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## An Analysis of the Social Stability and Resolution of the Conflict Since Macao Sovereignty Returns to China\*

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### Abstract

Review-based on the basic situation of social stability since the return of Macao's sovereignty to China, this paper discusses the manifestations, forms, and causes of social conflicts hidden behind the economic and social prosperity and stability of Macao, and analyzes the dissolution of social conflicts in Macao. The author holds that economic prosperity is accompanied by different social contradictions or conflicts and constitutes the normal state of Macao society since the return. From the point of view of the social conflict, Macao's social conflicts mainly include actual conflicts and non-real-life conflicts, primary group conflicts, and sub-group conflicts, and internal and external conflicts. The root causes are the dominance of Macao's gaming industry and the influence of community politics. There are mainly three ways to resolve the problem. Firstly, the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government of Macao spoke widely and listened to the public's voice through policy advice and publicity to maximize response to the people's livelihood. Secondly, keep pace with the times and communicate through online and offline messages to explain communications in a timely manner and eliminate negative impacts. Thirdly, the various departments of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government have made full use of the portal website of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government to respond to events with large impact, wide coverage and high degree of concern, timely release official opinions, guide public opinion, clarify facts, and reduce social conflict risks. However, to truly avoid the risk of conflict between the social security in Macao, social stability, and social stability, it is also necessary to build a structural protection system from the inside out and through the bottom-up and top-down Adaptation, through the meso-level of social stability to achieve a two-way integration of macro and micro. The main contribution of this article is based on the combing of local media in Macao, and from the perspective of social conflict theory, the relationship between the social conflict and social stability of Macao's sovereignty has been analyzed since the return of the sovereignty of the Chinese mainland.

**Keywords:** Macao; Post-Return Era; social stability; social conflict; social security valve; public management; social governance

Since the return of Macao sovereignty to China on December 20, 1999, its society as a whole has been relatively stable, but there have been some social conflicts or conflicts. However, as the Macao Special Administrative Region (abbreviated as MSAR) focuses on building a "sunshine government," it is necessary to resolve social conflicts or conflicts, strengthen the construction of social safety valves, and promote the good governance

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\*The first article of a series of papers on social ecology and social change after Macao's sovereignty return to China.

and public governance of the MSAR. This article intends to analyze the forms, manifestations, causes and conflict resolution of social conflicts in local social stability since the return of Macao and puts forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions in order to benefit the deepening study on social stability in MSAR.

## **I. Literature Review**

With the development of social security in Macao during the period 1998–2008, It has been found that the making of the social security policy was marked by three regulatory roles of social policy with respect to promotion of economic development and restoration of the government's legitimacy: legitimization, reproduction, and disciplinization (Dicky Lai, 2010). Hao (2015) examines the changes in ethnic and class politics before and after the handover of Macao in 1999, he uses statistical data from various sources and applies the critical approach in sociology, namely, historical-comparative analysis, to the study of ethnic and class politics. Macao and Hong Kong have differed markedly in the productive welfare regime, the Hong Kong Government spends a larger amount on social assistance provision and imposes tougher controls on the recipients, compared to Macao (Dicky W. L. Lai, 2017). Hong Kong Man has always been forced to make uncomfortable decisions to solve short-term problems (Hugh D. R. Baker, 1993).

Since the establishment of the Social Security Fund of Macao from 1990 to 2005, a major regulatory function of legitimisation, reproduction, and disciplinisation was better. There was a watershed year in 2002 in which the predominant regulatory forms displayed a qualitative shift from legitimisation to reproduction and disciplinisation (Wai, 2008). Tinsley & Brett (2001) hold that conflict norms explained the cultural differences that existed between reaching an integrative outcome and reaching an outcome involving distribution, compromise, or higher management; however, conflict norms did not fully explain the cultural differences that existed between reaching an integrative outcome and reaching no resolution. The results of structural equation modeling and mediation analysis show that in particular uncertainty avoidance and long-term orientation influence preferences for the conflict handling styles of compromising, obliging, and integrating through emotional intelligence (Marjaana, Christopher, and Vas, 2016). The previous scholars' research on Hongkong and Macao society, especially in Macao society, is mainly based on theoretical analysis and quantitative research, but it lacks the analysis of the perspective of social conflict theory and is not enough to use the fresh material of local media in Macao. This article is based on the combing and analysis of local media materials in Macao, which makes up for previous research shortcomings from the perspective of social conflict theory analysis.

## II. The basic situation of social stability since the return of Macao sovereignty to China

For more than eighteen years after returning to China, Macao's society has been generally stable. There has been no social "ripped" like the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the neighboring regions and social movements such as "Zhanzhong" attracting attention.

From the various reports on the 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the return of Macao's sovereignty to China, the leaders' speeches, and the related studies of experts and scholars, we can understand the basic situation of local social stability since the return of Macao.

On the eve of the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the return of Macao's sovereignty to China, a reporter from China Central Television's "Focus on the Interview" went to Macau to interview the Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region, Mr. Ho HauWah, the official of the Central People's Government's Liaison Office in the MSAR, Bai Zhijian, and his in-depth investigation of the lives of the people of Macau. "Over the past five years, Macao's economic development and social stability have made remarkable achievements in all aspects." (CCTV, 2004) Prior to this, the MSAR government faced four consecutive years of negative economic growth and 7% unemployment and high crime rates.

