

Notes

1 Introduction

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What is at stake today is the redefinition of equality. A principle which was the weapon for changing a vast social system, the principle of equality of opportunity, is now seen as leading to a new hierarchy, and the current demand is that the “just precedence” of society, in Locke’s phrase, requires the reduction of all inequality, or the creation of equality of result—in income, status, and power—for all men in society. This issue is the central value problem of the postindustrial society.

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3 Personnel Rules and Education Equalization

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5 Personnel Rules, Fiscal Dependency and Education Inequality

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2. Xi Jinping, China's Vice-President currently, served in four top provincial positions during the research period. He was nominated as the governor of Fujian province in 1999 and then as the governor of Zhejiang province in 2002. One year later, he was promoted as the CCP secretary of Zhejiang. Xi replaced Chen Liangyu, former party boss of Shanghai, in 2007 when the latter was convicted.
3. Xiaowei Zang, *Elite Dualism and Leadership Selection in China* (London; New York: Routledge Curzon, 2004), p. 122. Actually, Zang's proof is mathematically and theoretically tautological. He first found that the biological age and party seniority of government officials are lower than those of the CCP cadres and then defined "the rate of promotion" as the inverse of the sum of these two seniorities. Yet, his definition suffers a potentially fatal defect, since the various "terminals" are applied to the climbing race among leaders, albeit they shared the same start point. It erroneously assumes that officials in different hierarchical levels compete with each other as if in the same race, if party secretary is viewed as a senior position.
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7. Pierre F. Landry, *Controlling Decentralization: The Party and Local Elites in Post-Mao Jiangsu*, PhD Dissertation (University of Michigan, 2000), pp. 160–161.
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11. Xiaowei Zang, *Elite Dualism and Leadership Selection in China* (London; New York: Routledge Curzon, 2004), p. 79.
12. With the tremendous influence of Deng's policy discussed above, many officials in China chose to advance their studies part-time when they perceived a higher degree might advance their career. Logically, such studies are the result of, rather than the cause of, socialization; thus, this study measures each official's full-time education background.
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19. Xiaowei Zang, *Elite Dualism and Leadership Selection in China* (London; New York: Routledge Curzon, 2004).
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6 Conclusions

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Index

- accumulation of, 17, 63, 97
action arena, 15, 27
administration by levels, 6, 9, 11, 77
administrative elite, 50
administrative post, 50
administrative region, 112
administrative unit, 79
advantage, 26, 35, 50, 63, 91
agency, 56, 61, 83, 97
agent, 26, 32, 42, 52, 98, 133
altruism, 32, 37
ANOVA, 94, 112
appointees, 45
appointment, 16, 25, 38, 41, 43–4,
46, 49, 52, 88, 98, 109, 131,
134, 138
assessment, 5, 28, 47, 52, 59, 61, 117
assumption, 13, 32, 34–5, 51, 54–5,
63, 82, 116, 130, 139–40
asymmetry of power, 82
authoritarian, 24, 32, 134
autocorrelation, 116
- baseline, 95–7, 104
basic education, 3–4, 6–7, 9, 70–2,
77–8, 111
behavior of, 30, 36, 40, 44, 46, 68, 73,
86, 90, 117, 130, 134
Beijing, 11, 17–20, 22–3, 25–7, 41–4,
48–9, 53, 56, 60, 64, 67, 69, 81,
83–4, 87–8, 91–2, 98, 100, 106,
115, 124, 126–7, 129, 131–2,
135–6, 139
biological age, 97
budgetary expenditure, 11, 15, 83–4,
110–12
budgetary expenditure on education
per capita (BEE), 110–13, 118, 130
budgetary revenue, 80–2, 84–5, 90,
111
budget formulation, 15, 23
bureaucratic, 15–17, 22–3, 25, 28–9,
34–8, 40–2, 46–7, 56, 62, 73, 77,
79, 83, 93, 100, 110, 128, 131,
134–5, 138
bureaucratic rationality, 34–5, 42
bureaus, 37, 65, 99–100
- cadre, 16–17, 44–5, 47–9, 53, 55, 57,
62, 100, 110, 128, 139
cadre appointment, 16, 38, 44, 49
cadre management, 17, 44, 53, 82,
100, 135–6
cadre modernization, 16, 45, 48–9,
57, 100
cadre promotion, 53, 100, 110
cadre rehabilitation, 47
calculus of, 53, 109
candidates, 50, 55, 97, 109, 134
career advancement, 17, 42–3, 50–1,
53–5, 63–4, 74, 97, 107, 135
career experiences, 42–3
causal, 21, 34, 69
causality, 21, 33–4, 45, 65–7, 69, 137
CCP, 1, 6, 10, 16–17, 21, 24–6, 29,
37–9, 43, 48–51, 53–4, 65, 90,
93–4, 96, 98–101, 106, 108–10,
116–17, 128, 131, 133, 135, 137,
140
CDI, 100
the center, 1, 7–9, 16–17, 19–20, 22–6,
29, 32, 36, 38, 40–4, 46–9, 56–8,
60–1, 64, 66–7, 74–88, 91–3, 98,
106, 111, 125–7, 131–6
Central Committee, 6, 47, 93, 101
central government, 1, 6, 8, 10, 43,
77–9, 81, 85, 113
centralization, 12, 24, 39, 76–8, 88
centralized, 24, 39, 76–8
central leader, 46, 106, 136, 139
central-local, 26, 135
central-provincial, 21–4, 75, 83, 89,
131, 135

