



The Analysis of Social Stability Mechanism on Major Project Based on Social Combustion Theory

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Abstract: The article introduces social combustion theory into analysis of major projects social stability. It uses non-combustion material, fire retardant, combustion material and combustion supporting agent as a characterization, and then builds stability mechanism model combined with the nature of physics force. Taking the mechanism model as the basis, this article analyzes the level and stability state when a single force, two and three force generate amplitude change. It comes to a conclusion that the basic method which improves the level of social stability and reduces the risk or eliminates combustion material and combustion supporting agent.

Keywords: major project, mechanism analyze, social combustion theory, social stability

2012 National Development and Reform Commission issued "the Interim Measures for Social Stability Risk Assessment of Major Fixed Assets Investment", which marks the beginning of the implementation of social stability risk assessment mechanism for major construction projects. Interim Measures aim at the reserved items to examination and approval of the National Development and Reform Commission, or the approval of the State Council, and the local government departments Interim Measures assess their social stability from the legitimacy, compliance, controllability, and provides the main contents for the stability assessment.^[1] The purpose of this approach is to make good democratic decisions in the early period of the project, locate social problems generated by the project, and then to reduce and resolve social conflicts before implementation of the project. Even though the implementation of social stability risk assessment of major projects have made some headways in efforts to pre-control or reduce social stability caused by projects. However, the measures don't have a deep knowledge of the mechanism of the social stability. In view of this, the article will introduce social combustion theory into the analysis about the mechanism model of

the projects social stability's impact.

1 The introduction of social combustion theory

Social combustion theory puts the social instability, disorder phenomena and substance combustion in comparison analysis, thus getting the existence of three great typical characteristics of social stability in combustion theory. First combustion theory of "burning material" factor corresponds to the disorder between different entities in society; second, for the disharmony among subjects, there is a process of information transmission misleading, exaggerated acts etc., forming "accelerant" of social stability; The third case is the manifestations of lacking of coordination in society, which produces instability focusing on specific events, often referred to as fuse or "flammable degrees."^[2]

The effect of social stability on major projects means that project implementation in a certain area is related to the interests of different groups. And it involves widely, impacts deeply, and tends to cause social instability^[3]. This influence can still be explained by social combustion theory, namely, with three elements: burning material, flammable accelerant and flammable degrees. They are reflected as follows:

First of all, combustion material---major project. The implementation of major projects will change the social economic development to some extent, and the pattern of economic interests among different subjects, which will lead to the change of "social temperature", and influence social stability.^[4] Such as, what kind of impact can be produced on regional economic development and the interests of the social masses by implementing major projects, whether project assessment (environment, ecology, etc.) is scientific and rational or not, and whether it will lead to public security and stability events.

Second: combustion supporting agent---information communication and transfer. The root of the effect on social stability by implementing major projects is the communication channels and ways among different interest subjects rather than the projects.^[5] Such as, when

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the masses demand for their own interests during construction, whether there is any security system. If information transmission channel is not smooth, it will promote upgrading contradictions and conflicts among subjects to form conflict and confrontation, and thus forming conflict and confrontation, then forming amplified cycling social impact. Therefore, before the implementation of major projects should be fully considered the factor "flammable accelerant", that is, group's attitude towards the project, the role played by the media, the form of interest demands, and the mode and efficiency of information transfer. According to the effect of social stability generated by the implementation of the project assessed in advance, it can be produced and accelerated by taking a favorable way to suppress combustion supporting agent.

Third: degree of inflammability --embodiment of major projects.^[6] The implementation of major projects demands to reduce the impact on social stability, which requires to reduce the social temperature and to increase the activation energy of the body. Interest conflicts among different subjects can be reconciled through effective measures, including the institutional rules that should be obeyed by main subjects by using power and the informal systems that are approved by all parties and corresponded to the demands of interests. From the perspective of social stability, the implementation of major projects needs governance process, which includes procedure of project implementation, protective measures of group interests and participation, controllability of social stability effect, operability of contingency plans, etc.

By comparing the social combustion theory and social stability of major projects, we know that when participants attending in the process of implementing a project reach harmony in all kinds of relationship and it won't produce negative influence to social stability. If the balance of the relationship between them is broken and gradually accumulated (social combustion material), when reaching a certain degree, guided by wrong public opinions and improper information communication mode (social combustion supporting agent), causing the impact of social stability outbreak reaches a critical value, thus social stability issues will break under the effect of fuse.