On December 20, 2004, the first Chief Executive of the MSAR, Ho Hau Wah, addressed the reception to celebrate the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the MSAR: "We have tried to re-adjust the concept and positioning of public services through improvement and innovation; The opportunity to further open up the economic and social environment; to overcome some of the challenges of individual areas and to try to deal with some of the more in-depth topics. In this process, ...we insist on a stable philosophy of governance. As a freshman, young Special Administrative Region, maintaining the continuity of history can avoid the impact of drastic changes brought about by our lack of experience in order to ensure social stability and solidarity and ensure the long-term stability of the MSAR" (Pan Guojun, 2004a).

In his speech at the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration of Macao's return, Hu Jintao said: During the five years since the return of Macao to the motherland, Macao has "overcome various difficulties and challenges brought about by the *Asian Financial Crisis*, changes in the external economic environment and the *SARS* epidemic, and properly solved a series of relations. The major issue of Macao's overall and long-term development is that today's Macao has a stable and peaceful society, sustained economic growth, and people's livelihood. The practice has proved that the people of Macao are totally wise, capable, and capable of managing, building, and developing Macao" (Hu Jintao, 2004).

The Macao economy grew rapidly in 1999-2003, and its GDP increased from 49 billion patacas before the reunification to 63.37 billion patacas in 2003, an increase of up to 30%. Per capita GDP increased from \$14,300 in the same year to \$17,800 in 2003, an increase of 24%. "With the rapid economic growth, Macao's social undertakings such as education, culture, science and technology, health, sports, environmental protection, and social security have made great progress. Social stability, good public order, and ethnic harmony have truly achieved a peaceful and happy life" (Wang Hongyu & Pan Guojun, 2004). The patriotic forces and Ai-Ao Force are the main force of the Macao society and the foundation for the healthy development of the Macao community. It has enabled the "Macao community to form a socio-political environment in which the regulatory agencies and the citizens, as well as different ethnic groups, different beliefs, and different sectors, live in harmony" (Pan Guojun, 2004b). Social security also changes from the "inaction" recognized before the return to "good" in the MSAR.

When Macau's sovereignty was reunited with China's 10th anniversary, Macao's GDP increased from 42.7 billion patacas in 1999 to 171.8 billion patinas in 2008, an increase of 2.6 times. In 2008, the per capita GDP of Macao reached 39,000 U.S. dollars. 3 times before the return. The MSAR has signed visa-free or visa-based visas for MSAR passport holders with 78 countries or regions, and has attended more than 420 international conferences as a member of the Chinese delegation or "Macao China" and has participated in an independent inter-governmental organization in the name of "Macao, China." There are 13. These achievements have enhanced Macao's international influence and also raised Macao residents' satisfaction with the implementation of "one country, two systems."

The "Global Economic Freedom Index" released jointly by the American Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal in January 2009 shows that Macau ranked first among the 21 micro-economies that were firstly included in the survey and ranked 21 among 179 economies worldwide.

The large-scale public opinion survey report released by the "One Country, Two Systems" Research Center of the Macao Institute of Technology shows that 81.84% of Macau residents are very satisfied with and satisfied with the implementation of "one country, two systems" in Macao; the total satisfaction with the Central Government's policies on Hong Kong and Macao is as high as 97.36%. At the same time, the unemployment rate in Macau fell from 6.3% in 1999 to 3% in 2008 (Xinhuanet, 2009).

Hu Jintao said in his speech at the 10th-anniversary celebration of Macau's return to China and the inauguration ceremony of the 3rd government of MSAR: "The 10 years since the return of Macao to the motherland have been the successful implementation of 'one country, two systems' in Macao for 10 years. In the 10 years since its implementation, people from all walks of life in Macau have actively explored the development path that has been consistent with Macao's actual development and made continuous progress for 10 years" (Hu Jintao, 2009a). During these 10 years, the five

"must" are important guarantees for ensuring the stability and stability of the MSAR. These five "must" include: The principle of "one country, two systems" must be fully and accurately understood. We must strictly abide by the basic law of Macao and must concentrate on promoting development. We must insist on maintaining social harmony and stability, and we must focus on cultivating various types of talents.

In addition, maintaining national security is also a fundamental prerequisite for the stability and prosperity of Macao's society. On February 25, 2009, the Legislative Council of the Special Administrative Region approved with an absolute majority the details of the "National Security Law" submitted by the MSAR Government. On March 3, the "National Security Law of the People's Republic of China" came into effect. The "Maintenance of the National Security Law" is based on Article 23 of the "Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China." There are 15 articles in this Act, which stipulates seven kinds of crimes that endanger national security, such as treason and secession, and their corresponding penalties (Xinhuanet, 2009b).

In the nearly 20 years since the establishment of the MSAR, it has gone through three stages of governance: "strengthening the basics, stabilizing development," and "improving the residents' overall quality of life" and "scientific governance and a sunny government." There is no deviation, "but overall, the three phases of governance focus are practical and correct. The strategy is also largely successful. Today, Macao has enjoyed great political development, economic prosperity, social stability, improved people's livelihood, advancement of culture and education, and the greatness of 'one country, two systems.' The cause has made remarkable achievements" (Zhang Yanling, 2014).

