



Xi Jinping The Governance Of China

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Compiled by the State Council Information Office of China, the CCCPC Party Literature Research Office and China International Publishing Group, Xi Jinping: The Governance of China is published by Foreign Languages Press in Chinese, English, French, Russian, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, German and Japanese, distributed worldwide.

This book is a compilation of Xi Jinping's major works from November 15, 2012 to June 13, 2014; it comprises 79 speeches, talks, interviews, instructions and correspondence in 18 chapters. Each item is accompanied by relevant notes about China's social system, history and culture for readers' reference. It also includes 45 photos taken at different stages of Xi's life, providing readers with more information about his work and life.

The publication of this book in various languages is of great significance. It will contribute to interpreting the concepts and principles of governance of the CPC leadership, and help the international community to learn more about and better understand China's ideas, path of development, domestic and foreign policies, and response to international concerns about China.

Xi Jinping The Governance Of China Details

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From Reader Review Xi Jinping The Governance Of China for online ebook

Rose Rose says

This is a readable political book which collects General Secretary Xi Jinping's speeches, talks, interviews, instructions and congratulatory letter. It shows the path of development and trend of contemporary China; meanwhile it responds to some major issues of China: where did china come and where will china go tomorrow.

Being good at telling stories is one of the characteristics of General Secretary Xi Jinping in international communication. The book collects many of his speeches in international occasions, which involves many popular and touching stories, such as the sincere friendship between Chinese famous musician Xian Xinghai and Kazakh musicians, an ordinary young man from Jordan opening an Arab restaurant and settling down in Yi Wu, Zhe Jiang province, etc. These vivid and moving stories show the leader's unique charm of wisdom, humor, modesty and kindness.

Ken Liu says

This is an important book for anyone to read if they are expected to have any relevance with China at all. It is well written, tough strongly characterised with Chinese political vocabs, it truely reflects the guiding principle of CPC to rule the country. I think you need to learn to read between the lines, when you are flipping through the pages. The indications in the book could give you a lot about what is expected to happen in China.

I saw many reviews here disapproving this book because of the ideology it represents, I tend to disagree with them; I find the ideology is very well explained and supported with evidence, history and critical thinking. It helps me to understand more deeply about why China is what it is now.

Davis Florick says

Not bad.

Hervé Fuyet says

Un livre absolument remarquable qui permet de mieux comprendre le socialisme aux caractéristiques de la Chine et donc le monde d'aujourd'hui en général.

Andrew Han says

The book is a collection of speeches and essays from Xi Jinping. As such, you can expect that it will paint a

rosier picture of China's history, development, and plans for the future than is often manifest in their realpolitik. In this respect, one has to read "The Governance of China" with a grain of salt.

That being said, it is an essential read for anyone looking to understand and forecast China's growing geopolitical and economic role in the world. Say what you will about authoritarianism and socialism, there is clearly something unique about China's governance that has enabled them to achieve such rapid modernization in the last few decades. Among them are a professed commitment to "seeking truth from facts", scientific development, and a deep understanding of history and culture, including education, healthcare, employment, culture, technology, and so forth.

You may argue that none of these ideals are extant in Chinese society today, and you might be right. But that would bely the value of this book as a window into the mind of a foreign power on the rise. If only for that reason, "The Governance of China" is an important work.

Unnawut Leepaisalsuwanna says

I have no idea how much of this book reflects China as a whole, but it's definitely a good book to understand what the Chinese government wants to communicate out to their citizens as well as the international world (hence this English book), and this alone is useful enough to give it a read.

Hadrian says

"????????????????"

-"The rotten stench of a certain ideology overwhelms the senses."

-Reviewer, Douban

The Governance of China is part of that worn genre of Political books. They aren't necessarily published to be read, they're published to be a symbol, or a media phenomenon. Every book store has one, every party member is encouraged to read it. Even the street vendors and cigarette shop owners have copies, with rows of the President's airbrushed cherubic face.

