



The BRICs and Civil Society in Comparative Perspective: Evidence from the JIGS surveys

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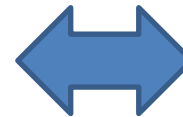
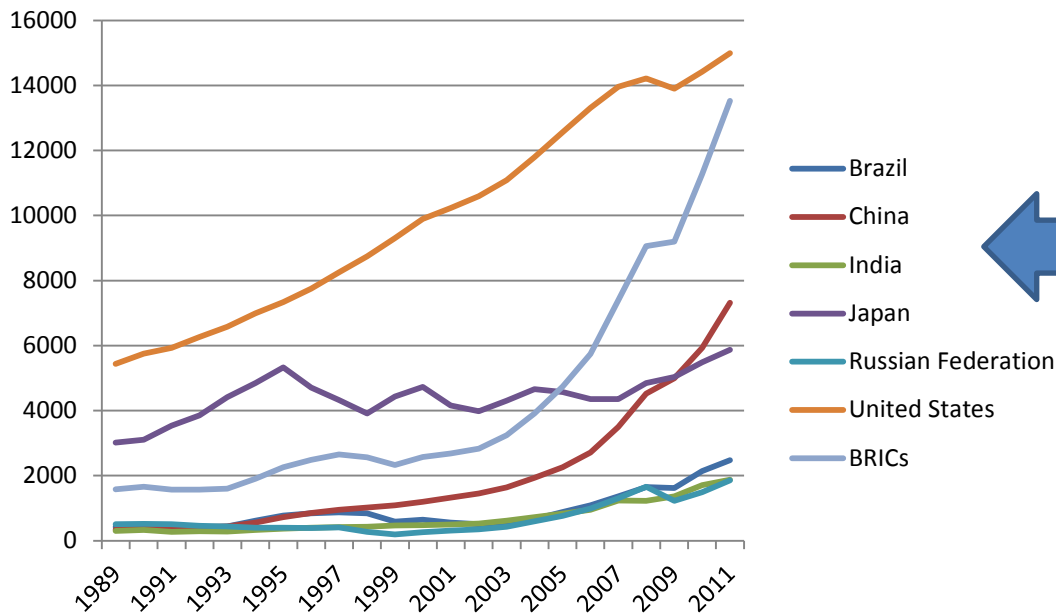
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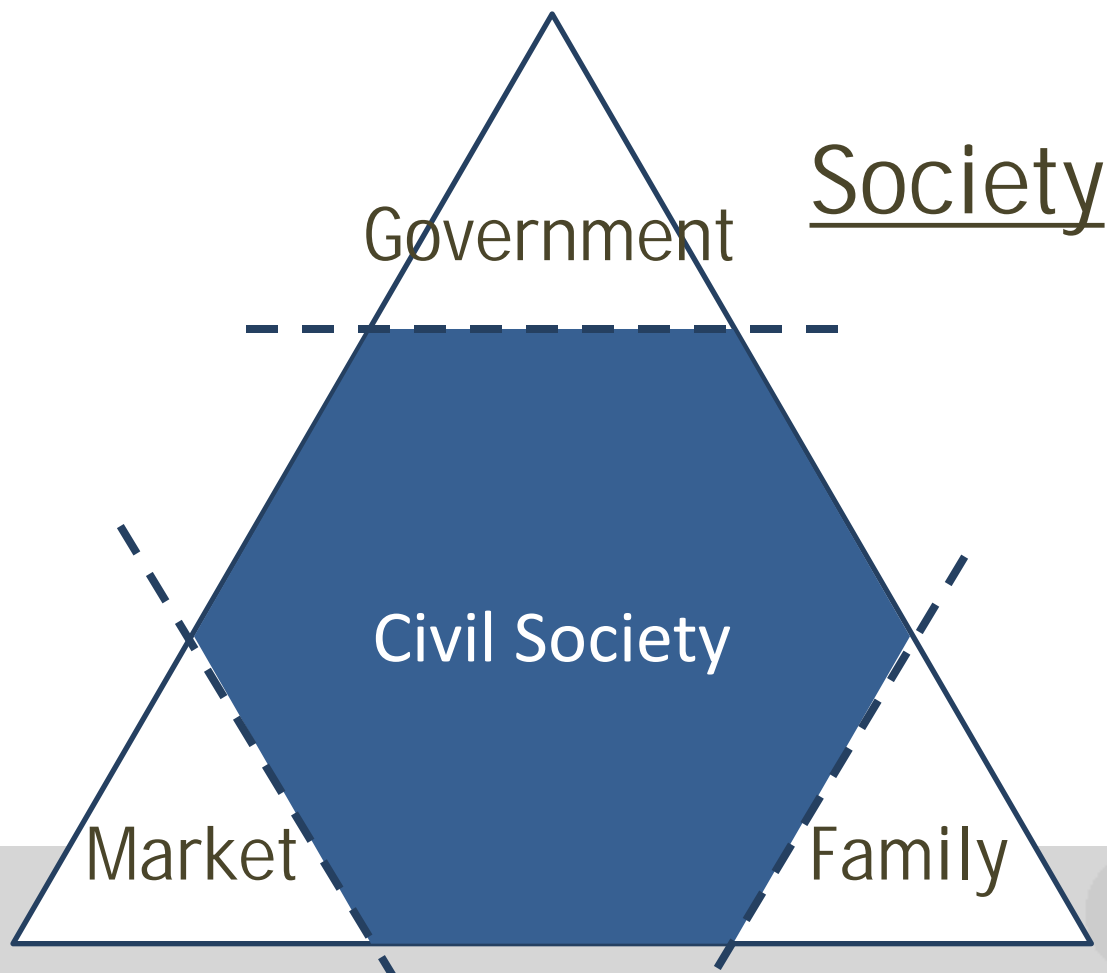
Economic development and pitfalls?