Statistics show that from 1999 to 2013, Macao's GDP grew from 50.27 billion patacas to 413.47 billion patacas, an average annual increase of 16.2%; fiscal revenue increased from 16.94 billion patacas to 175.95 billion, Growth of 18.2%; Macao's per capita GDP increased from 15,000 US dollars to 87,000 US dollars, an increase of 4.8 times, according to the World Bank economy ranked second in Asia and fourth in the world.

The unemployment rate of residents dropped from 6.3% at the beginning of the return to 1.7% year-on-year and was below 4% for 7 consecutive years. The median monthly working income of residents rose from 4,920 patacas in the early stage of return to the current 15,000 patacas; the life expectancy of residents has returned from The early 80.7-year-old increased to about 85 years old, ranking second in the world. At the same time, Macao's social welfare system has become increasingly sound. Cash-only benefits include cash-sharing, medical vouchers, exemption from housing tax and some stamp duty, exemptions from occupational taxes and additional tax rebates.

Since the return of Macao to China in the past 20 years, with the strong support of the Central Government of China, remarkable achievements have been made in economic

and social development. Firstly, the economic and trade relations between the Mainland and Macao have become increasingly close. Before the return of Macao in 1999, the trade volume between the Mainland and Macao was 730 million U.S. dollars, and U.S. capital of 310 million U.S. dollars was actually used. The mainland contracted projects in Macao completed a turnover of 118 million U.S. dollars. In 2013, the trade volume between the Mainland and Macao was 3.57 billion U.S. dollars, 3.9 times more than before the reunification; the actual use of Macao capital was 460 million U.S. dollars, 48.4% higher than before the reunification; the Mainland's contracted projects in Macao completed a turnover of 420 million U.S. dollars, 2.6 percent higher than before the reunification. Secondly, the implementation of the "Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement between the Mainland and Macao" has achieved remarkable results and has effectively supported the economic and social development of Macao (Shen Danyang, 2014). At present, Macao's economic development has achieved a clear development orientation from "restorative growth" to "developmental growth" and "world tourism and leisure centers" and "international, regional economic and trade service platforms" (Qi Pengfei, 2014).

Looking back at the history of the establishment of the MSAR, it can be found that giving priority to economic development, maintaining social stability, and applying scientific management to building a sunny government is the "most important priorities" of the MSAR government.

Economic development promotes social stability, safeguards social stability, promotes economic development, and promotes economic and social prosperity in Macao by creating a government of the sun and scientific governance. Comrade Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of China, in his speech at the inaugural ceremony to celebrate the 15th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the 4th inauguration of the MSAR, affirmed the fruitful results of the "one country, two systems" practice in the 15 years since the return of Macao, and also raised four points. He Hopes: Firstly, continue to work hard and continue to improve the ability and level of governance in accordance with the law in the special administrative region; secondly, continue to make overall planning and actively promote Macao's economically moderate and pluralistic sustainable development; Thirdly, continue to build a solid foundation and strive to promote social harmony and stability; The fourth is to continue to look to the future and strengthen the education of young people (Huo Xiaoguang, Zhao Wei, Niu Qi, 2014). These hopes have important guiding significance for realizing the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao and the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Economic development is an outstanding achievement since the return of Macao, but it also lays roots for many social contradictions. "In the past, the MSAR Government has taken a big view and may be the only way for many backward regions to gain time and grasp opportunities to accumulate primitive wealth and lay the foundation for long-term

development. Only when Macao's fiscal reserves increase from 10 billion patacas to 4 more than 100 billion patacas is enough to cope with the economic basis of fiscal expenditure for more than 70 months, but in the course of development, previous governments did ignore and delay some social conflicts and people's livelihood problems, but local private wealth has also been in the past decade or more. Successfully achieved accumulation and improved endurance in response to industry and economic adjustments" (Chun Geng, 2015a). It can be said that economic prosperity is accompanied by different social conflicts or conflicts, which constitute the normal state of Macao after the return.

### **III. The manifestations and causes of social conflicts since the return of Macao sovereignty to China**

Social conflict is an important factor affecting the social harmony and stability, and it is also an important measure of social stability. The modern conflict theory emphasizes the theory reconciliation between the early structural function conflict theory and the traditional conflict school. Based on the theory of persisting that dissonance is the inherent characteristics of society, it is believed that social conflicts can be mitigated by adjusting the social order and in the interaction between conflict and mitigation. Seek social dynamic balance and harmony.

The American sociologist L.A. Coser holds that conflict is a struggle between values, beliefs, and the distribution of scarce status, rights, and resources. The positive functions of conflict highlighted by L.A. Coser, he proposed the five positive functions of the conflict: the conflict has the function of internal integration of the society and the group; the conflict has a stable function for the society and the group; conflict for the new society The formation of groups and groups has the function of promotion; conflict has an inspiring function to the establishment of new norms and systems; conflict is an important balance mechanism in society.

It arises from uneven distribution of social compensation and people's uneven distribution. The disappointments displayed are as beneficial to society as they are, and not as destructive as long as they do not directly involve basic values or common ideas. L.A. Coser once classified the types of social conflicts and focused on the analysis of three types: "real and non-real conflicts," "primary group conflicts and sub-group conflicts," and "internal and external conflicts." From the perspective of Macao, there are different degrees of social conflicts under its "social stability."

