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TRANSIENT POP

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 Moving Toward Stability. Management of Transient Population Achieves
 Initial Results"

1. A notable sign that initial results have been achieved is that the concept of nationwide coordination of the effort has been established, altering the situation in which some departments had been fighting the battle on their own and making the management of the transient population a system-wide project. In July 1995, along with the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Labor, the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Social Security held the "All-China Working Conference on the Management of the Transient Population" in Xiamen City in Fujian Province, which was the first specialized conference since the beginning of opening up to the outside and reforms to specifically study the management of the transient population. In April this year, the same committee also formed a leading team for the management of the transient population. One can say that the comprehensive effort to manage the floating population has entered a new development stage.

At present, 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government nationwide and the Xinjiang PLA Production and Construction Corps have established transient population management leading (cooperation) teams that are under the leadership and management of the Party Committee or the government, with the participation of responsible comrades from concerned departments, and they have also established an administrative body. Some areas (cities) and counties (cities, districts) with rather large transient populations have established transient population management leadership teams and offices. Guangdong, Hebei, Tianjin, and many other places have formed a fledgling transient population management network in which the counties (cities, regions) have transient population management leadership teams and administrative bodies, the townships and neighborhoods have transient population management stations, and the village (residential) committees have temporary resident reporting points.

At the same time, a labor service coordination system has already taken shape in several large regions such as eastern, southern, and northern China. Sichuan Province has set up labor service management bodies in 20 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, including Beijing and Shanghai. Eight provinces and autonomous regions, including Guangdong and Hunan, have established labor service coordination relations. With increased management power, the coverage of unified credentials management is gradually expanding everywhere. The issuance rate for "Temporary Resident Certificates" for the temporary population

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Shanghai was 76.5 percent last year. The unification rate for certificates and cards" for the outsider workforce managed by the labor departments reached 90 percent, the health inspection rate for workers and trade personnel reached 71 percent, with the rental housing safety license verification rate, the rental housing sign-posting rate, and the rental personnel register utilization rate being over 90 percent. The employment certificate compliance rate for outside workers in Fujian reached 82.7 percent.

The transient population management work is also gradually becoming institutionalized. Seventeen provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, and Gansu have already formulated comprehensive transient population management measures.

2. One of the important aspects to managing the transient population is to crack down and put things in order.

Management of places where the transient population stays temporarily and their places of activity has been strengthened everywhere. Jiangsu and other areas have launched efforts to straighten out rental housing, cleaning up places that harbored evil elements and nabbing a bunch of illegal criminals. The Guangdong Provincial government formulated the "Management Regulations for Renting Rooms in the Towns and Suburbs," establishing and improving the lodging rental system. Beijing conducted continuous clean-up efforts focused on the transient communities, with fairly good social results.

In the Fengtai district of Beijing, there is a population of 250,000 outsiders, and in that district communities in excess of 10,000 people have gradually taken shape. At its peak, the outsider population in the Dahongmen district exceeded 50,000 people. Concerned departments in Beijing transferred more than 200 work team members and more than 1000 public security people's police to conduct a comprehensive cleanup effort in the Dahongmen district, tearing down approximately 10,000 unlawful structures, 47 illegally constructed compounds, and moving more than 18,000 people out of the district. At the same time, they widened the roads and straightened out the traffic situation, thereby improving the chaotic situation in the district. During the cleanup effort, public security agencies stepped up their efforts to crack down on various illegal and criminal activities in the district, investigating and prosecuting a variety of people committing crimes and violating the law, including theft, robbery, selling and using drugs, and prostitution, breaking more than 14 criminal cases and confiscating drugs, controlled knives, and pornographic video tapes, etc.

During the cleanup campaign, housing and repatriation efforts were strengthened everywhere. Last year Guangdong launched a campaign targeting the "three-withouts" population, namely, those without legal credentials, those without fixed residences, and those without proper sources of income, clearing out and repatriating nearly 60,000 persons and getting nearly 40,000 individuals to return to their home areas voluntarily. Shanghai has created a fledgling housing and repatriation mechanism in which the public security departments handle the housing, civil administration departments are responsible for managing education, and public security, civil administration, the people's armed police, the railways, and other departments handle escort duties jointly.

3. With the efforts to manage the transient population taking hold, propaganda, education, and service work related to the legal system for outside workers has been strengthened everywhere. Guangdong Province has made education concerning the legal system for outside workers an important mission in its "three-five" law familiarization work, launching the "read a book, take a test, and get a certificate" outside worker legal system educational campaign throughout the province. Of the eight million outside workers throughout the province, four million have received education and obtained their qualification certificates. Beijing, Tianjin, Gansu, and other places have launched massive propaganda and education campaigns in keeping with the effort to promulgate regulations on the management of the transient population, and have achieved fairly good social

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Results.

