China’s rapid economic growth, modernization and globalization have led to astounding social changes. *Contemporary China* provides a fascinating portrayal of society and social change in the contemporary People’s Republic of China.

This book introduces readers to key sociological and anthropological perspectives, themes and debates about Chinese society. It explores topics such as family life, citizenship, gender and sexuality, ethnicity, labor, religion, education, class and rural–urban inequalities, youth identities and collective action for social change. It considers China’s imperial past, the social and institutional legacies of the Maoist era, and the momentous forces shaping it in the present.

*Contemporary China* emphasises diversity and multiplicity, and encourages readers to consider new perspectives and rethink western stereotypes about China and its people. The authors draw on fieldwork to present contemporary, real-life case studies that illustrate the key features of social relations and change in China. Definitions of key terms, discussion questions and lists of further reading help students consolidate learning.

Written by experts in the field, and including full-colour maps and photographs, this book offers remarkable insight into Chinese society and social change. It is an excellent resource for university students of Chinese society.

**Tamara Jacka** is Senior Fellow in the Department of Political and Social Change, College of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University.

**Andrew B. Kipnis** is Professor of Anthropology in the College of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University.

**Sally Sargeson** is Fellow in the Department of Political and Social Change, College of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACFTU</td>
<td>All China Federation of Trade Unions</td>
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<td>ADVN</td>
<td>Anti-Domestic Violence Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Boy Love (fan fiction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>Chinese Communist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>China Central Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNNI</td>
<td>China Net Network Information Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>CoPSI</td>
<td>Collective public security incidents</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Girl Love (fan fiction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td>Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPS</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPC</td>
<td>National People's Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLA</td>
<td>People's Liberation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAB</td>
<td>Religious Affairs Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>SARA</td>
<td>State Administration of Religious Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEPA</td>
<td>State Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEZ</td>
<td>Special Economic Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVE</td>
<td>Township and village enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>UEE</td>
<td>university entrance exam</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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Map 0.1 China’s provinces and provincial capitals.
Source: Australian National University Cartography 2012.