#### **1. The Real Conflict and Non-reality Conflict in Macao Society**

From the discussion of Georg Simmel Statement on "Conflict as Means" and "Conflict as Target," L.A. Coser developed the type of "real conflict and non-reality conflict" of social conflict. In L.A. Coser view, the real-life conflict refers to "the conflicts that arise because some kind of requirements in the relationship is not met, and because of the valuation of other participants." It is to achieve a certain goal. By means of means, the conflict itself is



the goal; non-reality conflicts are just the opposite. Conflict itself is the goal. Based on this understanding, the social conflicts in Macao since the reunification are basically "real-life conflicts" rather than "non-real-life conflicts."

The actual conflicts in the Macao society are basically based on the people's livelihood issue. Among them, public housing demand and supply, land development and planning and other issues are more prominent.

There has a large population and small localities in Macau, and their land resources are scarce, affecting the supply of public goods such as public housing and the development of the economic industry based on land resources. For most low- and middle-income residents, the construction, and supply of public housing are their important appeal for the people's livelihood of the MSAR government. The Macau Special Administrative Region Government also responded to this demand for livelihood. After the return of Macao, the 19,000-unit public housing project was proposed. On August 11, 2011, Chief Executive Chui Sai-On explained the Macao public housing policy at the Q&A session of the MSAR. He stated that the goal of the housing policy of the MSAR government is "the people have their place in the community." It is expected that the construction of the Ten Thousand Homes will begin in September 2011. In addition, in addition to the 10,000-unit public housing program, "more than 3,500 units have been reserved at the design time and more than 2,500 units. In addition to these 6,000-plus units, public housing will be reserved in the new reclamation area in the future land"(Macao News of Xinhua, 2011).

From May 3 to July 1, 2012, the Inter-departmental Working Group of the Government of the MSAR conducted a public consultation on the public housing development strategy (2011-2020) for 60 days. During the consultation period, there were 423 social opinions and received 1,048 views. During the consultation period, the MSAR Housing Bureau also commissioned an independent third-party investigation agency to conduct an effectiveness evaluation, and successfully interviewed 1,384 opinions collected by traditional media, 239 opinions collected by Internet mining, and telephone surveys. 1,007 18-year-old or older Macao residents' opinions were classified and summarized, and the key issues that the public was more concerned about were "prioritizing the establishment of social housing and regular application mechanism and setting the waiting period" and "establishing public housing land reserve system and new town planning to reserve future public housing sites. "Continuously improve the public housing environment to enhance the quality of life," and "promote coordinated development of public housing and the private real estate market," and "public housing policies."

In the 2013 fiscal year policy address of the MSAR, "Promoting the Well-being of the People's Livelihood, based on long-term development", Chief Executive Chui Sai-On pointed out that the MSAR Government attaches great importance to the basic housing needs of residents and adheres to the principle of "having a place to live and live and

work," setting up a short-term policy. Targets for the medium-term work, and to maintain a balance between public housing and the private market from long-term planning, and respond to the housing needs of residents of different strata through the cooperation of economic housing, social housing, and private housing.

"In terms of short-term measures, the MSAR Government has completed the ten thousand public housing projects as planned, and the waiting-for-nation families have successively gone upstairs and focused on improving the social facilities and transportation facilities around the newly completed public housing estates. In the first quarter of next year (2013). The waiting list for housing estates and social housing estates will be restarted. The government has adjusted the income ceiling for housing applications so that the conditions of application for housing estates can cover 80% of the residents in Macao. In terms of medium-term measures, the planning of public housing projects after 19000-unit public housing projects will be completed. In addition to the announced plans for more than 6,300 PRH units, the government will continue to allocate land reserves for the construction of public housing; establish a regular social housing acceptance mechanism and set a waiting period. The Government has already started tendering for Area A in the five reclamation areas is expected to be completed in 2015. The area is 137.8 hectares, and land reserves have been reserved for the construction of public housing estates; Area E with an area of 60 hectares will also be tendered early next year. In the long-term, the government will reserve a certain amount of land reserves for the construction of five land reclamation areas. Provide more home ownership options for residents of Macau residents to help them live and work in peace" (MSAR Government Spokesperson's Office, 2012).

However, due to the slow construction of public housing in Macao, the demands of Macao residents for public housing have not been met in a timely manner, triggering heated discussions and even parades in the public opinion in Macau. Around the year of 2013, the discussion on "Macao residents and the Macau area" frequently saw the Macau newspaper. When Su Wenxin, an associate professor of social work at the Macao Polytechnic Institute, attended the Forum held at the New Macau Academy on February 3, 2013, he said: "After the reunification, the government has no concept of Australians and Australians, and has no means to start. The Macau land has always been sold for speculation by others. At present, different people in society require the implementation of the policy of the Macao residents and the MSAR. "The goal of Australians and Macao is basically to transfer the existing resources of Macao to the people of Macao" (Macao News of Xinhua, 2013a).

Wu Guochang, a member of Parliament, said: "the Macao residents and the MSAR need long-term planning.... We demand that the newly-reclaved housing estates be purchased, owned or resold by Macao residents until the 50th anniversary of the MSAR, that is, until 2049. It is a general principle, followed by a policy level. We built not less than half of the land for the construction of public housing estates, and the housing estates of the public housing estates. The other half divided them up so that they did not need to consider the

use of the housing estates. This does not mean that they The houses built on these lands can be rented or bought first, or the elderly homes, temporary housing centers, etc." (Macao News of Xinhua, 2013).