Based on the guiding ideology that "management is also service," some places in Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Fujian have constructed a large amount of housing for the outsider population, providing a full range of services for outside workers. Shanghai has arranged personal accidental injury insurance for outside workers, setting up civilian worker schools and opening a variety of training classes, service centers, cultural and educational centers, legal advice service centers, etc., in some districts, counties, townships, and neighborhoods, providing fairly good service to the transient population. In 1996, the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Construction, the office of the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Social Security, and other concerned departments launched a joint campaign to select "10 outstanding and 100 superior" young outside workers. During the first half of this year, along with the Ministry of Justice, the State Family Planning Commission, and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the above five departments launched a joint "one thousand schools and one million students" training campaign for young outside workers in communities nationwide. At present, this campaign has already spread throughout the country.

Strengthening the education of the children in the transient population has also caught the attention of concerned departments. There are approximately 20 million children of school age in the transient population nationwide, and resolving the school attendance problem of this group of people and helping them to reach healthy adulthood is not merely an educational issue, it also has an impact on social development and stability. In recent years, the various regions and concerned departments have adopted some effective measures. In 1996, the State Education Commission formulated the "School Attendance Measures for Children of School Age Among the Transient Population," setting up pilot projects in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hebei, Zhejiang, and Guangdong, etc., and they are already seeing results. At present this effort is being promoted nationwide.

4. Strengthening the management of the transient population, bringing them in and having them leave in a systematic manner, thereby turning the "civilian worker flood" into a "long stream" and reducing the negative effects of transient civilian workers is one aspect of the work. Another aspect and a long-term consideration is to shift the labor force from the rural areas to local neighborhoods as quickly as possible, developing small urban industries and township enterprises to accommodate the surplus rural workforce, etc., which is the only good way to fundamentally solve the problem. Workers who leave to do manual labor are also a valuable resource to their home towns. "Behind the flood of workers is a flood of new businesses." They not only bring back considerable earnings to their home towns, in the work that they do they also forge talents, so when they return home with money, technology, and management experience to set up businesses, it promotes the economic development of the region and brings about changes in the rural industrial structure. At present this trend is gradually succeeding. In Sichuan more than 300,000 former manual laborers have returned home to set up shops and factories, absorbing a lot of the surplus rural workforce in the local neighborhoods. The Fuyang district in Anhui already has more than 700 good-sized enterprises that have been set up by returning workers.

Furthermore, this is precisely something that the government at various levels encourages and guides. Faced with the enormous numbers in the transient population and the limited ability of cities to absorb them, in addition to strengthening their overall controls, governments at various levels are making the development of township enterprises, the strengthening of overall agricultural development, and the acceleration of the construction of small towns as the primary path in transforming the rural workforce. Sichuan Province is vigorously developing township enterprises and has absorbed a total workforce of 11.5 million people. Last year, through reforms in the small town census registers, there were more than 74,000 people who went from agricultural to non-agricultural status.

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Additionally, Henan Province has been a major exporter of surplus labor. Over the past two years, in addition to implementing overall controls on such exports, they have also accelerated the implementation of the "enrich the people" project proposed by the provincial committee, shifting the surplus workforce to local neighborhoods.

At present, the overall drain on Henan's surplus workforce is gradually diminishing, and township enterprises are beginning to flourish in some of the economically underdeveloped counties (cities) in the western part of the province.

The surplus workforce in Jiangxi Province is some six million plus people. In recent years, the provincial committee and government have focused on transferring them and absorbing them in local neighborhoods,

and through the comprehensive development of agriculture, the development of township enterprises, the acceleration of the construction of small towns, and encouraging those who had left to return home to set up enterprises, they have achieved a declining trend in the size of the labor exports throughout the entire province for two years in a row.

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2/22/96

Family Planning Regs
HebeiFBIS-CHI-96-095
15 May 1996

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Fellow delegates: As 1995 is the first year of China's Ninth Five-Year Plan and long-range goals for the year 2010, reform, development, and stability are all very difficult missions. So all Sichuan courts need to adhere to the theoretical guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on building socialism with distinct Chinese characteristics, persisting in the party's basic line and the fundamental policies of "seizing opportunities, intensifying reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and preserving stability," in an all out effort to improve our judicial work. We need to continue to launch campaigns to severely crack down on serious crimes and economic offenses, going all out to preserve social stability, advancing the anticorruption struggle, and more forcefully reconciling economic, civil, and administrative relations. We need to speed up our reform, opening, economic development, and social advances, emphasizing our own establishment, enforcing the law strictly, and bringing our judicial functions into full play, to make a new contribution in providing forceful judicial support and legal service to Sichuan's achievement of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the long-range goals for the year 2010.