- characteristics of leaders, 21, 137
 Chinese bureaucracy, 40, 96
 Chinese hierarchy, 16, 29, 38
 Chinese political system, 22, 38
 Chinese polity, 15, 19, 28, 38, 131
 Chinese regime, 140
 Chinese Youth League, CYL, 95,
 100–4, 109
 citizen, 16, 23, 29, 36, 86, 127, 138
 climbers, 37
 CLY, 95, 100–4, 109
 coastal, 67, 86
 COD, 47, 59, 101
 Coefficient of Variation, CV, 68,
 110–13, 118, 120–5, 130
 collective behavior, 30–1
 competition, 58, 63–4
 complete collection and complete
 distribution (tongzhi
 tongshou), 76
 compliance, 20, 25, 46, 82, 97, 106,
 124, 126–7, 130–1, 135–6
 compulsory education, 1–13, 18–19,
 21, 58, 60, 64, 67–72, 75–83, 87,
 91, 93, 111, 123, 127–9, 132–3
 consensus, 40, 49, 140
 consequence of, 10, 18, 44, 76, 137
 conservers, 37
 constituency, 20, 26, 56, 87, 98, 126,
 134, 139
 Constitution of PRC, 41, 65
 convergent behavior, 17, 36, 74, 123
 corruption, 35, 41–2, 59–60, 79, 98
 county government, 7, 10, 14
 Cultural Revolution, CR, 47–9, 51, 90

 decentralized system, 76–7, 80
 decentralizing education finance,
 75, 77
 decentralizing reform, 78–9
 decision-making, 15, 23, 35, 39, 52–3,
 65, 75
 Democratic Centralism, 39–40, 65,
 140
 Deng Xiaoping, 16, 23, 26, 45–6, 49,
 54, 57, 76, 100
 dependent variable, 20, 73, 92–3, 102,
 104, 108, 110–12, 116–17, 123,
 127, 129

 dichotomy, 55, 115
 disadvantaged, 6, 7–71, 9, 11, 57, 99
 dis-equalized education, 20, 87, 126
 dis-equalizing, 25, 111, 116–17, 123,
 127–9, 131–2, 137
 dismissal, 41, 57
 distorted implementation, 17, 22, 44,
 136
 divergence, 34, 69, 74, 83, 122, 139
 divergent action, 16, 73, 36, 117
 DOO, 52, 58–9, 80, 95, 99, 102–3
 dualism, 19, 98, 110, 131, 137

 earmarked, 7, 9, 25, 87, 100, 133
 eating from separate pots (fenzao
 chifan), 76
 economic autonomy, 26–7
 economic decentralization, 15, 26, 32,
 135
 economic development, 2, 23–4, 29,
 57, 59–60, 67, 70, 72, 79, 101,
 111, 125, 128–9
 economic rationality, 35
 educational attainment, 52–4, 63, 97,
 106, 127
 educational decentralization, 77, 79
 education/educational disparity, 9, 13,
 25, 27, 34, 40, 45, 66, 68, 71, 110,
 127, 129, 136
 education equality, 17–18, 61, 65–7,
 88, 91, 100, 125–6, 129
 education equalization, 4, 13, 17–18,
 20, 22, 25, 27, 38, 42–5, 54, 61,
 64, 66–7, 69, 73–5, 82–3, 87–8,
 91–3, 110–12, 116–17, 122–7,
 129–33, 135–8, 140
 education expenditure, 8, 12
 education finance, 2, 4–7, 10–11, 14,
 40, 65–6, 69–71, 75, 77–8,
 110–14, 117, 128, 130
 education inequality, 4, 11, 13–15,
 17–19, 21–2, 24, 27, 29, 44–5, 55,
 66, 68–71, 74–5, 77, 82, 87, 89,
 91–2, 100, 117, 123, 125–7, 129,
 131–5, 140
 education policy, 1, 18, 44–5, 74, 77,
 132–3
 education reform, 7, 11, 75, 89