2 Social stability mechanism on major project based on social combustion theory

When the relationships of information and interest between the parties involved in the major project construction achieve full balance, the whole construction process will get the theoretical ultimate state of absolute stability. However, once any event that deviate from the balance and harmony take place, there will get a negative contribution(that is ,the formation of social stability risk burning material) at different degree to social stability in the process of project construction. When the quantity and quality of negative contribution accumulated to a certain degree, and formed a certain population density

and scale of geographic space at the wrong opinion egged(that is the accelerant equivalent to increase social unrest), the degree of social stability will reduce gradually and even close to the critical threshold of stability risk. Once ignition material bringing social unrest are produced in this condition, there will be social imbalances(unstable).

From what has been discussed above, the influencing process of social stability by implementing major projects shows as imbalance---disorder---uncontrollability---outbreak of stable events, which is basically the same with the combustion process. Thus it generates a response---eliminate---emergency---elimination procedures. During the producing and handling process of stable events, the factors are divided into material factors and catalytic factors. Material factors further are divided into combustible and non-combustible, and catalytic factors are divided into "extinction factor" and "combustion factor". Thereby it forms a stable regulatory mechanism model^[7]. Seen in the Picture 1, the relevant symbol parameters can be understood as follows:

(1) Square ABCD symbols the related spatial extent of social stability by the implementation of the project, and non-flammable material factors can be defined as a positive contribution to society stability, which is represented by E_1 . Negative contribution to social stability can be represented by E_3 , and thus E_1 and E_3 can be expressed by the formula:

$$E_1 = f(\alpha_1\chi_1, \alpha_2\chi_2, \alpha_3\chi_3, \dots, \alpha_n\chi_n)$$

$$E_3 = g(\beta_1\chi_1, \beta_2\chi_2, \beta_3\chi_3, \dots, \beta_n\chi_n)$$

$\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \dots, \chi_n$ denotes the degree of influence of social stability factors(such as environmental, institution, interests, psychology); $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ denote the negative contribution of the various factors, and when $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 = \alpha_3 + \beta_3 = \alpha_n + \beta_n = 1$, combustible and non-combustible material that exist in practice stability can change to each other under the change of and manner and conversion over time. The conversion process will lead to social change in the social steady state.

For the social stability condition of major projects, the main management should take measures and respond to emergency treatment. Therefore, it can produce a positive contribution to social stability through the chain of command, emergency meeting, the main psychological situation and effective information transfer and communication channels, etc.^[8] Supposed it as E_2 , if the above role in a reverse manner, resulting in social discord, unrest during the project implementation, we use E_4 for the negative contribution, thus E_2 and E_4 can be expressed by the formula:

$$E_2 = p(\theta_1y_1, \theta_2y_2, \dots, \theta_ny_n)$$

$$E_4 = q(\gamma_1y_1, \gamma_2y_2, \dots, \gamma_ny_n)$$

y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n indicates the degree of influence of

policy measures taken by the stability project, emergency programs, social media, message transfer methods and other factors.^[9] $\theta_1, \theta_2 \dots \theta_n$ represents the degree of positive contribution of each factor on the social stability, while $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_n$ represents the degree of negative contribution of each factor on the social stability. Only when $\theta_1 + \gamma_1 = \theta_2 + \gamma_2 = \dots = \theta_n + \gamma_n = 1$. Similarly, in response to the stability of major projects, the flame and combustion factors can be transformed into each other in the process of stability factor function, and the transfer process is uncertain, which will lead to the rapid change of social stable state^[10].