PRC: Tibet Leaders Mark 40th Anniversary
Provincial Daily

OW1305150096 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese
23 Apr 96 pp 1, 4

[Article by reporter Hui Wanyu (1920 3834 3768)]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] On 22 April the office of XIZANG RIBAO held a forum in Chengdu to solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the inauguration of XIZANG RIBAO.

The forum was held amid a warm atmosphere of unity and compassion. Veteran leaders, veteran comrades, and veteran fighters were reacquainted after not seeing each other for many years. With heartfelt sentiment, participants greeted one another, talked about their friendly relations, and recalled the hard work in running the paper in the past years on the rooftop of the world with great excitement.

Chen Kuiyuan, secretary of the regional party committee; Gyamco, executive vice chairman of the regional government; and Qun Jue, deputy head of the propaganda department of the regional party committee, attended the forum.

Former leading members of XIZANG RIBAO including Li Wenshan, chairman of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Fang Shixin and Yin Rui, former chief editors of XIZANG RIBAO; Zhang Guangze, Fang Kang, Yue Ping, Hao Jiucheng, Wang Jian, La Zhen, and Han

Yong, former deputy chief editors of XIZANG RIBAO; Guo Xinke; Xi Pinghe; as well as former editors who have been transferred to other jobs in Chengdu, retired editors and reporters, and retired workers, totalling more than 140 people attended the forum.

Comrade Chen Kuiyuan made a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the regional party committee, he extended warm congratulations to XIZANG RIBAO on its 40th founding anniversary. He said: XIZANG RIBAO has gone through 40 years of brilliant history. With the hard efforts of veteran comrades, the paper has developed constantly and has made great contributions to revolution and construction in Tibet. Being a party paper, it has played the role of disseminating the voices of the party. In the wake of the development of construction and other work in Tibet, XIZANG RIBAO will become an even better paper in the future. In conclusion, he wished success for the paper and prosperity and happiness of people of various nationalities of the motherland!

Comrade Gyamco also spoke at the meeting. He said: Owing to my work, I have known many veteran comrades who are here today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of XIZANG RIBAO. Like you, I am also very happy. XIZANG RIBAO has played a positive role in publicizing the stable situation, economic development, and achievements in reform, opening up, and the socialist modernization drive. I wish to extend my warm congratulations to the paper for its great achievements during the past 40 years. I also hope that the paper will be even better in the future! [passage omitted]

North Region

*PRC: Hebei Issues Family Planning Regulations
96CM0245A Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese
22 Feb 96 p 2

["Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Regulations Concerning Family Planning in Hebei Province"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. These Detailed Rules are formulated in accordance with the "Regulations Concerning Family Planning in Hebei Province."

Article 2. The state protects citizens' legitimate rights and interests, and supervises and urges citizens to conscientiously fulfill their obligations in family planning.

Article 3. Couples of child-bearing age should give birth to children in accordance to the provisions of the "Regulations" and these Detailed Rules, and carry out birth control measures under the guidance of the local family planning department.

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Chapter II. Administration

Article 4. The family planning departments at various levels are specifically responsible for the implementation of the "Regulations" and these Detailed Rules under the leadership of the people's government at the corresponding level.

The department family planning department at the higher level is authorized to change or annul the decision made by the family planning department at the lower level, which violates the "Regulations" and these Detailed Rules. The department at the higher level is also authorized to suggest that a department for family planning at the same level change or annul the decision made by the people's government at the lower level, which violates the "Regulations" and these Detailed Rules.

Article 5. The responsible person of the family planning department at the township level (including township, nationality township, town, and urban neighborhood office; same below) should at least have a number two man at and above the township level.

Article 6. The villagers committee must appoint a specific vice chairman to take care of family planning work. Each village should set up several teams of child-bearing age women with team leaders held responsible for doing family planning work and providing services for one's own team.

The team leader of child-bearing age women shall enjoy a subsidy for loss of working time. The specific amount of such subsidy shall be determined by the people's government at the township level according to the level of economic development in the village and the amount of work done by the team leader.