- elitism, 19, 22, 24, 114, 127, 131–2, 136–7
 elitist theory, 18, 26, 131
 enforcement, 19, 24–5, 43, 47, 55, 91, 131, 133, 135–6
 enrollment, 1, 58–9, 71, 91
 equal education, 5, 11–22, 125
 equalized/equalizing, 4, 8, 10–14, 19–20, 25, 68, 71, 73, 82–3, 87, 91, 110–11, 113, 117, 125–32, 137–8
 equal opportunity, 4–5, 11
 expenditure responsibility, 19, 83–5, 88–9, 91
 explicit factor, 59, 73, 93
 explicit norm, 62
 extra-budgetary, 85–6, 89–90
- factionalism, 31, 56
 faster learners, 17, 63, 74, 132
 favoritism, 48, 57
 finance reform, 76, 130
 financial responsibility, 6, 10, 78–9
 fiscal alarmism, 76
 fiscal arrangement, 81–2
 fiscal autonomy, 2, 20, 80, 87–9, 126, 138
 fiscal behavior, 86
 fiscal capacity, 2, 9, 13–14, 19–21, 25, 67, 79, 82–3, 87–8, 91–2, 115, 124, 126, 130, 132, 135–7
 fiscal decentralization, 2–3, 7, 10, 76, 136, 138
 fiscal dependency, 19–20, 75, 82–3, 85–8, 89, 91–3, 110, 114–15, 118, 120, 124–7, 131–2
 fiscal factor, 92
 fiscal mechanism, 5, 12
 fiscal neutrality, 5–6, 11–12
 fiscal policy, 6
 fiscal recentralization, 75, 126
 fiscal reform, 75, 77, 82
 fiscal relation, 19, 24, 75, 83, 88–9, 91
 fiscal resource, 5, 9–10, 12–13, 25, 66, 82, 86–7
 fiscal responsibility, 8, 19, 79, 91
 fiscal revenue, 7, 24, 79–80
 fiscal system, 20, 76, 80–1
- fiscal transfer, 9, 25, 67, 90, 111, 133
 fixed asset, 58–9
 formal norm, 62
 full provincial level, FPL, 94–7, 102–7, 109
 functionalism, 52, 57
- Gang of Four, 46, 49
 GDP, 1–2, 13, 57, 59, 80–1, 84, 86
 Gini coefficient, 3, 68
 GNP, 2, 5, 8
- heterogeneity, 42
 heteroskedasticity, 43, 73, 116–19, 121, 132
 hierarchical, 5, 15, 17–18, 28, 35, 38–9, 55, 94, 104, 133
 homogeneity, 129
 homoskedastic, 117
 horizontal equity, 5
- implementation of, 6–7, 13, 15, 17, 41–6, 61, 76–7, 82, 85, 90, 133, 135–6
 implicit factor, 16, 45, 60, 62, 64, 73
 incentive structure, 7, 15, 19–20, 43, 45, 47, 73–4, 89–90, 130–4, 140
 independent variable, 20, 56, 90, 93, 102, 104, 108, 110, 112, 114, 127, 131, 140
 informal norm, 62
 information asymmetry, 61
 institutional arrangement, 15, 23, 27, 61
 institutional constraint, 33–4
 institutional context, 22, 29, 46
 institutional effect, 20, 33, 130, 137
 institutionalism, 15, 19–22, 27, 29–31, 33, 114, 131–2, 136–7
 institutionalist tenet, IT, 33
 institutionalized, 23, 32, 55, 58, 62, 83, 109
 institutional rule, 15, 27, 127, 132
 institutional setting, 15, 27, 137
 institutional structure, 18, 74, 132
 inter-district disparity, 5
 inter-governmental, 2, 9, 11, 20, 24–5, 80, 83

