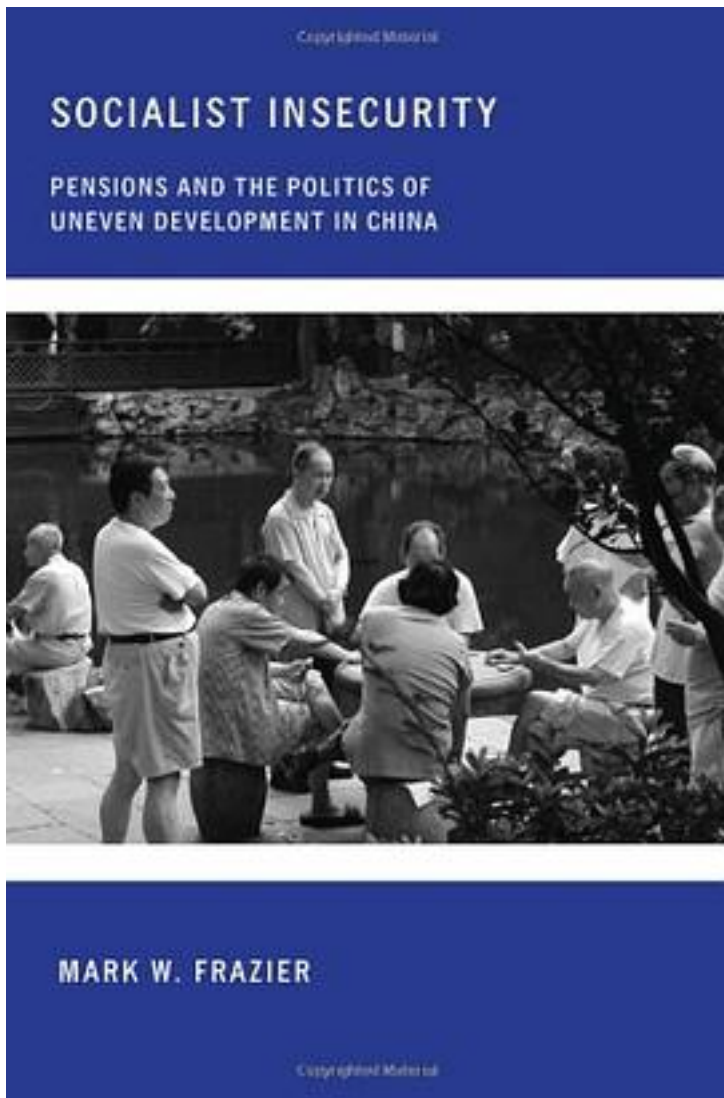


Socialist Insecurity



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著者:Mark W. Frazier

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A 2010 Noteworthy Book in Industrial Relations and Labor Economics (Princeton University's Industrial Relations Section)

Over the past two decades, China has rapidly increased its spending on its public pension programs, to the point that pension funding is one of the government's largest expenditures. Despite this, only about fifty million citizens—one-third of the country's population above the age of sixty—receive pensions. Combined with the growing and increasingly violent unrest over inequalities brought about by China's reform model, the escalating costs of an aging society have brought the Chinese political leadership to a critical juncture in its economic and social policies.

In *Socialist Insecurity*, Mark W. Frazier explores pension policy in the People's Republic of China, arguing that the government's push to expand pension and health insurance coverage to urban residents and rural migrants has not reduced, but rather reproduced, economic inequalities. He explains this apparent paradox by analyzing the decisions of the political actors responsible for pension reform: urban officials and state-owned enterprise managers. Frazier shows that China's highly decentralized pension administration both encourages the "grabbing hand" of local officials to collect large amounts of pension and other social insurance revenue and compels redistribution of these revenues to urban pensioners, a crucial political constituency.

More broadly, *Socialist Insecurity* shows that the inequalities of welfare policy put China in the same quandary as other large uneven developers—countries that have succeeded in achieving rapid growth but with growing economic inequalities. While most explanations of the formation and expansion of welfare states are derived from experience in today's mature welfare systems, developing countries such as China, Frazier argues, provide new terrain to explore how welfare programs evolve, who drives the process, and who sees the greatest benefit.

作者介绍:

Mark Frazier is Professor of Politics and Co-Academic Director of the India China Institute. He joined the New School in 2012 after five years at the University of Oklahoma, where he held an endowed position in Chinese Politics and served as the Chair of the Department of International and Area Studies. His research focus is on labor and social policies in China, and more broadly on state-society relations, urban politics, inequality, and public policy. He is the author of *Socialist Insecurity: Pensions and the Politics of Uneven Development in China* (Cornell University Press 2010) and *The Making of the Chinese Industrial Workplace* (Cambridge University Press 2002). He has published articles in *Asia Policy*, *Studies in Comparative International Development*, and *The China Journal*. He has also contributed op-eds to *The New York Times* and *The Diplomat*.

目录: Introduction

1. Local Coalitions, Uneven Growth, and National Welfare Politics
 2. Pathways to Pensions
 3. Resolving the Puzzles of China's Pension Reforms
 4. Urban Governments, Social Insurance, and Rights to Revenue
 5. How Employers Shaped China's New Welfare Regime
 6. Public Opinion and Pensions/Surveys and Supplementary Tables
- Conclusion
Appendix: List of Interviews

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威权主义

评论

pension in China after 90s mass lay-off; combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis; the importance of institution in policy forming; state-controlled SOE v. Local controlled SOE v. Private sector; Northwest v. Southeast v. Interior (foreign investment); aggravate inequality

书评

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