Article 7. On the basis of needs, each institution, nonprofit organization or unit units should set up a family planning office or assign a person or persons to take care of family planning work on a full (or part-time) basis and under the guidance of the local family planning department.

On the basis of needs, each enterprise shall make its own decision to set up its own facilities and assign its own personnel for family planning under the guidance of the local family planning department.

Article 8. The specific amount of job subsidies for personnel working for the family planning department at and below the county level (including county, autonomous county, county-level city, and city divided into districts; same below) and for full-time family planning workers and staff members in various institutions,

enterprises, and nonprofit organizations should be determined by the people's government at the county level.

Article 9. The people's governments at various levels must adhere to the following principle in formulating their mid- and long-range plans on population and the annual plan for population growth:

(1) The target line set by the people's government at the higher level for population control should not be overrun.

(2) Plans must be made on the basis of the number of women of child-bearing age who have met the child-bearing conditions set by the "Regulations."

Article 10. The people's governments at various levels should establish a responsibility system for compiling statistical data for family planning. Making false reports or concealing facts is strictly prohibited.

Article 11. The people's governments at various levels should make payments and raise funds for family planning in full amount and within the time limit set by the provincial government. Funds earmarked for family planning should only be used for this purpose. No unit or individual is allowed to borrow or divert such funds for other uses.

Chapter III. Childbirth

Article 12. The provisions in Item 4 of Article 14 in the "Regulations" are not applicable to persons with disability caused by unlawful activities. The provisions in Items 9, 10, 11, and 12 are not applicable to any woman married to someone of a nonfarming household.

Article 13. The "one-child" mentioned in Item 3 in Article 14 of the "Regulations" includes the only child who is legally adopted.

Any child who has a brother or sister of the same mother but different father, or of the same father but different mother cannot be regarded as the only child. *

Article 14. When more than two men marry girls of the same childless family in rural areas, and live with the family after marriage, the provisions in Item 12 of Article 14 of the "Regulations" are only applicable to one couple only.

Article 15. When a couple meets more than two conditions in Article 14 of the "Regulations", the couple may only enjoy the social childcare program under one condition.

Article 16. Fees collected for the childcare program to take care second childbirths should be used:

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(1) As rewards or old-age insurance to rural one-child parents or parents who have volunteered to be sterilized after having two girls of planned birth.

(2) As rewards to any couple that has volunteered to have no more children, although they are allowed to have a second child according to the provisions of Article 14 of the "regulations."

Article 17. Children born under the following circumstances are considered children of planned birth:

(1) Any couple that has already received a legal "marriage license."

(2) Any couple that has already received a legal "Certificate of Childbirth."

(3) The actual date of childbirth is not less than six months from the date of issuance of the "Certificate of Childbirth."

Article 18. A couple must submit a joint application, if they decide to have a child. The family planning department shall collectively examine and approve the application in accordance with the provisions of the "regulations," and make public the results on a poster. It must accept the supervision of the masses.

Article 19. When a couple submits a request to have a second child, and either the husband or the wife is a state functionary, their request is subject to the examination and approval of the city (prefectural) family planning department.

Article 20. After receiving the "Certificate of Childbirth," any couple that has not given birth to any child within the planning year should go to the certificate-issuing institution before the end of the year to go through the formalities to put them in the childbirth plan for the next year.

Article 21. The contract for family planning signed between the unit in managing child-bearing age couples and any couple of child-bearing age is protected by law.

Chapter IV. Birth Control

Article 22. Couples of child-bearing age in the following categories shall implement birth control measures:

(1) A couple who already has one child. With the exception of those who suffer from contraindication, the wife should use an intrauterine device.

(2) When a couple already has two or more children, and the wife has not completed her 40th birthday, one spouse must undergo surgery to ligate the fallopian tube (or the vas deferens).

(3) When the wife gives birth to twins, she may use an intrauterine contraceptive device first, and then undergo the surgery to ligate her fallopian tube when the children are four years old.

(4) When a childless woman remarries, she shall use intrauterine contraceptive device after receiving benefits from the childcare program according to the provisions of Article 14 of the "Regulations."

Article 23. A married woman of child-bearing age must accept monthly visits and quarterly general survey as specified by the provision. Specific measures shall be worked out by the provincial family planning department.

Article 24. Free contraceptives and contraceptive devices shall be provided to married couples of child-bearing age (with the exception of transient population).

Planned family departments should coordinate with the relevant departments to strengthen control and supervision over the market for contraceptives and contraceptive devices.