In addition, there are also residents of Macau who believe that "the Macao residents and the MSAR can only allow permanent residents of Macao to buy land. Now many local residents may be speculators. In the past, there have been many investment immigrants in Macau. Many have access to Macau, and some have come to Macau. There are too many lands to build casinos and luxury homes in Macau, and there are not enough small and medium-sized units that are suitable for Macao people. If the number of the Macao residents and the MSAR is insufficient, they can't solve the housing needs of Macao people. The government must quantitatively build public housing. At the same time, the vacant house tax must be imposed to restrict the purchase of Macao houses by outsiders, all of which must be managed. The key is to deal with the problem of supply and idle land. Otherwise, land buildings will fall into the hands of capitalists" (Macao News of Xinhua, 2013).

"Macao residents and the MSAR will help increase residents' sense of belonging to Macao and prevent waste of resources by collusion between the government and business." It is hoped that during the MSAR government's policy of studying on Macao residents and the MSAR, they should not secretly grant land for a land exchange. "Because many people are now Price awarded for building hotels or luxury homes" (Macao News of Xinhua, 2013).

Regarding the demands of Macao residents for legitimate public demonstrations on October 18, 2015, the MSAR government expressed respect and understanding. It also reiterated that "having a place to live and work" is the policy idea and goal of the MSAR government's housing policy." The MSAR Government has always attached great importance to and focused on residents' housing needs. According to the work plan for the 2015 Financial Year Policy Address, we will strengthen the construction of a long-term housing protection mechanism and try our best to solve the housing problem, including the introduction of research. New types of public housing units, group drawing lots, speeding up the progress of public housing construction, reviewing and revising the "Economic House Law" and "Social Housing Legal System" to further collect opinions and suggestions from various sectors of society and improve the allocation and management system of public housing" (MSAR Government Spokesperson's Office, 2015). In view of the shortage of public housing in Macao and the current economic downturn, Guan Yuzhao, member of the Hong Kong Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee, stated that Macao should refer to Singapore to increase land supply through reclamation and at the same time regulate fiscal revenue. Resources should be used to increase public housing supply, giving priority to 55 residents above the age of the draw. As for residents aged 45-54, they may be given more quotas, and other applicants will be drawn by lot (*Macao Daily*, 2015a).

Urban planning and land development in Macao are also an important topic of controversy among Macao residents in recent years. Some people think that "the enactment of the "Urban Planning Law" has always been one of the appeals of Macao's society for many years, and it is also one of the factors that the community is dissatisfied with the administration of the MSAR government. Because of the lack of urban planning in the past, people have become increasingly dissatisfied."(Chen Guansheng, 2012) The controversy over the planning of the light rail route in Macao has "the key lies in the conflicts of interests. The main reason for the dispute is that the people question the opaque government decision" (Chen Guansheng,2012). Therefore, during the second round of public consultation on the second round of the comprehensive tourism project of Sai Wanhu Plaza on January 20, 2013, the speakers held opposing views, and they also questioned whether the previous consultations were black box assignments or the management of public opinion by a vested interest group (Macao News of Xinhua, 2013b).

The new land law passed by the Macao Special Administrative Region's Legislative Council in 2013 stipulates that the government will not renew the temporary lease once it exceeds the utilization period. Luo Liwen, Director of the Ministry of Transport and Public Works of the MSAR, said that he has "noticed that some developers have already reflected that 3,000 units have already been sold. If the land is not renewed, the interests of small owners will be damaged." In this case, he believes that the "promise" can be fulfilled. The relevant provisions of the transitional arrangements in the Legal System for the Transfer of Buildings under Construction shall be dealt with (Luo Liwen,2015).

Of course, the social conflicts in Macao also contain certain non-realistic conflicts. For example, a Portuguese incumbent, Mr. Gao Tianci's election to the Portuguese Parliament sparked a heated debate in Macau. He Yicheng, chairman of the Macao Special Administrative Region's Legislative Council, said in an interview with a reporter from the "Macao Daily" that the members of the high heavens are permanent residents of Chinese Macao. In accordance with the "one country, two systems" policy and the special provisions of the Basic Law, the Macao Legislative Council is guaranteeing that Chinese citizens should be the mainstay. Under the premise of allowing individual foreign nationals to enjoy the right to vote and stand for election because they are permanent residents of Macao, they may serve as members of the Legislative Council. According to Article 101 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, members of the Legislative Council must uphold the Basic Law of the MSAR of the People's Republic of China, perform their duties with integrity, perform their duties honestly, pledge allegiance to the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and swear by law.

"This is a principle involving national sovereignty and security, and it is a major constitutional issue that is a matter of principle. The parliamentarian Gao Tiancai, as a Portuguese citizen, has the authority to stand for election to the Portuguese national

parliament, but should first resign from the legislation of the MSAR. It was only after the position of the member of the meeting that the Portuguese National Assembly was elected. The Legislative Council deeply regrets the actions made by the high-ranking members of the Parliament that do not meet the correct understanding of the provisions of the Basic Law" (*Macao Daily*, 2015b).