GDP (current billion US\$)



What is civil society?

- “(S)phere (that is) intermediate between family and state in which social actors pursue neither profit within the market nor power within the state.” (Schwartz 2003)



Why should we study civil society to understand the BRICs countries?

- Modernization theory
 - Lipset (1959)
 - Przeworski et al. (2000)
 - Counter-evidence from Asia and Latin America (e.g., O’Donnell 1973)
 - Civil society as an alternative approach
 - O’Donnell and Schmitter (1986)
 - Linz and Stepan (1996): Civil society as an actor to support parties and free elections as well as to monitor state.
 - Do they just “support” politics? Why do individuals form civil society organizations? How is their strategic behavior?
- Japan Interest Group Survey (JIGS)!

The JIGS surveys

- The Tsujinaka group started world-wide surveys in 1997 in order to study civil society in Japan in a “bias-free” comparative perspective.
- We have conducted surveys on civil society organizations in 14 countries including Brazil, China, India, and Russia.
→ **Could be the first comprehensive survey on civil society in the BRICs countries!**
- We have also carried out the second wave surveys in Japan, Korea, China, Germany, Russia, and the US.

The JIGS surveys in the BRICs countries

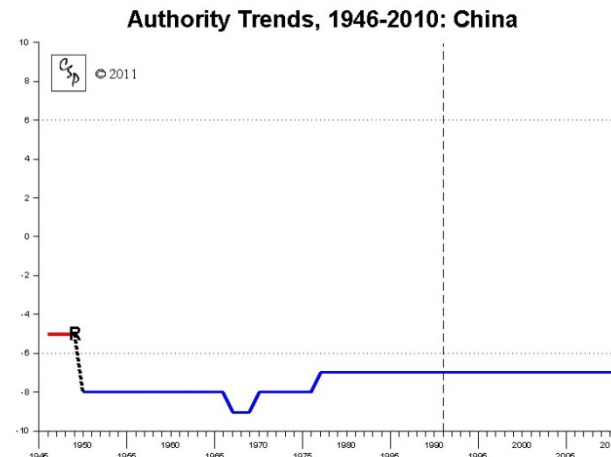
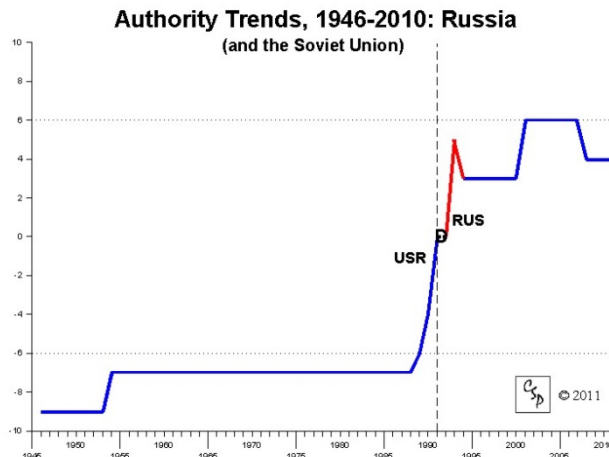
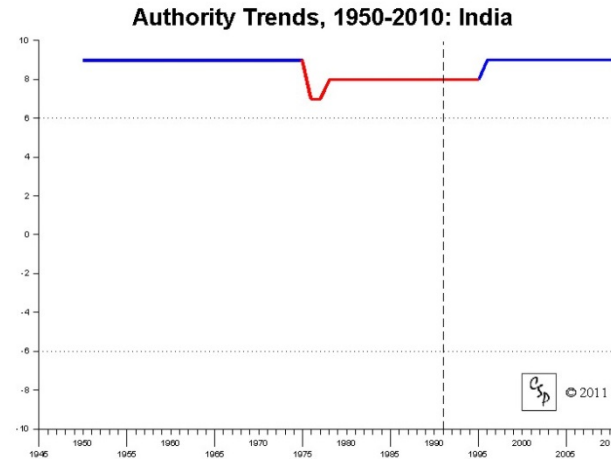
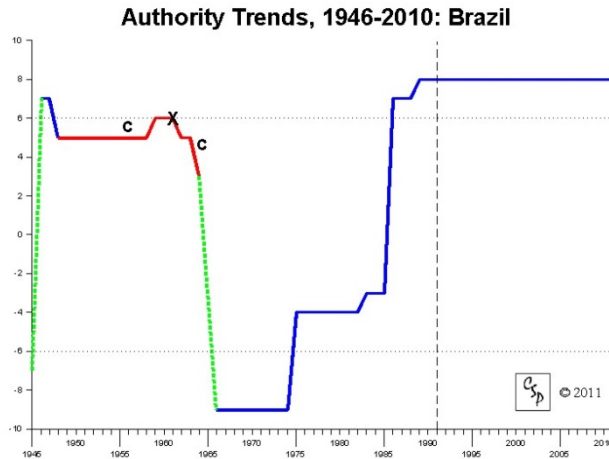
Country	Year	Data Source / Survey Method	Population	Sample (a)	Valid Response (b)	Return Rate(%) (b/a)	Regions (Valid Return Sample)
Russia	'03-04	Registered Organizations (NGO) Database / mail	2,974	1,500	711	47.4	Moscow (411) , Saint Petersburg (300)
Brazil	'05-06	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), organization directory / interview	275,895	2,609	2,014	77.2	Belem (193), Belo Horizonte (390), Brasilia (1,132), Goiania (115), Recife (170)
China (2 nd)	'09-11	Organization directory (registered social organizations) / Mail and conference	23,038	2,120	1251	59.0	Beijing (305) Zhejiang (558) Heilongjiang (388)
India	'11-12	NGOs on the lists of the Planning Commission in India and Confederation of National Rural NGOs in India (CNRI), cooperative societies and trade (labor) unions registered to the Delhi government, business organizations registered to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ interview	73,391	4,559	738	16.2	Delhi (738)