In Figure 1, for social stability mechanism on major project, meaning of symbols formation is as follows^[11]:

① E_1 identified as the horizontal force forward, E_3 identified as the horizontal negative, E_2 identified as ordinate forward, while E_4 identified as ordinate negative, the intersection of E_1, E_3 and E_2, E_4 form the coordinate origin O ; ② Resultant produced by E_1 and E_2 means the social impact of major projects tending to produce a stable state; which can be represented by D ; resultant produced by E_3 and E_4 means there is unstable state in society, symbolized by B ; ③ The resultant (OC) produced by E_1 and E_4 and the resultant (OA) formed by E_2 and E_3 together form a boundary AOC between social stability and the other side. Thus in Picture 1, eight forces $OD, OE_2, OA, OE_3, OB, OE_4, OC$ and O together constitute the social stability-control mechanism model by implementation of the project, forming four quadrants, 8 different levels of stability intervals. ④ Region in Figure 1 is represented by: $E_1OD = Z_1, DOE_2 = Z_2, E_2OA = Z_3, AOE_3 = Z_4, E_3OB = Z_5, BOE_4 = Z_6, E_4OC = Z_7, COE_1 = Z_8$

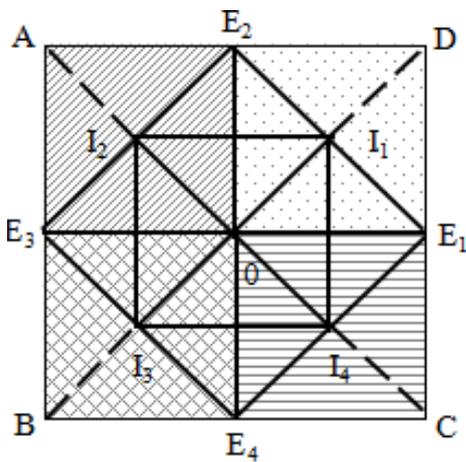


Fig.1 Stability event regulatory mechanism model

3 The analysis of social stability state on major project

In Fig.1 we know that the Square formed by the symbols four quadrants is divided into 32 isosceles right triangles which have the same area, and the absolute value of each area is 1. Basing on each vector in the picture and the cumulative value of triangles area, we divide the level and flammable degree of social stability system^[12-15]. Under the condition of $OE_1 = OE_2 = OE_3 = OE_4$, $Z_1 = Z_2 = Z_3 = Z_8 = 1$ and $Z_4 = Z_5 = Z_6 = Z_7 = -1$, at this time, social stability is in a relatively balanced state. When E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4 change, if $Z_1 = Z_2 = 1, Z_5 = Z_6 = -1$, the area of triangle with force in the second and fourth quadrants doesn't change, while, the area of triangle without force is zero, the cumulative value m reflects the level of social stability formed by the implementation of the project and the state of combustion, which is shown in Tab. 1.

All values and the states of social stability in Table 1 analyzed as follows:

① When $m > 16$, influence on social stability caused by the implementation of the project is in freezing state, with strong social stability and without the negative stability impact. ② When $8 < m \leq 16$, implementation of the project leads social stability to a low-temperature state, which is not easy to burn. Only with a strong oxidizer that can weak social stability and can also be understood as there is only a bit of negative factors with little influence in the projects. ③ When $0 < m \leq 8$, implementation of the project leads social stability to a normal-temperature state, only with stronger combustion can lead to social instability, which can be understood that although there are some discordant project factors affecting stability, but it is still manageable state, which is not easy to burn. Only with a strong oxidizer that can weak social stability and can also be understood as there is only a bit of negative factors with little influence in the projects. ④ When $-8 < m \leq 0$, the project social stability is in middle-temperature state, and can create instability under certain intensity accelerant, besides, it is difficult to effectively control, social stability in a state of unbalance. This can be understood that instable factors have reached a certain degree. ⑤ When $-16 < m \leq -8$, implementation of the project leads social stability to a high-temperature state, as long as there is accelerant stability means combustion state and it is difficult to control. It can be seen as the factors of disharmony in social stability have reached a more dangerous state in the strength and density. ⑥ When $m \leq -16$, the stability produced by projects is in burning state, and any accelerant will certainly lead to instable social state and in a runaway state. It can be seen as disharmonious factors in the course of project implementation reach the high risk state. The project will lead society to unrest and

even collapse [16-17].

4 The analysis of social stability mechanism change on major project

The system of social stability formed by the implementation of the project and forces in different directions produced by E_1 , E_2 , E_3 and E_4 are affected. Thus it needs to analyze single or multiple effects occur,

and changes caused by project implementation in social stability. According to the mechanism models in the Picture 1, let's set change of the four forces reducing the change mechanism generated on the original to half.