The state media has claimed that this has sold over 5 million copies. It's been translated into dozens of languages. Aside from the fawning praises in Xinhua, The People's Daily, Mark Zuckerberg, and so on, I've found barely any discussion of it in the press. Only the New York Review of Books, The Atlantic Monthly, and one foreign policy think-tank have given it a more formal analysis. I'm apparently the first person to read my library's copy.

The volume contains some seventy-plus speeches, essays, and interviews from Big Xi himself. The first chapters are filled with ideological bricklaying. Anyone familiar with Party-State Marxism-Leninism is vaguely familiar with the prose style. Take this sentence, wandering through clauses and stock phrases in search of an idea:

All Party members must heighten their sense of urgency and responsibility, focus on the overall requirements of Party building, steadily improve the Party's art of leadership and governance, and enhance its ability to resist corruption, prevent degeneration and ward off corruption risks, so that our Party may always remain ahead of the times in its historical journey accompanied by profound changes worldwide, always act as the backbone of the Chinese people in its

historic response to domestic and international risks and tests of all kinds, and always be the strong core leadership in the historical journey to adhere to and develop Chinese socialism.

Riveting. No wonder even the 'China-watchers' are staying away.

But with careful excavation, it's possible to see some ideas hidden in here. Take, for example, the sections on domestic policy, titled 'Combat Corruption', 'The CCP Leadership', or 'Rule of Law'. In practice, Xi's administration has been vigorous in its anti-corruption initiatives and establishing a party of law. In practice, this means inner party purges, jostling the existing power structure, and sweeping aside any dissenters in addition to the merely corrupt. (And there are plenty of the latter. But see the NYRB article on this book for further detail.)

The parts on economic reforms are largely even-handed. There's a focus on the transition to a service/information economy, and environmental guidelines. The first one is necessary for China to avoid the middle-income trap, and the second is vital on a global scale - China's population would quickly strain or exhaust resource stocks at West European or American levels of consumption. The main goal is a moderately prosperous society (????) at the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party and a 'fully developed' country the centenary of the founding of the People's Republic - in 2021 and 2049, respectively.

The majority of the book, however, discusses Xi's conceptions of foreign policy. Much of it is a continuation of the foreign policy first espoused by Deng Xiaoping and his successors - a defensive military posture, peaceful relations as a precursor to developing economic ties, opposition to 'Cold War' style ideological conflicts, and non-interference. Xi's policy is a stated continuation of these. There's also a repeated citing of ethnic nationalism, with talk about the 'destiny' of the Chinese people, and the common refrain of '5,000 years of history' and '56 ethnic groups working in harmony'. This, of course, disregards such problem spots as the Tibetans or the Uighurs.

But Xi also adds an additional set of foreign policy goals, largely described using the term 'Chinese Dream' (????) - a term from a Thomas Friedman column in the New York Times.

Building off of past foreign policy initiatives, Xi champions the role of 'Peaceful Development', including increased trade relations, and the use of deliberative bodies as a tool for discussing the issues multilateral relations. Xi proposes a greater role for the UN in cybersecurity policy or anti-terrorism, or the AIIB as a tool for greater economic development.

Another focus is on 'Neighborhood Diplomacy', with a greater focus on the nations directly bordering China, and attempts to soothe fears after the possible tensions in the South China Sea.

A third major concept is 'Big Power Relations'. This refers to the European Union, Russia, and the United States. This section consists of three speeches which give only a vague description of the topic. There's talk about avoiding Cold War-style hegemonic confrontation, and the 'zero sum' disputes of the 20th century.

And then there's the United States. There's almost no discussion in the book at all about the U.S. There's one short speech about a meeting with President Obama, and two mentions in the index - the same as Tanzania or Mikhail Lermontov. Why would there be such a deliberate omission? Is it avoiding the complications of the topic? Is it deliberately sidelining the U.S. and attempting to ease them out of the Eurasian continent?

Not to mention the greatest conflict of all - the question of 'Peaceful Development'. A main guideline of the book is an assurance that the rise of China is, and will continue to be, peaceful, and will not present a threat to its neighbors or other developing countries. But what happens when a conflict inevitably does arise, and

Chinese interests must be protected? How will current fears of being threatened be resolved? This is the main question on foreign policy in this book, and one which all the positive reviews and purges in the world cannot answer.