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$) & Freedom House Rating

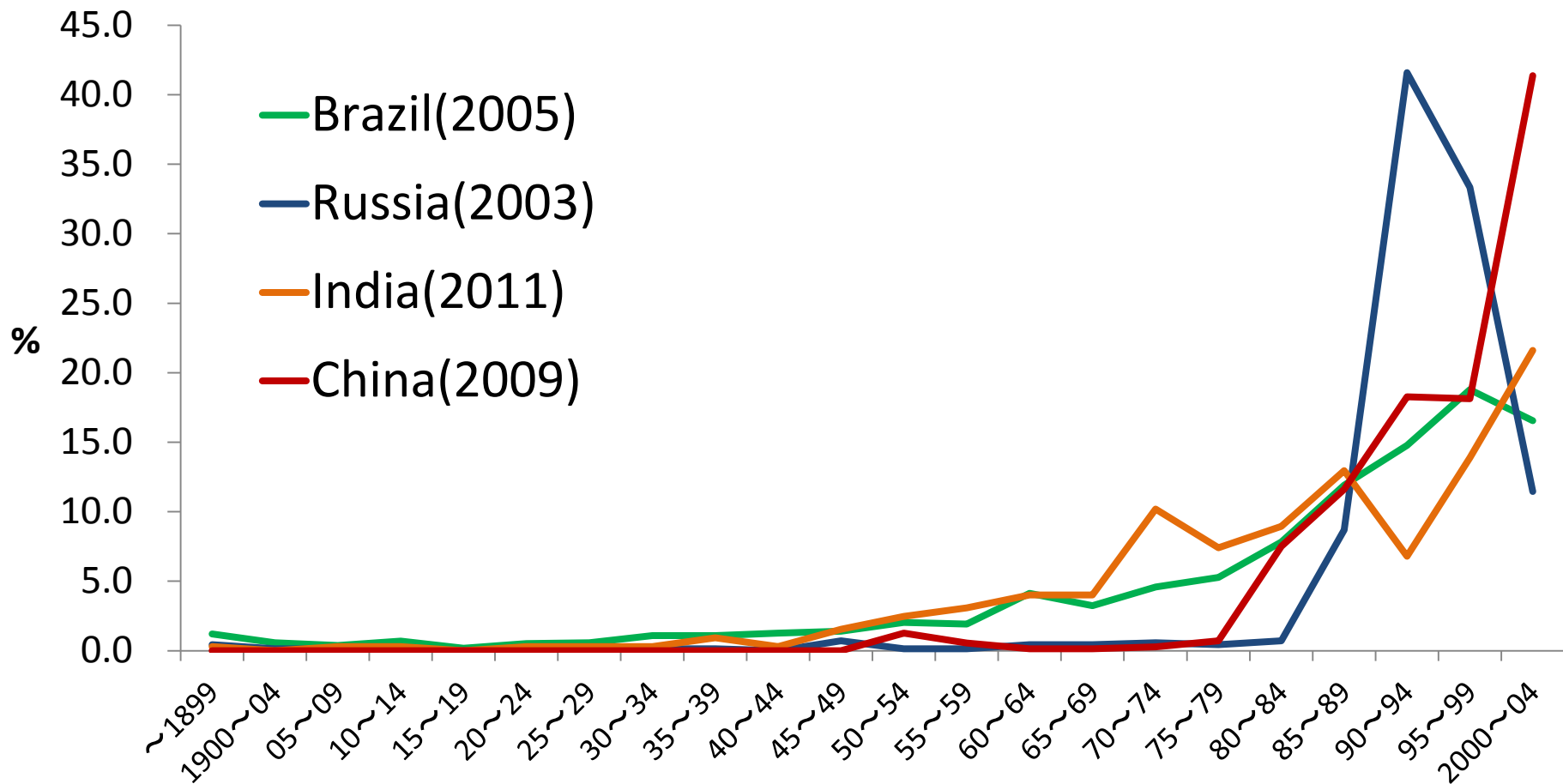
	Survey Year	GDP per capita ¹	FH Rating ²
Brazil	2005	8509.4	2.5
Russia	2003	10292.1	5.0
India	2011	3223.3	2.5
China	2009	6206.8	6.5