(1) Stability Mechanism of single force changes

According to the forces in Figure 1, if anyone of E_1 , E_2 , E_3 and E_4 reduce to half single, then to form new stability mechanism system. It is shown in Fig. 2, with the status shown in Tab. 2.

Tab.1 Social stability level on major project and combustion state

m (cumulative value of area)	combustion state	burning degree	stability state
$m > 16$	freezing point	not	highly stable
$8 < m \leq 16$	low temperature	uneasy	more stable
$0 < m \leq 8$	normal temperature	low---degree	relatively stable
$-8 < m \leq 0$	middle temperature	middle---degree	unbalance
$-16 < m \leq -8$	high temperature	high---degree	disorder
$m \leq -16$	burning	extremely high---degree	incontrollable

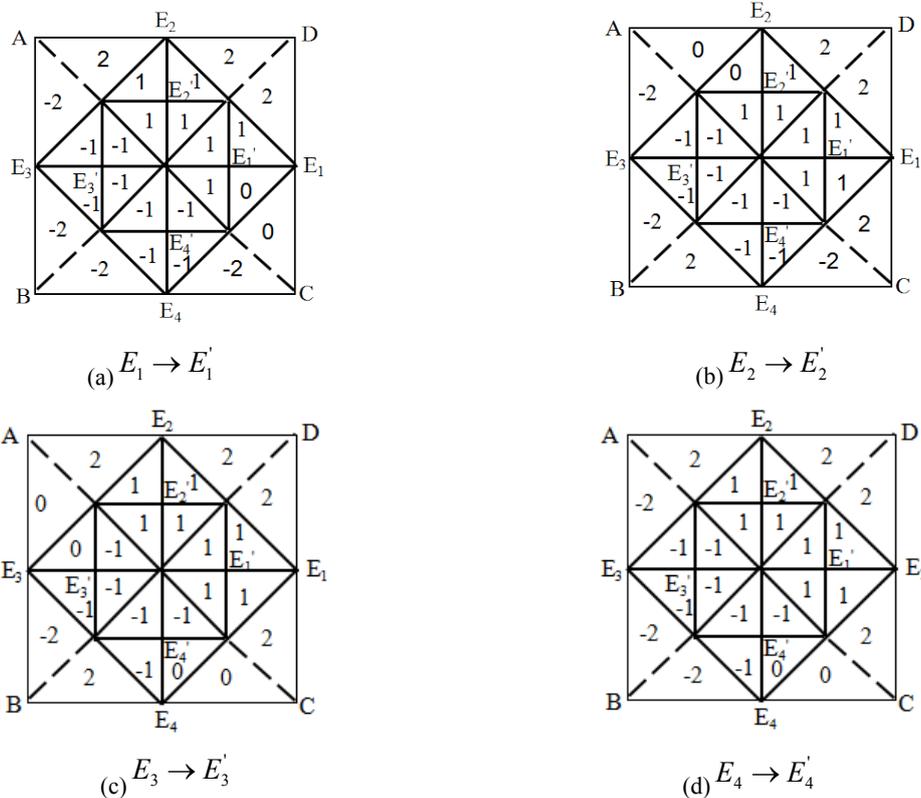


Fig.2 Stability mechanism on single force change

Tab.2 Social stability state on single force

single force	combustion value	combustion state	burning degree	stability state
$E_1 \longrightarrow E_1'$	-3	middle temperature	middle---degree	unbalance
$E_2 \longrightarrow E_2'$	-3	middle temperature	middle---degree	unbalance
$E_3 \longrightarrow E_3'$	3	normal temperature	low---degree	relatively stable
$E_4 \longrightarrow E_4'$	3	normal temperature	low---degree	relatively stable

(2) Stability Mechanism of single force changes

According to the forces in Figure1, if anyone of E_1 , E_2 , E_3 and E_4 reduce to half single, then to form new stability mechanism system. it is shown in Fig. 2, with the status shown in Tab. 2.

