

Contents

1	The Issue of “State and Society” in Chinese Historical Context	1
1.1	The Existed Framework: “State” and “Civil Society” as an Entity	1
1.2	Historical Context and Native Notion: “Empower State” and “Make People Enlightened” as a Process	3
1.2.1	Exploration of Reformists’ Thought: A State of “Enlightening the People”	5
1.2.2	Practical Exploration During the Era of Republic of China: Social Revolution	7
1.2.3	The Typical Way of CPC: “Mass Line”	10
1.3	Analytical Perspective: Identity, Organization and Operations	13
1.3.1	Social Identity	13
1.3.2	Organizational Space	14
1.3.3	Operational Means	15
1.4	Conclusion	16
	References	17
2	1949—1978: Social Integration and Mass Mobilization	19
2.1	Classes: Class Division and Ideological Reform	20
2.1.1	“Class Identity” and Identification of Identity	22
2.1.2	“Class Consciousness” and People Transformation	25
2.1.3	Digestion of Class Division	27
2.2	Organization: Establish Units and Collect Resources	29
2.2.1	The Establishment of Unit System	30
2.2.2	The Establishment of Cooperatives and People’s Communes	38
2.2.3	Concentration of Resources and Unity of Interests	43

2.3	Movement: Promoting Work and Resolving Contradictions	46
2.3.1	“To Play the Enthusiasm of the Masses”	47
2.3.2	“Rely on Consciousness and Voluntary of Masses”	50
2.3.3	“Accept Criticism of the Masses”	51
2.4	Conclusion	54
	References	55
3	1979—1992: Decentralization of Power, Transfer of Profits and Germination of Interests	57
3.1	Interest: Promotion and Diversification	58
3.1.1	The Initiative of Interests	60
3.1.2	The Interests of Relationship	64
3.1.3	The Gradual Opening of Private Domain	66
3.2	Enterprise and Organization: Invigoration and Autonomy	68
3.2.1	Rural Areas: Implementation of Household Responsibility System	69
3.2.2	City: The Restoration and Transmutation of Unit System	72
3.2.3	The Rise of Community Organizations	76
3.3	Transformation of Functions: Regulation and Demarcation	80
3.3.1	Strengthen Rule of Law	81
3.3.2	Standardization and Publicity	83
3.3.3	Modification and Overhead	86
3.4	Conclusion	88
	References	90
4	1993—2002: Adjustment, Transformation and Diversified Differentiation	93
4.1	Mobility of Social Elements	94
4.1.1	Laid-off Workers: From Unit to Society	95
4.1.2	Into the City: From Rural to Urban	99
4.1.3	Going to Business: From Within the System to Outside the System	104
4.2	Adjustment of Organizational Structure	107
4.2.1	Community Building	108
4.2.2	Management of Social Groups	112
4.2.3	Villagers’ Autonomy	117
4.3	Exploration of Governance Strategy	122
4.3.1	Adaptive Strategy	122
4.3.2	Guide Self-management	127
4.3.3	Globalization Rules	129
4.4	Conclusion	130
	References	131

5 From 2003 till Now: Livelihood Strategy and Participating Claim	135
5.1 Mobility and Differentiation	136
5.1.1 Rapid Urban and Rural Mobility	136
5.1.2 Class Differentiation Intensified	140
5.1.3 Enhancement of Awareness of Rights	143
5.2 Social Organization and Participation	147
5.2.1 Social Organization	148
5.2.2 Virtual Communities	151
5.2.3 Social Coordination	155
5.3 People's Livelihood Strategy and Project Operation	159
5.3.1 Scientific Development	159
5.3.2 System Operation by Project	162
5.3.3 Technical Governance	166
5.4 Conclusion	168
References	169
6 Enforcement of State Ability and Stimulation of Social Vitality	173
6.1 Development and Achievements	173
6.1.1 Social Identity	173
6.1.2 Organizational Space	175
6.1.3 Operational Means	177
6.2 Difficulties and Challenges	179
6.2.1 The Dilemma of Citizenship Construction	179
6.2.2 Constraints of Administerization of Social Management	180
6.2.3 The Multiple Challenges of Social Organization	182
6.3 Inheritance and Development	183
6.3.1 Activate Historical Resources	183
6.3.2 To Attract Social Organizations	184
6.3.3 Governance Process to Openness and Inclusiveness	185
References	187

The State and Society of China
A Century Long Ensemble of "Great Power" and "New
Citizens"

Gao, Y.; Wu, Y.

2018, VII, 187 p., Hardcover

ISBN: 978-981-10-6661-0