1. Penn World Table 7.1
2. <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>

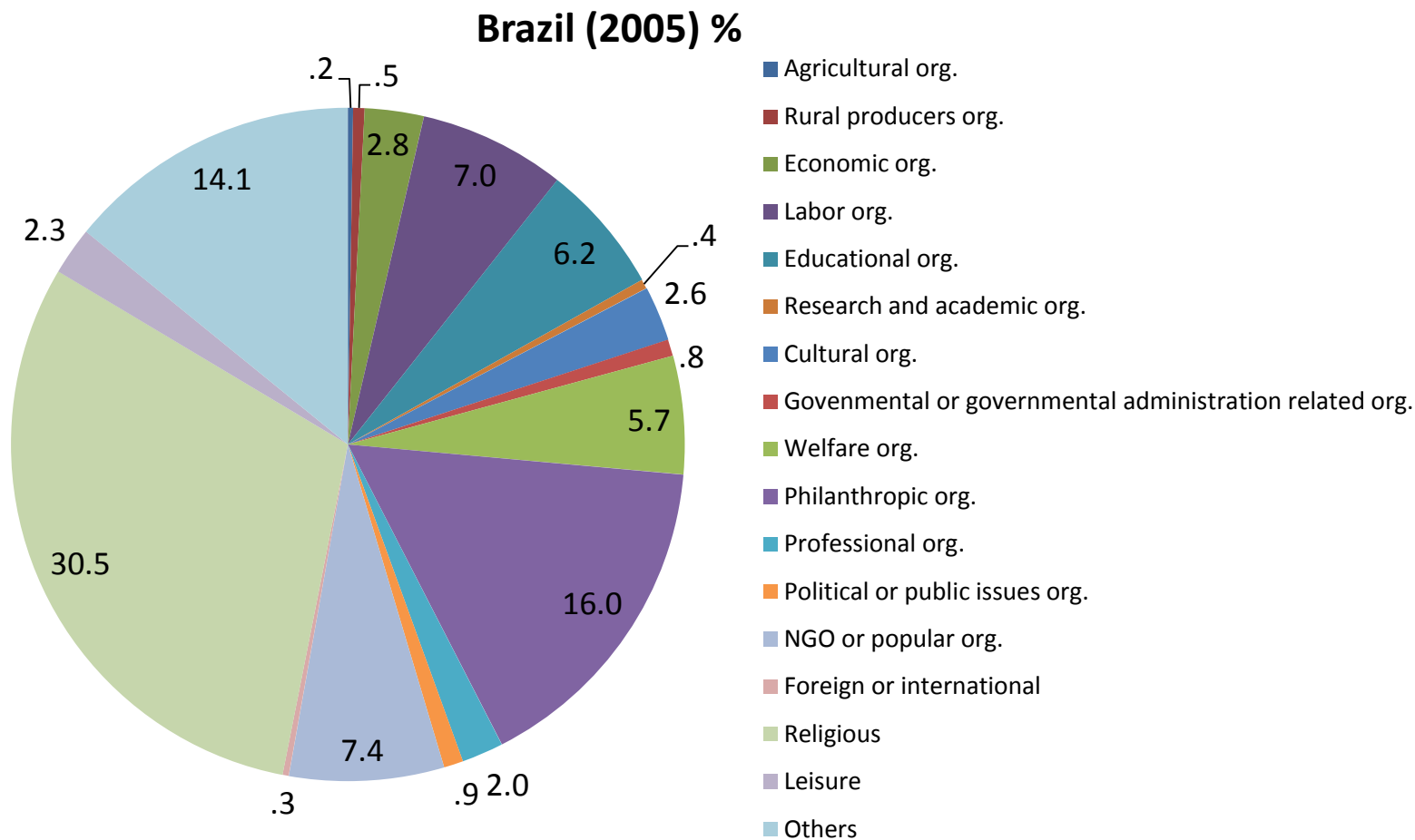
Polity IV (Democratic or Autocratic)