Tyler says

Chinese politics is not something I have studied in great depth so there is a part of me that feels very unqualified to review a collection of speeches given by the leader of the world's most populous country and second largest economy. In order to seriously critique this book one would need to compare what Mr. Xi said in these speeches with his actions. Since I can't read or speak Chinese and have never been to China I can't do that. I am sure there are plenty of reasonable people who would read this book and consider much of it Orwellian double speak. Even still, even if this book is all propaganda, it is still a convincing work of propaganda and much more inspiring than anything we read about in U.S. politics in 2017.

I wanted to read this book because there seem to be quite a few people who view China as some sort of Arch-Nemesis of the United States. Politicians in the United States have accused China of being a currency manipulator, a gross polluter, a expansionist military power and stealer of manufacturing jobs. Even if we were to believe that China poses any kind of threat to the world (which I do not), we would have to admit that China's ability to raise a million people out of poverty is quite impressive and worth studying.

So I enjoyed reading this book because it went a long way to enlighten me on how the Communist Party of China (CPC) views its role in China and the world. There is hardly anything to argue with in this book. Mr. Xi discusses protecting the environment ("ecological progress"), hard work, family values, and even support for unions. I especially like his goal of a "moderately prosperous society", as opposed to mindless accumulation of material goods and money. As someone who lives in a culture where crass consumerism runs rampant, it is refreshing to read Mr. Xi say "To meet our development goals, we must enrich ourselves not only materially but culturally and ethically as well."

One thing that I think helped me understand this book was a little background in Chinese history. Besides the "5,000 years of Chinese culture" cited by Mr. Xi, there are three main events that most of his thinking seems to center around. The first events were the Opium Wars, The Cultural Revolution in China, and the "Great Opening" led by Deng Xiaoping. It is probably good to know about these events to understand Mr. Xi's book.

Finally, if I were again to take this book as a sort of sales pitch or propaganda I can at least say that Mr. Xi appeals to my better instincts. This book includes pictures of Mr. Xi riding a bicycle with his daughter, pushing his mother around on a wheelchair and casually chatting with farmers.

Carlos Martinez says

A bit repetitive in places, and I wouldn't recommend it as a 'general interest' book, but this is pretty much essential for anyone seriously wanting to understand modern China.

Samran Salik says

Less about governance and more about state propaganda. Complete waste of time and money.

Jong Kim says

An excellent book to understand China's governing policies, and Xi Jinping.

Wilhemina says

This is an excellent book to read if you are interested in politics and would like to understand the governing philosophy as well as policies in mainland China. This is like an operation manual of how to run a country in the 21st century. Therefore, I think every head of state of every country in this world should produce one like this and make it generally available to the public. I prefer reading the original version in Simplified Chinese because that is where the essence of the governing philosophy comes through loudest.

Tom Shannon says

I don't think this book is 5 stars to everyone. As it is written by a political leader, there is a lot of repetition in the main ideas.

It is filled with footnotes and quotes from Chinese philosophers and the explanations of developing a socialist market is rare to find. The book is key to understanding China's development and solidarity with other countries as well as the reforms that they go through while combatting corruption.

I learned a lot about the Communist party of China's plans and goals through reading this text.

Jap Hengky says

The book demonstrates the Chinese Dream, which, in essence, means making China prosperous and strong, rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and happiness for the Chinese people. It is the dream of the country, of the nation, and of every Chinese, because it brings together the interests of the nation and of individual citizens. The book also emphasizes President Xi Jinping's strong confidence in socialism with Chinese characteristics, which consists of a path, theory and system. The path of socialism with Chinese characteristics is a way to reach the goal; the theory offers a guide to action; and the system provides a fundamental guarantee. He also believes that unique cultural traditions, historical experience, and national conditions determine that the Chinese must take a development path that suits Chinese characteristics.

Samuel Peck says

A collection of speeches by Xi Jinping. Most of it reads in the style of sterile, nuanced propagandist speech peppered with "We shall"s and "We must"s. Hardly riveting and not really illuminating.

