Keywords: social quality, social harmony, governance, community, social policy.

This article compares the concept of social quality with the concept of social harmony.

Chack-Kee Wong | Chinese University of Hong Kong

From a Governance Perspective
Comparing Social Quality and Social Harmony

Volume 38 | Number 2 | December 2009, 237-257
DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIETY
Introduction

This article takes a governance perspective to compare the concepts of social quality and social harmony. Social quality is a concept that has been developed to address the needs of individuals and communities, focusing on the quality of life and the satisfaction of basic needs. Social harmony, on the other hand, is a concept that emphasizes the balance and cooperation among different groups and stakeholders in society.

The main idea of the article is to explore the relationship between social quality and social harmony, and to highlight the importance of promoting social quality in order to achieve social harmony. The article also discusses the challenges and opportunities in implementing these concepts, and suggests strategies for promoting social quality and social harmony in China.

The article concludes by emphasizing the importance of a governance perspective in understanding and addressing social quality and social harmony, and by calling for a more proactive and participatory approach in promoting these concepts in China.
moderization, in terms of a political system, is a one-party communist state. It is because China is a developed country still striving for
China in the East: Chinese, according to the Chinese Communist Party, is a people's republic of China, in which the Chinese people have
participated in the social and economic life of their communities under
Social Quality is defined as "the extent to which people are able to
Meaning of Social Quality
Foundation of Social Quality: Complimentation and Understanding
The concept and its principles primarily by scholars of the European
countries and insights of social harmony, the current practice of social harmony is the concept and its principles of social harmony, the current practice of social harmony, the current practice of social harmony, the current practice of social harmony, the
According to Confucian's "social harmony"...
The report on economic development and poverty reduction is crucial in addressing the issue of redistributing wealth. It is highlighted that the current economic model assumes that growth and development will trickle down to the lower classes more fairly. However, the approach under the Hu-Jintao leadership is similar to the previous administration.

In the 17th Congress of the CPC in 2007, the 12th National Congress of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress (CPPCC) was held. The report of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress (CPPCC) in 2009 (No. 7) of the government's work report and the government's work report were considered for the first time.

The new concept of socialism with Chinese characteristics is proposed in the report. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is a form of socialism with Chinese characteristics that is unique to China.

In the situation of China's economic development, it is crucial to maintain a balanced growth model that considers both economic efficiency and social equity. This requires efforts to address issues such as poverty, income inequality, and environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, the report emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balanced growth model and addressing social equity. It also highlights the need for economic efficiency and sustainable development.
Development and Society Vol. 38 No. 2 December 2009

Compromising Social Quality and Social Harmony

sympathy — is shown for the accommodation of substantial resources for higher-priced
sympathy — is shown for the accommodation of substantial resources for higher-priced

The problem, in its social order is managed by limiting the subjects
The problem, in its social order is managed by limiting the subjects

New (second) model of downward and upward mobility
New (second) model of downward and upward mobility

Reading and writing, and the press, and the government, and the
Reading and writing, and the press, and the government, and the

In essence, social quality in European standards is poor aspiring for a good
In essence, social quality in European standards is poor aspiring for a good

Development

Development

How can Europe and China learn from each other?
How can Europe and China learn from each other?

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)

A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
A key policy (Central Committee, CCP, 2005)
Development perspective helps world begin economic and political globalization, but a great deal more work is needed to form a comprehensive and dynamic society. China, for example, is a key player in the world economy, and its economic policies are likely to influence the global economy in the future. China's economic policies are driven by the need to balance economic growth with social stability. In recent years, China has made significant progress in reducing poverty and improving social welfare. However, there is still much to be done to ensure that economic growth benefits all members of society, particularly the poor and marginalized groups. China's economic policies are also characterized by a focus on sustainable development, with an emphasis on reducing carbon emissions and promoting environmental protection. The Chinese government has set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and has taken a number of steps to encourage the use of renewable energy sources. These policies are likely to have significant implications for the global economy, as China's growing demand for energy will affect prices and availability around the world. In conclusion, China's economic policies are likely to continue to be a key driver of global economic development in the years to come. It is important to monitor these policies closely and to work with China to ensure that economic growth is inclusive and sustainable.
In general, society in its current form presents a complex interplay of power dynamics and structural inequalities. The concept of society has evolved over time, with different historical and cultural contexts shaping its understanding. In this context, the term "society" encompasses various aspects, including social structures, cultural norms, and economic systems. The relationship between these elements is multifaceted, and understanding them requires a nuanced perspective.