- inter-provincial disparity, 2–3
 intra-provincial inequality/disparity,
 3–4, 10–14, 18, 21, 32, 47, 68–9,
 83, 93, 111, 114, 132
- leaders' behavior, 46, 58, 74
 least squares dummy variable model,
 LSDV, 116
 legitimacy, 16, 29
 Leninism, 49
 less developed regions/provinces, 60,
 86, 88
 little institutionalization, 40, 42
 local government, 3, 6–12, 23–4, 26,
 38, 58–62, 65, 68, 75–7, 79–80,
 83–6, 88–91, 133, 136, 138
 localism, 60, 76, 98, 128, 135
 local leader, 24, 27, 41, 45–7, 49, 51,
 57, 61, 76, 133, 138
 Local People's Congress, LPC, 65
 local responsibility and
 administration by levels, 6, 9,
 11, 77
- magistrate, 52, 57
 market rationality, 35
 material condition, 15, 19, 27, 28
 Maximum Likelihood Estimation, 21
 Maximum Likelihood Normal
 Regression, 116
 mayor, 51–2, 55
 merit, 48–9
 methodological individualism, 34–5
 ministerial, 48, 53, 97
 Ministry of Education, MOE, 10, 67
- national agenda, 23
 necessary condition, 16, 29, 136
 nepotism, 57
 The 1994 Reform, 75, 80–3, 86–9, 91,
 111, 115, 130
 nomenclature, 47–8, 55, 77
 nomenklatura, 25, 38, 52
 nontuistic, 35
- odds of promotion, 18, 32, 36, 38, 51,
 54, 57–8, 99–100, 134
 official's behavior, 19, 116, 131
 opportunism, 31–2, 33
- party age, 94, 96–7, 102–4, 106–8, 110
 Party Committee, 38–9, 47, 65
 Party Constitution, 38–9, 65
 party group, 65, 97
 party member/membership, 49–50,
 53, 110
 party seniority, 96–7, 106–7, 109–10,
 138
 patron, 49–50, 87
 People's Republic of China, PRC, 1, 6,
 41, 65, 112
 performance evaluation, 45, 56–8, 91,
 129, 135
 performance-oriented, 16, 59
 personal characteristics, 5, 34, 52,
 63–4, 127
 personnel control, 25–6, 135–6
 personnel institution, 16–17
 personnel management, 27, 38, 41
 personnel norm, 17, 20, 22, 43–6, 54,
 74, 116, 127, 131, 133, 135
 personnel policy, 18, 43, 46–8, 56, 74,
 91, 128, 132, 137
 personnel regulation, 52, 55, 137
 personnel rule, 16–18, 38, 42, 44–6,
 47, 67–8, 73, 90–3, 108, 110,
 117–18, 120, 124, 132–7
 policy agenda, 66, 69–71
 policy area, 46, 66, 74, 83, 133, 135,
 140
 policy goal, 11, 17, 43–4, 56, 74, 82,
 87, 91, 114, 124, 135
 policy implementation, 17, 26, 29, 42,
 44–5, 133, 138, 141
 policy outcome, 21–2, 26, 34, 42, 44,
 133, 135, 137–8, 140
 policy priority, 10, 25, 47, 66, 135–6
 political credentials, 50, 106, 109
 political elite, 15, 18, 23, 31, 36, 52,
 54, 56–7, 62, 131, 137
 political fate, 19, 42, 51, 56, 88, 131,
 133
 political hierarchy, 16, 36, 63, 104,
 134
 political inequality, 4, 50
 political influence, 4, 23, 64
 political mobility, 32, 38, 56
 political perspective, 4, 13–14, 132–3