Founded Year

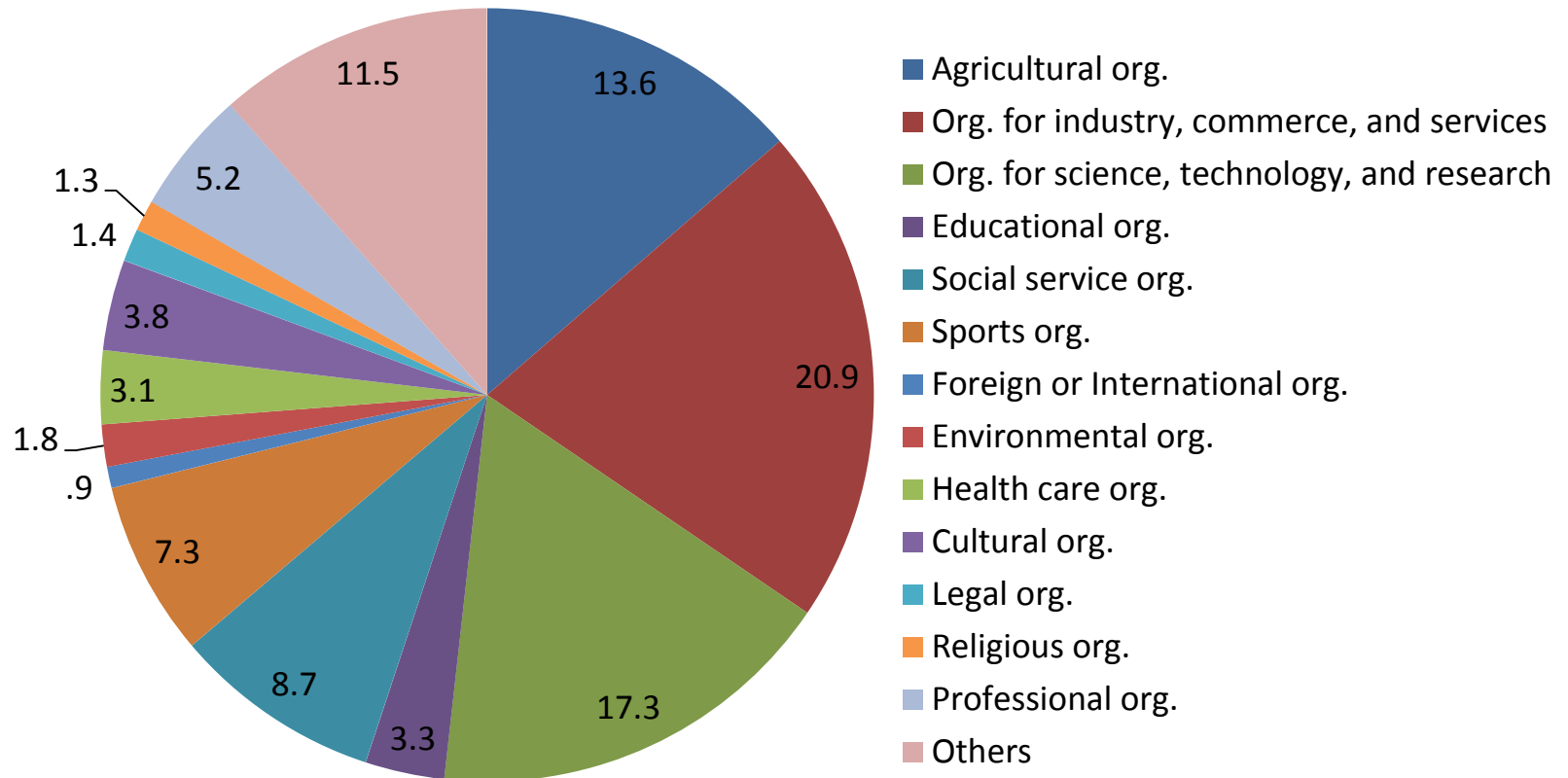


Organization Type

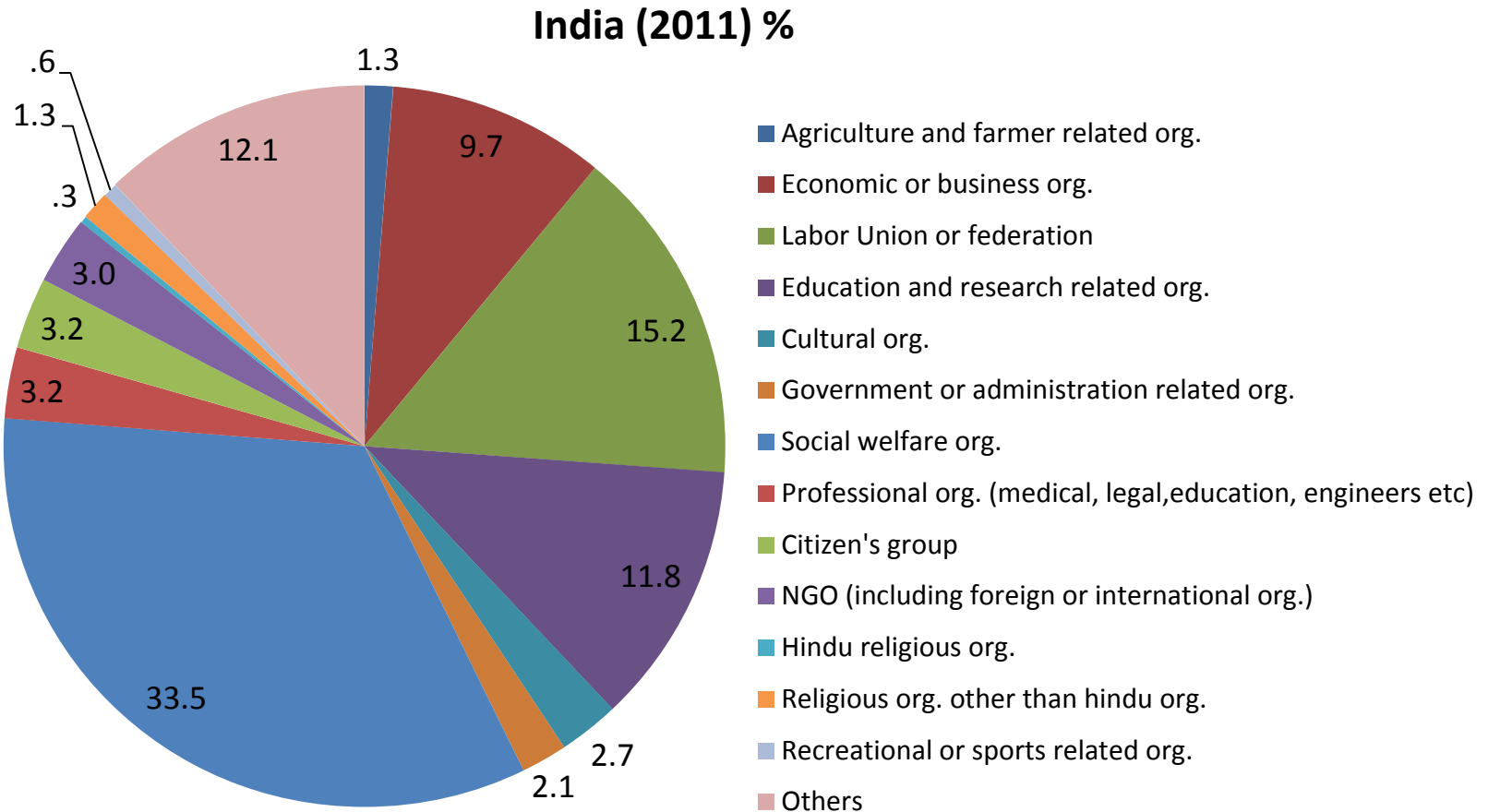