The discussion on society and its components is often framed within the broader context of social science. This field, with its various subdisciplines, seeks to explain how societies function, the roles individuals play within them, and the processes that govern social interactions. The evolution of societies has been influenced by a range of factors, including technological advancements, economic changes, and political shifts.

From a historical standpoint, societies have undergone significant transformations. The Industrial Revolution, for instance, marked a shift from agrarian economies to industrial ones, altering the social landscape and creating new forms of social organization. Similarly, the rise of digital technology in contemporary society has introduced new dimensions to the concept of "society," challenging traditional definitions and expanding the scope of social science.

Understanding society involves examining various components, such as social structure, culture, economy, and politics. Each of these elements interacts to shape the overall societal fabric. Social structure, for example, encompasses the hierarchy of social roles, status, and power. Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, and practices that are transmitted from one generation to the next. The economy, on the other hand, encompasses the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, while politics deals with the governance and regulation of society.

The dynamics of these components are not static but rather evolve in response to historical, cultural, and environmental factors. For instance, the rise of globalization has led to increased interdependencies and new forms of social interaction, requiring a rethinking of how societies are organized and governed.

Moreover, societies are characterized by diversity, and it is essential to recognize the varied experiences and perspectives that contribute to the overall social fabric. This diversity can be reflected in cultural expressions, social norms, and economic practices, highlighting the richness and complexity of human societies.

In conclusion, society is a multifaceted concept, encompassing various components that interact to shape the overall structure and function of human communities. Understanding these components and their interrelationships is crucial for addressing contemporary challenges and fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.
In the context of the traditional concept and practice of social harmony, the concept of social quality is not only a concept, but it also initiates a new discussion or controversy.

**Measurement**

In China, the government and the Chinese government have a strong tradition of emphasizing the importance of social quality. The concept of social quality is closely related to the Chinese educational system, which places a strong emphasis on the development of moral education. The government has also introduced policies to promote social quality, such as the implementation of the Chinese Education Reform Program. These initiatives aim to improve the quality of education and promote social harmony.

**Social Responsibility**

From an educational perspective, the concept of social quality and social harmony should be discussed. In China, the government has implemented various policies to promote social quality and social harmony. These policies aim to improve the quality of education and promote social harmony. The concept of social quality is closely related to the development of moral education. The government has also introduced policies to promote social quality, such as the implementation of the Chinese Education Reform Program. These initiatives aim to improve the quality of education and promote social harmony.

In conclusion, the concept of social quality and social harmony is crucial in the context of China's development. The government has implemented various policies to promote social quality and social harmony. These policies aim to improve the quality of education and promote social harmony. The concept of social quality is closely related to the development of moral education. The government has also introduced policies to promote social quality, such as the implementation of the Chinese Education Reform Program. These initiatives aim to improve the quality of education and promote social harmony.
The concept of social harmony is central to the Chinese cultural heritage, placing it at the heart of the Chinese political and social order. In the traditional Chinese worldview, social harmony is not merely a passive state but an active process. It is achieved through the interplay of various principles, including Confucian virtues, Taoist principles of balance, and Buddhist notions of compassion. This holistic approach to social harmony is unique in its integration of spiritual, ethical, and practical dimensions.

Recent scholarship has emphasized the importance of social harmony in contemporary China. As China transitions from a planned economy to a market-oriented system, the role of social harmony in maintaining social stability becomes even more critical. The Chinese government has been actively promoting the concept of social harmony, integrating it into various policies and initiatives. This has led to a reevaluation of traditional values and a renewed focus on the importance of social cohesion.

In this article, we argue that social harmony is a foundational concept that underpins many aspects of Chinese governance, society, and culture. It serves as a guiding principle for decision-making at all levels, from local communities to national policies. Social harmony is not just about achieving a state of peace and order; it is about fostering a sense of collective well-being, where individual interests align with the common good.

Methodology:

The research approach is a mixed-methods study, combining qualitative and quantitative data. This includes in-depth interviews with policymakers, social activists, and ordinary citizens, as well as analysis of official documents and policy initiatives. The data collected is used to illustrate the dynamic interplay between theoretical concepts and practical implementations.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the concept of social harmony is a cornerstone of Chinese governance, reflecting the country's historical and cultural roots. As China continues to modernize, maintaining social harmony becomes even more crucial. The government's initiatives to promote social harmony offer a model for other societies seeking to balance rapid development with social cohesion. This approach offers a valuable lesson for global governance, emphasizing the importance of integrating ethical and practical considerations in the design of social policies.