Gao Tianci said in an interview with the media that "there is no legal provision that cannot be part-time. The question is whether there are time and level to take into account the work of the members of the two places." The key to participating in the election is to help the people of Macao and improve the quality of life of the residents. Whatever the outcome is, it is important to initiate discussion. "Become a topic of discussion among experts, scholars, constitutional teachers, and universities. It also attracted the Portuguese government's ruling party and the opposition's historic first-time vote in Macao" (*Macao Daily*, 2015c). From the standpoint of Mr. Gao Tianci, whether he can be elected as a member of the Portuguese Overseas Parliament is secondary, and what is important is whether the Macao Legislative Council members and other public officials participate in the conflict of objectives caused by the discussion of the value concept and the unconstitutionality of the public officials of other countries. It is worth paying attention to.

## **2. The conflict between primary groups and sub-group conflicts in Macao society**

L.A. Coser holds that the participants in the primary group are closely related and have strong feelings. They will try to suppress their dissatisfaction without revealing it. However, hostile emotions will accumulate over time, either without conflict or with bursts of intensity very tragic. In contrast, subordinate groups (such as co-workers in a unit organization) have significant emotional involvement in interpersonal interactions, and do not need to suppress individual emotions, making hostile emotions relatively freely expressible, and therefore not easily outbreak of conflict.

Industrial structure is relatively simple, but gaming companies have long been a pillar industry in Macau. Despite the fact that Macau has been making efforts to moderately diversify its economy after the reunification, the gaming industry is still dominant in one industry. This industrial structure has an important industrial impact on Macao's political ecology, employment, and social security. Among them, issues such as economic aid and employment, public transport and security are more prominent.

**Table 1** Revenue and Expenditure of Macao Gaming Industry, 2009-2013

(Unit: Macau Pataca)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Enterprise(room)	10	10	10	10	10
Gambling and related service gains (millions of Macao dollars)	121 360	190 621	270 113	306 487	363 066
Purchase, commission and customer return	39 337	65 436	94 757	102 516	115 737
Operating expenses	10 361	11 886	14 203	17 561	21 167
Employee expenditure	10 266	10 706	12 403	14 325	16 178
Total added value	71 697	113 336	161 128	186 432	225 870
Total fixed capital formation	2 948	1 099	2 241	3 188	2 153
profit	61 430	102 630	148 726	172 108	209 692
Profit ratio(%)	50.6	53.8	55.1	56.2	57.8

**Data sources:** Macao gambling industry survey (2014), bureau of statistics and census of the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Since June 2014, Macau's gaming industry's profits have continued to fall, but actual spending has increased. According to statistics, the total revenue of the gaming industry in 2014 decreased 2.5% year-on-year to MOP 35.406 billion, which was the first time since the survey was launched in 2004. Gaming and related services (such as catering, foreign exchange, etc.) earned 353.64 billion patacas, a year-on-year decrease of 2.5%, of which gaming revenue decreased 2.6%; catering service revenue rose 8.8% to 610 million patacas.

At the same time, interest income increased by 28.3% to 410 million patacas. The total industry spending of Macau's gaming industry was MOP150.9 billion, a 3.7% year-on-year decrease. Expenses were mainly represented by purchases, commissions and customer rebates, accounting for 68.8% (103.84 billion patacas), a year-on-year decrease of 10.3%; operating expenses (24.56 billion patacas), up 16%, among which free accommodation provided to guests (6.90 billion MOP) increased by 21.7%, marketing and surveys (5.41 billion patacas) increased by 31%, employee spending (18.97 billion patacas) rose by 17.3%, and depreciation and interest (35.4 billion patacas) declined slightly by 0.8% year-on-year. The total value-added contribution of the industry to the economy was 225.25 billion patacas, a slight decrease of 0.3% year-on-year. The industry's profit (between gaming and related service revenue plus inventory changes, minus expenditures) fell 1.6% year-on-year, while profit margin edged up by 0.5% to 58.3%.

On the other hand, the total fixed capital formation in the industry increased by 22.8% year-on-year to 2.64 billion patacas due to large-scale fitting-out projects and the addition of electronic gaming equipment. Although the overall revenue of Macau's gaming industry has been growing, its growth rate has slowed or even declined, and the

growth in 2014 has mainly come from industries such as catering and foreign currency exchange.



Data sources: Macao gambling industry survey (2014), bureau of statistics and census of the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region