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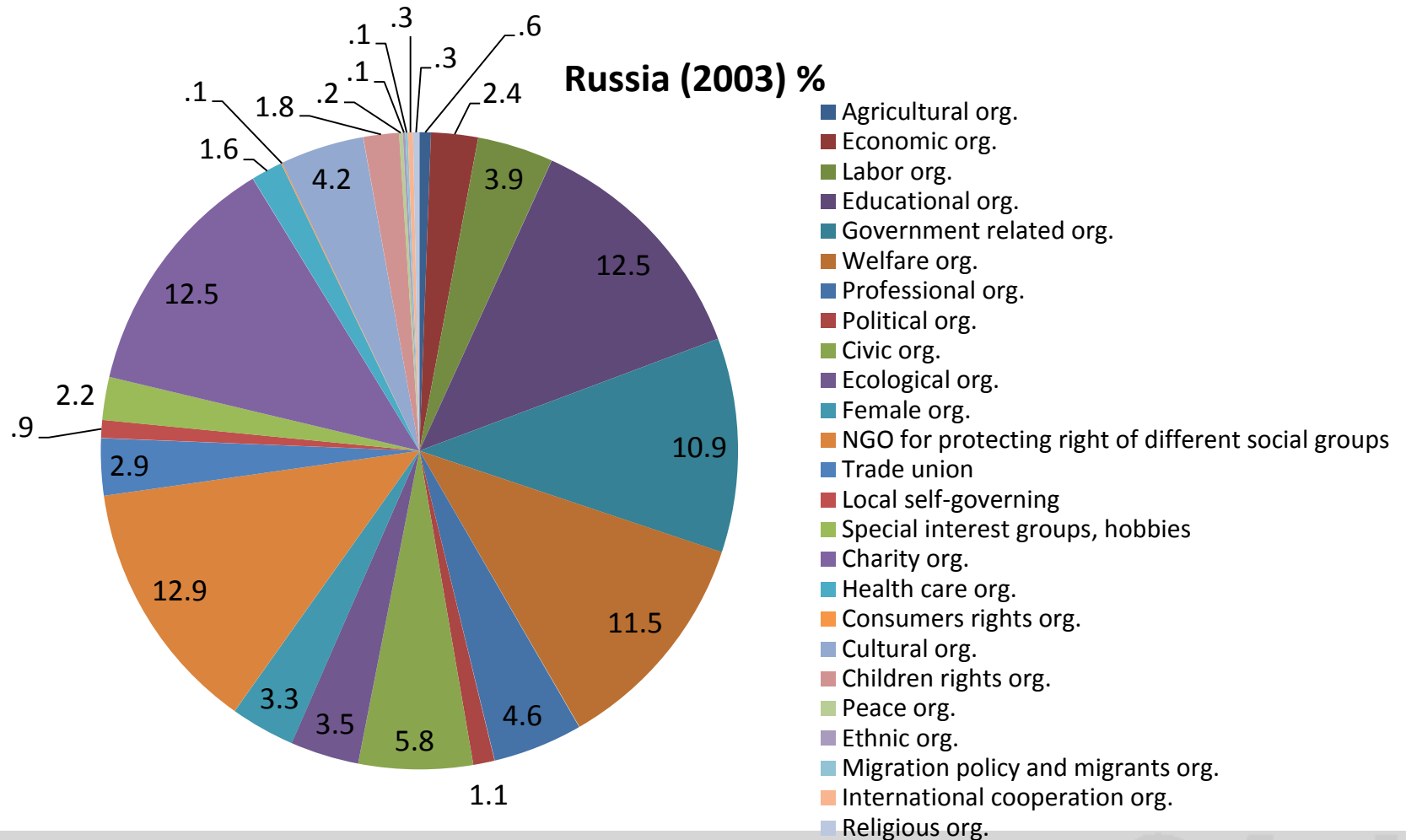
China (2009) %



