urban residents;
- Construction and Renovation of 36 million apartments for low-income families;
- Minimum wage standard to increase by no less than 13 percent on average each year;

Social management

- Improved public service for both urban and rural residents;
- Improved democracy and legal system;
- Better social management system for greater social harmony;
- More than 10 percent of all residents will be registered as community volunteers.

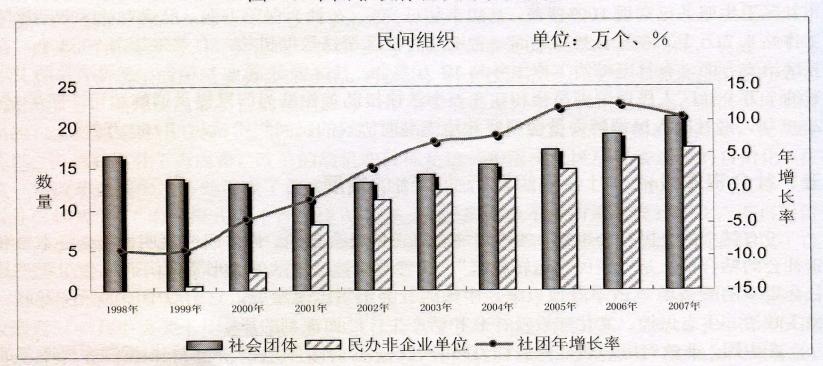


中国"草根组织"学习网

Grass-roots Organization Learning Network



图-1: 中国非政府组织的增长情况



资料来源: 国家民政部民政事业发展报告。



Table 1 The Distribution of Chinese NGOs' Fields of Activity

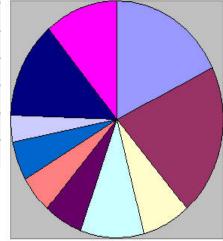
Functional categories	Percentage*	Functional categories	Percentage*
Culture and art	34.62	Animal protection	3.12
Sports, fitness, and entertainment	18.17	Community development	17.04
Clubs	5.31	Property management	6.17
Private primary schools and	1.99	Employment and re-employment	15.85
middle schools		services	
Private universities	1.13	Policy information	21.88
Vocational and adult education	14.19	Legal information and services	24.54
Investigation and research	42.51	Foundations	8.62
Hospital and health centers	10.54	Volunteers associations	8.16
Homes for the aged	7.03	International exchanges	11.47
Psychological information	9.75	International aid	3.32
Social services	44.63	Religious group	2.52
Disaster prevention and relief	11.27	Trade associations and study groups	39.99
Poverty relief	20.95	Others	20.56
Environment protection	9.95		

Note: *Since the questions were multiple choices, responses total more than 100%

Source: Wang Ming, "Research on Chinese NGOs in 2001: With a Focus on Case Studies," UN Regional Development Center, 2001, p. 11.



以民间协作方式开展服务的地区性网络



- ■NGO救灾联合办公室 24家
- ■512民间救助服务中心 28家
- □北京民间公益组织联合行动 10家
- 口陕西民间组织联合行动 13家
- ■重庆5.12抗震救灾民间救助 中心 8家
- ■甘肃草根联合行动小组 7家
- ■厦门牧灾援助行动小组 7家
- □上海新驼峰行动 5家
- ■贵州民间救灾网络 18家
- ■广东在粤川籍人士关爱行动 15家



Characteristics of the NGOs Present Situation

- There are an enormous number of Chinese NGOs with diverse organizational arrangements and a wide range of activities
- The regional distribution of Chinese NGOs is unbalanced; the scope of their activities is limited and the size of individual units is small
- China's NGOs generally face problems of funding, mobilization capacity and inadequate specialist skills
- An outstanding problem confronted by Chinese NGOs is the adverse influence of the current regulatory and management system
- The lack of necessary and effective supervision by society is a great obstacle to the further development of Chinese NGOs

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闻

人又日泉

中共中央印发 《中国共产党巡视

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中国共产党巡視工作条例(以行) E-F 2 B E-

中国共产党巡视工作条例(試行)

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中国共产党党员领导干部 廉洁从政若干准则

中国方正出版社





CHINA 2010 POPULATION CENSUS

Chinese mainland 1,339,724,852

92

people would

be of **Han**

1,225,932,641

91.51%

be of various

Total

113,792,211

population

63.9%

Urban

36,1%

2000 2010

8.49%

nationality

Talwan 23,162,123-Macao 552,300-Hong Kong **7097,600**1

8.93%

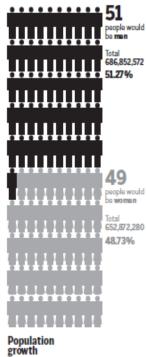
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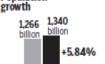
187,985,979

9 people would have finished 119,636,790 university education 8,030/6

-Total population 1,370,536,875 people

IF CHINA WAS 100 PEOPLE...





Source: National Bureau of Statistics

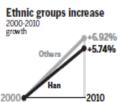
2010

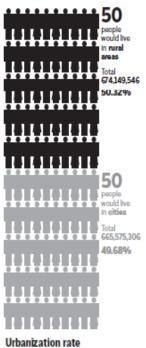


2000-2010, growth of share of people in percentage points by age groups

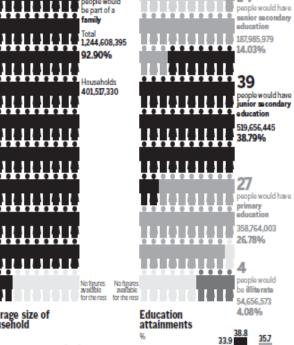
15-59 years +3.36

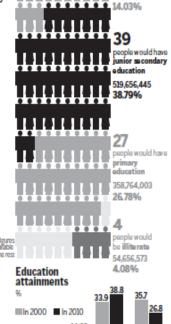
%-6.29











50.3%

49.7%





3.6

Junior sec.

XAN SABARÍS / CHINA DAILY