By Fig.2 and Tab.2, we can draw the following results:

①Any change in the direction of the four force, the equilibrium of social stability would be broken; ②if E_1 , E_2 reduce to half and E_3 , E_4 have no change, then stability state will change to middle temperature, burning degree changes to middle--degree that tend to burn, stability state ranges from highly stable or relatively stable to unbalance; ③if E_3 , E_4 reduce to half each one, and E_1 , E_2 don't change, then combustion state will change into normal temperature, with low burning degree, and stability state changes from uncontrolled or unbalance to relatively stable. ④ Comprehensive results of single force change are that to reduce the uncertainty degree in the implementation of the project. Maintaining social stability state is mainly to reduce the accelerant and combustion value of combustible machines^[18-22].

(3) Stability mechanism on two forces change

In the social stability mechanism models, if two of the four forces (E_1 , E_2 , E_3 and E_4) reduce the force amplitude variation state resulting Fig.3, stability state based on the calculated is shown in Tab.3.

Analyzing Figure 3 and Table 3 has the following conclusions:

① When $(E_1 \rightarrow E'_1) \cup (E_2 \rightarrow E'_2)$, combustion state changes into middle temperature, and stability state is unbalance. ② When $(E_2 \rightarrow E'_2) \cup (E_3 \rightarrow E'_3)$ at the same

time, combustion state is in extreme circumstances with four equal forces, and stability state is unbalance. However, in the case of fire retardants reduction, we can use statics in Table 1 of $-2 < m \leq 0$ to measure the stability^[23]. ③ When $(E_3 \rightarrow E'_3) \cup (E_4 \rightarrow E'_4)$ at the same time, combustion state is normal temperature under relatively stable state. ④ Comprehensive changes in the two forces show that in order to reduce the instability of the implemented project, it needs to control flammable degree and reduce the accelerant and combustible materials^[24].

(4) Stability mechanism on three forces change

When three forces stability mechanism reduce to half simultaneously, forming new 1 action mechanism model shown in Fig. 4, the stability state is formed in Tab.4

Analyzing Figure 4 and Table 4 has the following conclusions:

① If E_1 and E_2 , E_3 reduce to half simultaneously, and social stability up to middle temperature, stability state is unbalance; ② if E_2 and E_3 , E_4 reduce to half simultaneously, and social stability up to normal temperature, and stability state is relatively stable; ③ if E_1 and E_3 , E_4 reduce to half simultaneously, and social stability up to normal temperature, and stability state is relatively stable; ④ Integrating three simultaneous changes in force, if E_3 , E_4 reduce simultaneously, social stability produced by the project will increase, flammable degree will reduce. However, when the three forces simultaneously changes, only by reducing accelerant and ways of burning material can increase social stability of the project^[25-28].

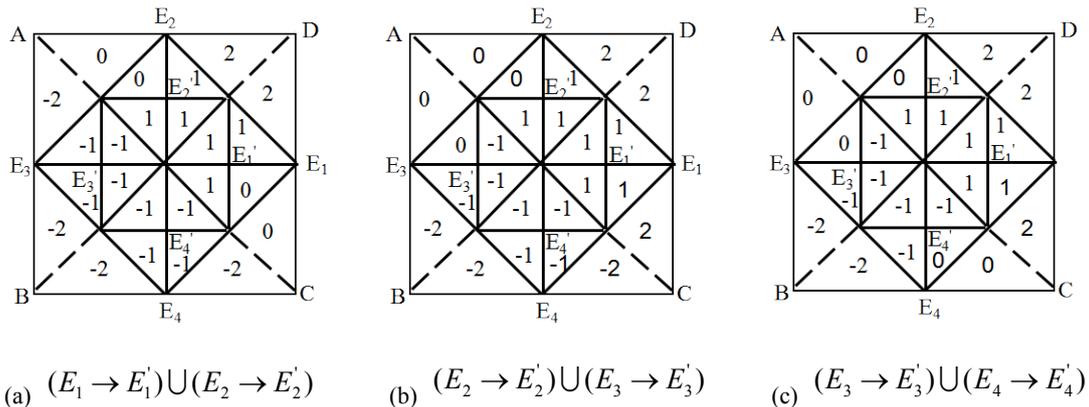
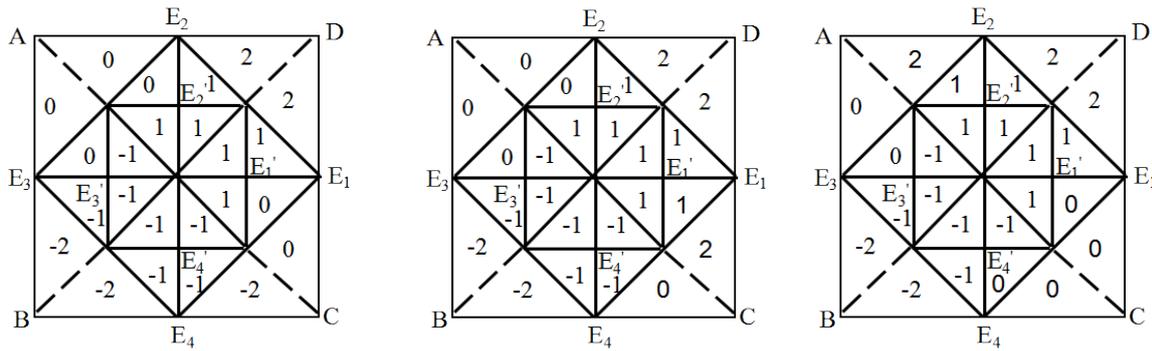