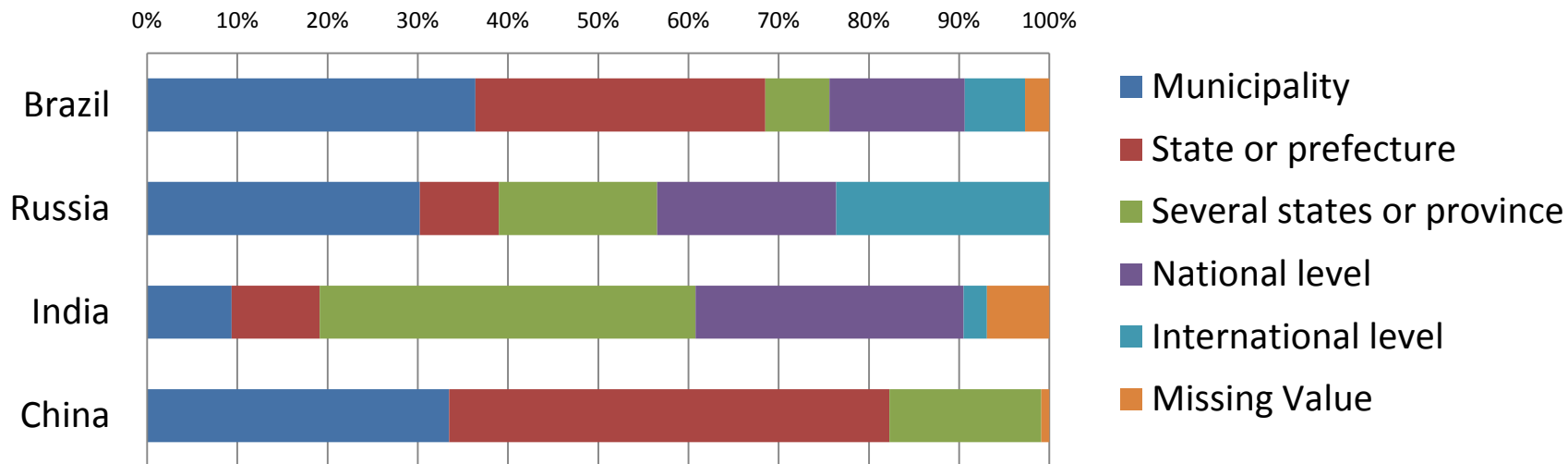
Organization Type



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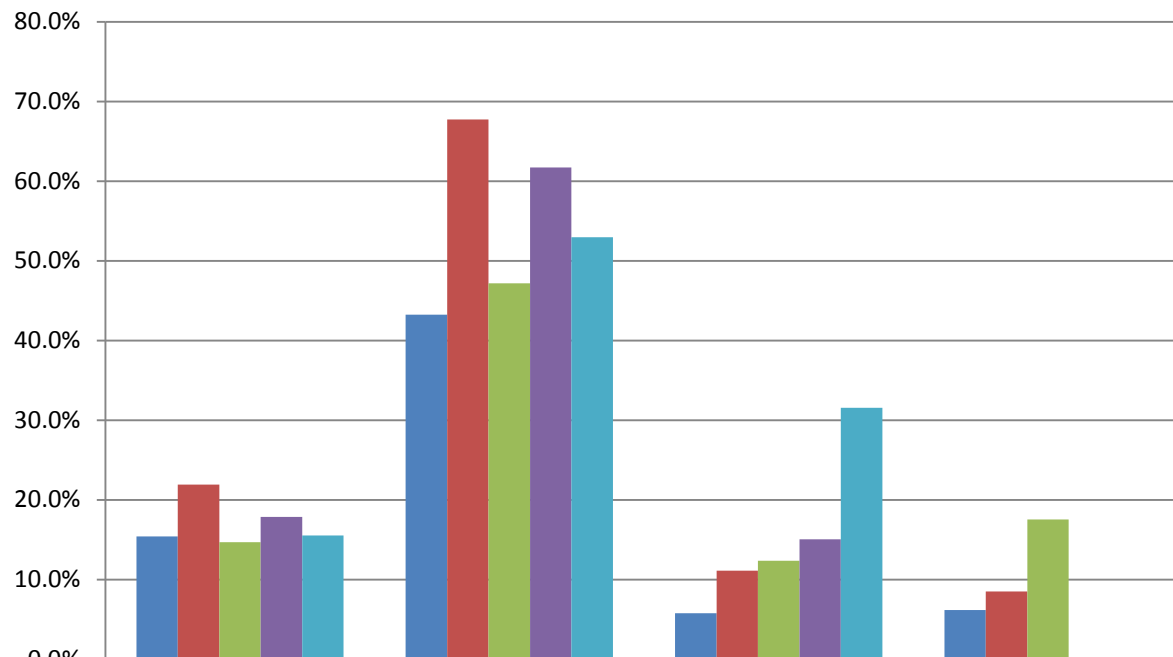


Geographic Area of Activities



	Brazil	Russia	India	China
Municipality(B, R), Union/Ward(I, C)	36.4%	30.2%	9.4%	33.5%
State(B), region(R), subdistrict(I), prefecture(C)	32.1%	8.7%	9.8%	48.8%
Several states/regions(B,R), district(I), province(C)	7.1%	17.6%	41.7%	16.9%
National level	15.0%	19.8%	29.7%	
International level	6.7%	23.6%	2.6%	
Missing value	2.7%	0.0%	6.9%	0.9%
N	2014	711	737	1252

Experience of Implementing, Altering or Blocking a Policy



	Brazil	Russia	India	China
■ Municipality(B, R), Union/Ward(I, C)	15.4%	43.3%	5.8%	6.2%
■ State(B), region(R), subdistrict(I), prefecture(C)	21.9%	67.7%	11.1%	8.5%
■ Several states/regions(B,R), district(I), province(C)	14.7%	47.2%	12.4%	17.5%
■ National level	17.9%	61.7%	15.1%	
■ International level	15.6%	53.0%	31.6%	

Full-time Employees (percentile)

		Russia	Brazil	India	China
Municipality(B, R), Union/Ward(I, C)	25%	0.00	2.50	2.00	0.00
	50%	2.00	5.00	4.00	1.00
	75%	5.00	12.00	6.00	3.00
State(B), region(R), subdistrict(I), prefecture(C)	25%	0.00	2.00	4.00	0.00
	50%	2.00	4.00	8.00	1.00
	75%	5.25	12.00	13.00	3.00
Several states/regions(B,R), district(I), province(C)	25%	0.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
	50%	2.00	5.00	10.00	3.00
	75%	5.25	13.25	19.00	5.00
National level	25%	0.00	2.00	3.00	
	50%	6.00	4.00	6.00	
	75%	20.00	14.50	20.00	
International level	25%	0.00	1.00	5.00	
	50%	5.00	3.00	20.00	
	75%	14.00	13.00	150.00	