Article 25. Any individual who takes no birth control measures as specified by the "Regulations" and these Detailed Rules and has a unplanned pregnancy is responsible for paying the fees for any remedial operation needed.

Article 26. With the approval of the county-level family planning department, any couple whose child dies young after the couple has undergone a vasoligation (or tubal ligation) operation, and who has met the requirements for the program for childcare in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the "Regulations" may have his vas deferens or her fallopian tube reconnected at any competent medical unit or family planning service station. The expenses shall be paid from the family planning operating expenses.

Article 27. Specific measures to provide free medical treatments to anyone who suffers from any complication as a result of a contraceptive operation shall be formulated by the provincial family planning department.

Individuals are personally responsible for paying any self-employed medical practitioner who performs a contraceptive operation on them or any operation to restore one's childbirth capability.

Any medical accident caused by an operation for family planning shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the "Procedures for Handling Medical Accidents" promulgated by the State Council and the "Detail Rules for the Implementation of the Procedures for Handling Medical Accidents in Hebei Province."

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Rewards

Article 28. If an employing unit has actual difficulties because of work load in giving wedding or maternity leaves to workers who advocate late marriage and late childbirth and wish to take out the "Certificate for Honored One-Child Parents," may issue them bonuses based on the length of the wedding or maternity leaves in accordance with the relevant state provisions.

Article 29. Those who fall into the following categories shall be issued "Certificates for Honored One-Child Parents" and enjoy the privileges given to families of one-child parents in accordance with the "Regulations," if a joint application is filed by the husband and wife with the verifications from the units where they work, and examined and approved by the family planning department of the township where the wife's permanent residence is registered.

- (1) The couple has just one planned child.
- (2) The couple volunteers to have no child, even if they are allowed to have a second child according to the "Regulations."
- (3) The couple has two planned children, and one of them has died young before he or she is seven years old.

Article 30. Couples of the following categories are issued "Certificates for Honored One-Child Parents" but they shall only enjoy privileges for one-child families with the exception of bonuses:

- (1) A couple with only one child who has already completed his or her 18th birthday.
- (2) A couple who has only one legally adopted son or daughter.

TWINS **Article 31.** Any couple whose first child is a twin enjoys no privileges given to an one-child family.

Article 32. If the couple that enjoys the privileges given to an one-child family divorces or loses one spouse, he or she may continue to enjoy the original preferential treatment before he or she remarries. He or she may also continue to enjoy the original preferential treatment if he or she remains childless after the remarriage.

Article 33. When a couple that enjoys the privileges given to an one-child family, and meets the requirement to have a second child as specified in the "Regulations" must return their "Certificate for Honored One-Child Parents" and stop enjoying the privileges given to an one-child family when they decide to have another child.

If a couple who enjoys the privileges given to an one-child family has an unplanned childbirth or illegally adopts a child, they must return all the rewards received

in addition to what they must do as specified in the previous paragraph.

Article 34. Any couple who is allowed to have a second child in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulations," but volunteers not to give birth to another one shall be commended by the local county-level family planning department and given a one-time bonus not less than 500 yuan.

Article 35. The sources of bonuses to one-child parents are as follows:

(1) Bonuses to workers of state-owned and collective enterprises shall be included and paid from the welfare fund of the enterprise or its portion of profits retained for its own use. When the enterprise actually experiences difficulties in paying such bonuses, it may make up the deficiency by using its business management expenses with the approval of the economic and financial department.

(2) Bonuses to workers of organs, institutions and units shall be included and paid from workers' welfare fund. When they actually experience difficulties in paying such bonuses, they may make up the deficiency by using funds or operation expenses of other organs.

(3) When one spouse of a couple is an unemployed urban resident, while the other one is a worker listed in Items (1) and (2) of this article, bonuses given the couple are to be paid from the unit where one spouse is working.

(4) When both husband and wife of a couple are unemployed urban residents, or one spouse is an unemployed urban resident while the other one is a peasant, bonuses given the couple are to be included and paid from the family planning operation expenses of the township or urban neighborhood office.

(5) Bonuses to any worker of a private enterprise should be paid by the proprietor of the private enterprise.

Article 36. Rewards to rural one-child parents should be given in accordance with the "Preferential Measures for Rural Family Planning in Hebei Province."

Chapter VI. Penalties

Article 37. A Letter of Decision must be issued before any fee for unplanned childbirth can be collected. The fee must be collected by a group of two or more functionaries with a standardized Administrative Law Enforcement Certificate issued by the provincial government. After the fee is collected, the functionaries must give the person who pays the fee a standardized receipt printed by the provincial financial department.

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