Fig.3 Stability mechanism on two forces change

Tab.3 Stability state of two forces change

two forces	status value	combustion state	burning degree	stability state
$(E_1 \rightarrow E'_1) \cup (E_2 \rightarrow E'_2)$	-6	middle temperature	middle--degree	unbalance
$(E_2 \rightarrow E'_2) \cup (E_3 \rightarrow E'_3)$	0	middle temperature	middle--degree	unbalance
$(E_3 \rightarrow E'_3) \cup (E_4 \rightarrow E'_4)$	6	normal temperature	low--degree	relatively stable



$$(E_1 \rightarrow E_1') \cup (E_2 \rightarrow E_2') \cup (E_3 \rightarrow E_3') \quad (E_2 \rightarrow E_2') \cup (E_3 \rightarrow E_3') \cup (E_4 \rightarrow E_4') \quad (E_3 \rightarrow E_3') \cup (E_4 \rightarrow E_4') \rightarrow (E_1 \rightarrow E_1')$$

Fig.4 Stability mechanism on three forces change

Tab.4 Stability state of three forces change

three forces	status value	combustion state	burning degree	stability state
$(E_1 \rightarrow E_1') \cup (E_2 \rightarrow E_2') \cup (E_3 \rightarrow E_3')$	-3	middle temperature	middle degree	unbalance
$(E_2 \rightarrow E_2') \cup (E_3 \rightarrow E_3') \cup (E_4 \rightarrow E_4')$	3	normal temperature	low degree	relatively stable
$(E_3 \rightarrow E_3') \cup (E_4 \rightarrow E_4') \rightarrow (E_1 \rightarrow E_1')$	3	normal temperature	low degree	relatively stable

5 Conclusions

Making full use of social combustion theory to analyze social stability issues generate by the implementation of the project, it will be used to measure the degree of stability level. At the same time, it uses the principles of physics force formation to form stable function mechanism modeling, and using E_1 , E_2 , E_3 , E_4 four forces to abstractly represent non-combustion, fire retardant, combustion and oxidizer in the stability system. Through the mechanism models, it calculates the area of four quadrants in the role of the force, which divides stable states generated by the project into six kinds (freezing, low temperature, normal temperature, middle temperature, variable temperature, combustion), Corresponding to this, burning degree and stable state are also divided into six kinds, the basic criteria for the classification and measurement can effectively reflect and measure the dynamic process that the social stability formed by the project varying from imbalance to balance, from unstable to stable^[29].

On the base of stability mechanism model, people can get common conclusions by analyzing force levels and flammability degree of the project social stability. When a single force, two forces and three simultaneous changes. The conclusions are as follows: When E_1 , E_2 which represent forces of non-combustible material and fire retardants keep the same, the stability level of project can be increased and flammability degrees can be reduced by controlling the force of stability and combustion accelerant E_3 , E_4 .

In addition, the impact of social stability by the implementation of the project is a complex problem that related to multiple subjects and with multi-factor interference^[30]. Stability mechanism model that the paper studied is only the initial stage of the problem analysis. There are still more follow-up researches, for the above has explored the situation that the single, two, three of four forces with the same degree of change (degree are reduced by half), but the different directions of force and the degree of variation, etc, are one of the directions of the following study.

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