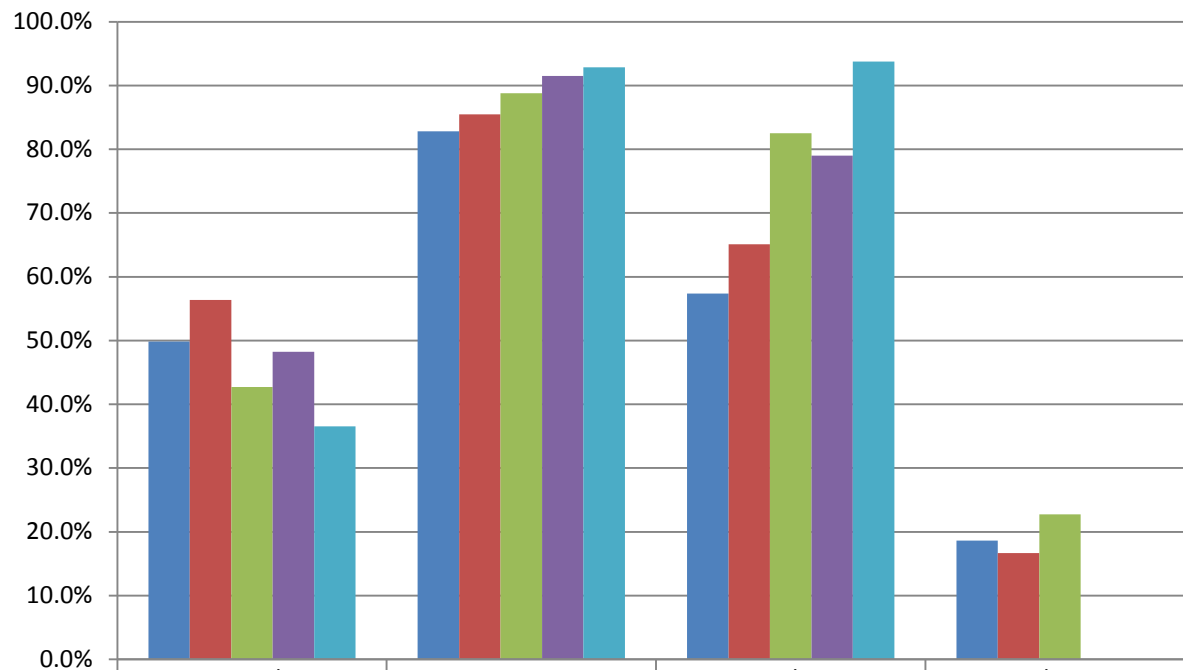
Budget (percentile)

		Russia	Brazil	India	China
Municipality(B, R), Union/Ward(I, C)	25%	less than 20K USD	14.5K BRL	637.5K INR	5K RMB
	50%	less than 20K USD	90K BRL	1,250K INR	25K RMB
	75%	less than 20K USD	1,840K BRL	1,962.5K INR	100K RMB
State(B), region(R), subdistrict(I), prefecture(C)	25%	less than 20K USD	15K BRL	600K INR	5K RMB
	50%	less than 20K USD	60K BRL	1,700K INR	40K RMB
	75%	less than 20K USD	542K BRL	2,650K INR	140K RMB
Several states/regions(B,R), district(I), province(C)	25%	less than 20K USD	31.25K BRL	300K INR	40K RMB
	50%	less than 20K USD	270K BRL	1,500K INR	150K RMB
	75%	less than 20K USD	2,500K BRL	4,000K INR	435K RMB
National level	25%	less than 20K USD	42.25K BRL	400K INR	
	50%	less than 20K USD	365K BRL	1,500K INR	
	75%	50-100K USD	3,970.7K BRL	2,500K INR	
International level	25%	less than 20K USD	10K BRL	181.25K INR	
	50%	20-50K USD	75.4K BRL	1,100K INR	
	75%	100-250K USD	3,437.5K BRL	4,875K INR	

Access to Political Actor

		Brazil	Russia	India	China
Municipality(B, R), Union/Ward(I, C)	Parliament Member	27.7%	32.1%	33.3%	2.9%
	Local Council Member	24.4%	48.8%	50.7%	10.3%
	Public Servants of Central Gov.	37.9%	27.4%	36.2%	27.9%
	Public Servants of Local Gov.	48.0%	82.3%	68.1%	79.0%
	Other Influential Person	47.2%	43.7%		26.5%
State(B), region(R), subdistrict(I), prefecture(C)	Parliament Member	40.3%	35.5%	25.0%	4.4%
	Local Council Member	38.2%	46.8%	34.7%	10.0%
	Public Servants of Central Gov.	42.2%	46.8%	29.2%	34.7%
	Public Servants of Local Gov.	48.1%	87.1%	43.1%	80.2%
	Other Influential Person	46.1%	40.3%		27.8%
Several state/regions(B,R), district(I), province(C)	Parliament Member	31.5%	52.0%	27.0%	5.7%
	Local Council Member	35.0%	55.2%	37.1%	9.5%
	Public Servants of Central Gov.	33.6%	54.4%	39.1%	44.1%
	Public Servants of Local Gov.	42.0%	80.0%	50.5%	82.9%
	Other Influential Person	37.1%	41.6%		28.4%
National level	Parliament Member	34.8%	70.2%	42.0%	
	Local Council Member	40.1%	62.4%	59.4%	
	Public Servants of Central Gov.	33.1%	79.4%	56.2%	
	Public Servants of Local Gov.	37.7%	86.5%	76.3%	
	Other Influential Person	40.4%	53.9%		
International level	Parliament Member	34.8%	38.7%	57.9%	
	Local Council Member	35.6%	45.2%	52.6%	
	Public Servants of Central Gov.	34.1%	60.1%	31.6%	
	Public Servants of Local Gov.	43.7%	81.0%	63.2%	
	Other Influential Person	48.1%	36.9%		

Outside Lobbying



■ Municipality(B, R), Union/Ward(I, C)	49.8%	82.8%	57.4%	18.6%
■ State(B), region(R), subdistrict(I), prefecture(C)	56.4%	85.5%	65.1%	16.7%
■ Several states/regions(B,R), district(I), province(C)	42.7%	88.8%	82.5%	22.7%
■ National level	48.2%	91.5%	79.0%	
■ International level	36.5%	92.9%	93.8%	

Summary (Findings)

- Civil society organizations try to influence politics through various channels.
- Difference in the patterns of founded year
- Different patterns according to target administrative levels
- Active lobbying toward national and subnational legislators in democratic countries
- Doesn't outside lobbying necessarily depend on resources?
- Our research may help us understand how civil society organizations behave in emerging markets where rapid economic growth is followed by problems such as pollution and inequality.