

Acknowledgement

My sincere gratitude to Mr. Sri Tharan, whose approval, guidance and assistance encouraged me to undertake this research, helped me when the works were in progress.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution of:

Xiao Chen and Peng You of the Department of Home Affairs who have often provided inputs on an informal basis during the study were in progress.

The help of officials and friends in China is gratefully acknowledged and special thanks to Bureau of Statistics of Guangxi, office of Chinese Communist Party in Guangxi. The work would not be completed without their help.

Thanks to Professor Li and Mrs. Dorothy for their comments. There are many supportive friends that I can not mention individually. Thanks for all your comments and suggestions.

Li Yong
March, 2001

Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya



A511375229

Abstract

Corruption has been around for many years in China, but in recent years especially since the reform policy in late 70's, it has become the major issue of Chinese society and attracted much attention. The rate of official corruption has increased, and the efforts against corruption in China not succeeded.

The report surveys and discusses issues on corruption in China from actions against corruption. It emphasizes corruption in terms of how the Chinese leadership defines it, and how this definition affects its anti-corruption strategy. The reforms have affected all aspects of China's political life.

Anti-corruption campaigns are formulated at the central policy-making level. The main goals of government against corruption limit the anti-corruption campaign's model and scale. There are two main issues that impede the efficacy of efforts to combat corruption in China: firstly, the belief of the CCP leadership that corruption is predominantly a moral problem, which could be alleviated without attacking the structure and leadership core of the Party. Secondly, the subjection of efforts to combat corruption to the central leadership, and the existence of two other strategic priorities – economic reform and economic growth, which compete with and undercut the priority attached to fighting corruption.

Actions against corruption have been taken but are ineffective due to the lack of political will and other weakness in China. Fighting corruption will not be successful without taking political and institutional reform into consideration.

Contents

	Page
Chapter 1. Introduction and Research Methodology	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem of Study	2
1.3 Objective of Study	3
1.4 Scope of Study	3
1.5 Methodology of Study	4
1.6 Limitation of the Study	4
1.7 Organization of Study	5
Chapter 2. Theoretical Framework of Study	
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 The Definition of Political Corruption in China	7
2.3 Political Corruption in a Larger Perspective	14
2.3.1 Economic Reforms since 1978	15
2.3.2 Reform Effects on the Political and Bureaucratic Structures	19
2.3.3 Effects on the Relationship Between Centre and Localities	22
2.4 Legitimacy in China	23
2.5 Informal Networks and <i>Guanxi</i>	27
2.6 Putting Political Corruption in a Larger Perspective	29
Chapter 3. Efforts to Combat Corruption at the Policy-making Level	
3.1 Introduction	32
3.2 Efforts to combat corruption in China	33
3.3 Case Study--Corruption Scandals	41
3.4 Impeding Factors at the Policy-making Level	46
Chapter 4. Efforts to Combat Corruption at the Implementation Level	
4.1 Introduction	49
4.2 Morality Versus Legality	50
4.3 Political Bargaining and Corruption on the Local Level	52
4.4 The Scapegoat in Anti-corruption	57
Chapter 5. Conclusion	
5.1 Introduction	60
5.2 Factors Impede Anti-corruption Campaigns in China	60
5.3 Policy Recommendation for Implementation	64
5.4 Concluding Remarks	67
Bibliography	70

Abbreviations

CCP :	Chinese Communist Party
CDIC :	Central Discipline Inspection Committee
DIC:	Discipline Inspection Committee
NPC:	National People's Congress
IMF:	International Monetary Funds
PCC:	Party Central Committee