**Figure 1** Revenue and profitability of Macau's gaming industry and related services, 2010-2014

**Table 2** Key Indicators of Macau Gaming Industry, 2013-2014

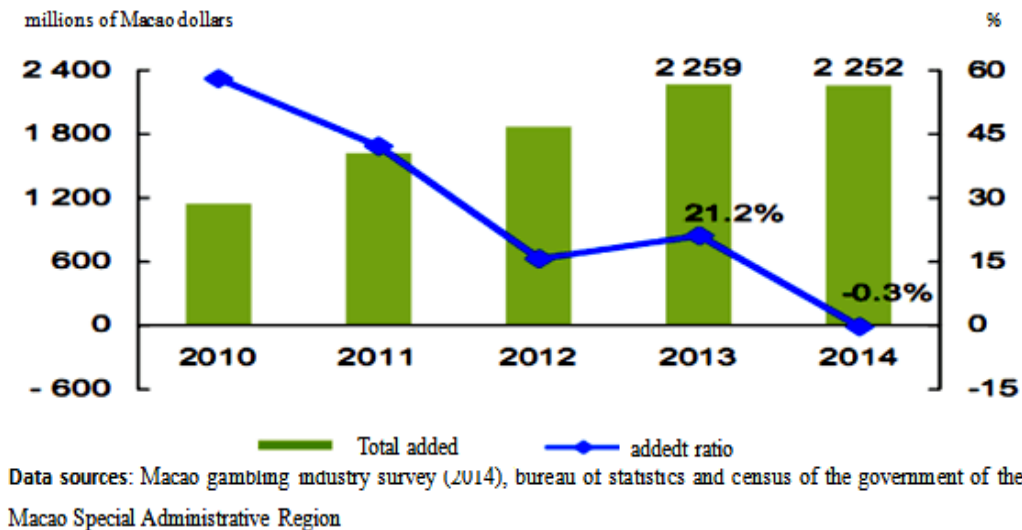
	2014	2013	Change(%)
Enterprise(room)	10	10	0
Full-time staff	57 757	55 779	3.5
Total income (millions of Macao dollars)	354 056	363 066	-2.5
Total expenditure	150 899	156 647	-3.7
Total added value	225 247	225 870	-0.3
Total fixed capital formation	2 645	2 153	22.8
Profit	206 279	209 692	-1.6
Profit ratio(%)	58.3	57.8	0.5

Data sources: Macao gambling industry survey (2014), Bureau of Statistics and Census of the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region

**Table 3** Revenue of Macao Gaming Industry and Related Industries, 2013-2014

Industry income	millions of Macao dollars		
	2014	2013	Change(%)
Total income	354 056	363 066	-2.5
Gambling and related service gains	353 645	632 745	-2.5
Gambling	352 375	361 610	-2.6
Restaurant	613	564	8.8
Foreign currency exchange	100	96	4.6
others	556	475	16.9
Interest income	412	321	28.3

Data sources: Macao gambling industry survey (2014), Bureau of Statistics and Census of the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region



**Figure 2** Trend of Growth and Growth Rate of Gaming Industry in Macau, 2010-2014

From the data in Table 1 and Figure 1, although the overall revenue of Macau's gaming industry and related industries are stable, the growth rate between 2014 and 2013 is slow, only 0.5% increase, but in Table 2, Table 3 and Figure 2 The data shows that the total revenue and profit in 2014 have been declining, and the growth rate of total added value has dropped to -0.3%.

The gaming industry's revenue impacts the Macau's cash-sharing scheme. Since the implementation of the plan in 2008, most people in Macau have welcomed it. However, some experts, scholars and community members have also expressed different opinions. As the revenue of Macau's gaming industry has fallen this year, Chief Executive Chui Sai-On indicated that it should be careful in granting community funds, but he also hopes to share in cash in the coming year that "the individual hopes to have it."(*Macao Daily*,2015c)

The single industrial structure in Macao has a great influence on the employment of youth groups. There have been young people in Macau who frankly stated on the internet: "Everybody in Macao based on the economic structure can only choose a very limited type of work. It may be police, dealers, salesmen, etc. Other professional positions in Macau are not mature enough in education systems, and large companies are mostly Hong Kong-owned and land-based. Many posts have been occupied by foreign employees brought by them. For decades, Macao has had 'useless theory of reading.' I think this is basically because business is conducted in Macau and it is more concerned about 'relationships.' Too fine, you know me, I know your mother, and it happens every day. The government basically approves the land, and as small as the officials move up, it is really easy to see the role of 'relationship' in the middle. The Chinese people have 'fat water without leaving other fields.' It's true, but Macau has long been known for its unfair justice and confusion, its wealth, and the fact that it knows everything and all people have a lot of connections, and that "human touch" is only a word of beautification. Therefore, when employers use people, they value this person



more. Is it credible, because it is very difficult for employees to commit fraud. I am not saying that before the reunification, even today, the 'relationship' context, in the government, the judiciary, private companies and other joints It is still clear that 'reading and uselessness' is indeed practiced every day in Macau, and that in the past, Macao had a single type of work, few professional positions, and a low level of academic qualifications. At this time, whether employees were trustworthy was a first consideration freedom, but there is a huge artificial gap between different types of work. I don't agree that it is very common in Macao."(Zhihonet,2015)

From this netizen's forum post, we have seen young people's understanding of the Macau community. In his view, the single economic and industrial structure in Macau has led to the "relationship" that has permeated all areas of the society in Macau and has become the touchstone for work choices, marriage choices, and life choices. Of course, in the primary group society, because of the "relationship," participants with strong feelings will not easily express their dissatisfaction, but try to suppress it. However, with the declining revenue from Macau's gaming industry and the downgrade of the annual cash-sharing proposal by the Macau government, "it has caused a great uproar because many people's lives depend on this cash. I have a friend who is a poor family in Macau. His college tuition is largely dependent on cash-sharing programs, so there is a very strong reaction to this." (Zhihonet,2015)

"A friend from Macau told me that although he does not need to do a great job when he comes to study in the mainland, he feels that there is no problem in his studies and he is going to go to Macau for a postgraduate exam. But he mentioned that he thinks that the people in Macao are the least The people on the mainland are self-motivated, because life is really no fight, and your peace of mind is also very good, and fighting hard won't be as rich as several big family members in Macau." (Zhihonet,2015)