- political power, 17, 25–6, 29, 32, 35, 43, 139
- political promotion, 45, 49, 51, 73, 87
- political reliability, 48, 62, 93, 139
- political resource, 17, 110
- political system, 4, 14–15, 22, 38, 52, 54, 77, 133
- politician, 29, 36–8, 56, 65, 134
- pre-condition, 51, 136
- prefecture, 6, 8–9, 38, 47, 84
- principal-agent, 26, 32–3, 42, 97, 99
- professionalism, 49, 52–3, 101
- promotable, 18–19, 37–8, 55–6, 65, 96, 114–15, 123, 127, 131–2, 137–8
- promotable-terminal, 137–8
- promotion rule, 16, 18, 21, 45, 62–4, 73–4, 117, 123–4, 130, 134, 137
- promotion speed, 63–4, 66–7, 72–3, 93–6, 101–2, 104–10, 114, 116–24, 127, 132, 134, 138
- province-managing-county reform, 2, 138
- provincial behavior, 20, 41, 44, 90, 126
- provincial elite, 15, 22, 26–7, 32, 36, 107
- provincial government, 3–4, 6–13, 15, 25, 27, 43, 45, 48, 65–6, 69, 71, 81–2, 88–9, 91, 109, 112–13, 129
- provincial leader, 12, 15–16, 19–20, 26, 29, 32, 36–8, 40–2, 45–8, 55–7, 60, 64–9, 73–4, 77, 86–7, 89, 93, 98, 100, 104, 110, 114, 126, 128, 131, 133–8, 140
- provincial level, 3, 6–11, 13–14, 19–20, 25–6, 40–1, 44–5, 53, 64–5, 67, 77–8, 82, 88, 90–1, 95, 104, 107, 109, 111, 114, 134, 138, 140
- Provincial party committee (PPC), 47, 55, 59, 65, 99
- public expenditure, 9, 14, 71, 77, 91
- public goods, 4, 88
- public spending, 14, 66
- rank-seeker, 36, 42, 67
- rational choice, 15, 22, 27, 30–1, 34
- recentralization, 10, 19, 20, 75, 80–1, 83, 88–9, 91, 115, 124, 126–7, 131
- reciprocal accountability, 76
- recruitment, 16, 46, 49, 53–4, 57, 62, 100, 106, 108
- redistributions, 9, 11–12, 15, 19–20, 79–80, 85, 88, 91, 112, 130
- regional disparity, 3–5, 11, 26, 80
- rent-seeker, 36–7, 137
- reshuffle, 60, 77, 86
- retirement rule, 18, 114, 118, 120, 124, 130, 132, 134, 139
- revenue contribution, 16, 26, 29, 64, 66, 135
- revenue share, 20, 24, 27, 76, 81, 89, 92, 127, 130–1, 136
- rule of promotion, 18, 114, 131–2
- rule of retirement, 18, 46, 73, 114, 123–4, 131, 137
- runner, 17, 36, 63–5, 67, 74, 107–8, 116–17, 132–4
- school district, 5, 13
- Secretary Work Meeting (shuji bangonghui), 40
- self-interest, 15, 19, 23, 28, 31–2, 35, 41, 46, 60, 85, 87
- showcase, 20, 59, 60, 67, 69, 126
- socialization, 54
- sociological institutionalism, 30–1
- soft-centralization, 77
- spatial distribution, 5, 67, 69–70
- speed of promotion, 16–17, 21, 45, 63–4, 73, 94, 102–4, 108, 117, 122–3, 134
- sponsored mobility, 50, 63
- sponsorship, 6
- standing committee, 39–40, 55, 65
- state capacity, 19–20, 24–5, 76, 127
- State Council, 6–7, 9–10, 76
- state-owned enterprises, SOE, 38, 89, 95, 100–4
- sub-national, 27, 65, 84, 88–9, 130
- subordinate, 8, 20, 40, 42, 46, 49, 62, 82, 88, 90, 99
- sub-provincial government, 9–10, 19, 27, 71, 82, 99, 129
- sufficient condition, 17, 109, 135
- superior, 18, 25–7, 29, 37–8, 45–7, 62, 87

- tax reform, 75, 77, 79–80
- technocrat, 56, 98, 105, 139
- terminal-promotable dimension, 19, 131, 137–8
- Theil coefficient, 2
- top leader, 23, 32, 39, 65–6, 72, 114, 139–40
- top provincial leader TPL, 15, 66, 93–7, 99, 101, 104, 133
- total budgetary revenue per capita, TBR, 111, 113, 120, 130
- total expenditure per capita on compulsory education, TEE, 68, 110–13
- tournament, 63–4
- township government, 7–8, 19, 91
- transaction cost, 49, 91
- two basically, 67, 69
- unitary, 29, 35, 38, 77
- utility maximizer, 15, 28, 73
- vertical equity, 5
- Veto by One Vote, 61, 91
- wealth-neutral, 2
- Weberian-bureaucracy, 25
- Work Report of Provincial Government, WRPG, 69–73