For the sole negative consequences of Macau's gaming industry, local youth also have their own understanding: "At present, Macau is faced with a situation that must be transformed. Economically, one of the dominance of the gaming industry must be broken. Otherwise, the unsustainable economy Growth has always been a head start, and when a serious political and social crisis occurs, it will be troublesome. Similarly, the democratic development of the city needs to be built on a more healthy economic environment. Now it is more troublesome that the land in Macau is limited. There is also a lack of foundation for many attempts to transform, and this city is not suitable for industrial development itself. For the people of Macao, this is a big problem." (Zhihonet,2015)

The public transport and safety issues in Macau are also hotly debated by the residents of Macau. "Every time when buses such as the Australian Grand Bus Station in *Hengqin* Island go to the urban areas, my heart is often collapsed. Until now, public transport there has not been able to keep up with demand, not to mention one year's delay. The light rails and the taxis that were counted in the year are considered lucky taxis. By the

way, the Transportation Affairs Bureau is almost the most unpopular government department in Macau. Of course, other departments are not so good. , a disaster, and another example of urban planning that has been accused of being opaque every day..." (Zhihunet, 2015).

Of course, whether the netizen has actually said it needs to be verified. However, it also reflects, to a certain extent, the satisfaction of Macao residents with local public transportation. The related public safety issues have also caused the attention of Macao residents in recent years. The Northern District Social Advisory Committee Li Jinlian and Zhou Yixin once stated that the "legal system for video surveillance in public places" (commonly known as the "celestial eye method") was approved by the Legislative Council as early as in 2012, but the installation process was not completed at the latest and crimes in Macao have increased in recent years. It is close to the border gate of the North District. It has a large floating population and complicated public security environment. There are many hidden dangers in law and order in the area. Smuggling, drug canteens, theft, illegal hotels, and hooligans have always plagued residents, and Macao has opened up new roads in recent years. Less, the road environment is complicated, and traffic accidents and black spots are increasing. It is very urgent to use the "eye of the eye" to assist the police in investigating traffic accidents.(*Macao Daily*,2015d)In addition, there are also some residents of Macau who suggest that the SAR Government install "Tianyan" to counter illegal immigrants (*Macao Daily*,2015e; Xia Yun,2015a).

In the second round of public consultation on the second round of the comprehensive tourism project of the West Bay Lake Plaza on January 20, 2013, many speakers believed that the authorities claimed that they had consulted for this project and now they have conducted public consultation. The majority of residents objected and doubted the accuracy of earlier consultation results. They think that the black box operation before the Civil Affairs Department was manipulated by the relevant industry and vested interest groups. The opinions reflected by the traditional society and the real public opinion fell. Some even criticized the consultation of the Civil Service for favoring the industry and traditional societies. The enemy thinks that the responsible officials should "fall off."

In addition, since the consultation of the third stage of the reclamation of the New City, representatives of different classes have expressed opinions on reclamation advice for the New City in different forms. "However, the overall perception of consultation is not like consulting. It is not too much to describe it with wrestling force." District B has always been the focus of controversy on the entire consultation of the reclamation of the New Town. The main reason is the development and conservation of District B. It involves The development problems in the districts of districts C and D in South Bay "are rooted in the moderate diversified development of the Macau economy and the residents' living demands."(zifeng, 2015) In this way, we can see the existence and transition of social conflicts in the primary and secondary groups in Macau from the

same level of consultation at different levels and in different stages of the same hierarchy. As a result, dissatisfaction in the primary groups is vented and outbreak in sub-groups.

### **3. Internal Conflicts and External Conflicts in Macao Society**

Internal conflicts are conflicts that occur within groups, and their intensity is positively related to the depth of participation of group members. External conflicts are conflicts that occur between groups. On the one hand, they strengthen internal self-identification on the one hand, and on the other hand, they also strengthen competition and coordination with the outside of the group.

In recent years, Macao's constitutional reform and election issues have also aroused widespread concern and discussion in Macao's society. The political culture of Macao is "partly rooted in the corporate culture. The relationship between the candidates and the communities behind them is inextricably linked. If the daily activities of the association are not inconsistent with the law, they generally do not require special regulation, but when participating in political elections, they should be subject to Constraints: How to clarify the relationship between the two, and how the electoral law regulates the behavior of societies during the election period requires careful consideration, and in particular, distinguishes between the campaign activities that provide benefits and the daily activities of the pure community."(Xia Yun,2015b) As each community has its own interest appeal and value orientation, competition within and outside the community is inevitable.

Before and after the return of Macao to the motherland, the Macao associations played an important role in promoting the smooth transition and successful return of Macao. They laid a good foundation for the successful practice of "one country, two systems," "Macao people govern Macao" and "a high degree of autonomy" in the MSAR. However, as Macao's society is both traditional and modern, stable, and conservative, Macao's communities have also, in varying degrees during the process of participating in Macao's politics, the awareness and actions of integrating the internal forces of the community and opposing the external forces of the community, making Macao's society tends to be alienated in the political reforms in Macau.

Some scholars believe that in the new historical period, Macao organizations must reposition themselves as "depoliticized" "interest groups" or "pressure groups." The key to achieving a smooth transition from community politics to democratic politics lies in the central government and Macao. The recognition and recognition of democratic politics by the MSAR Government and the Macau community. "If the Central Government and the MSAR Government are satisfied with the status quo of community politics and do not carry out political reforms, Macao citizens will feel alienated by the government. Some citizens who are dissatisfied with the status quo will vent their dissatisfaction with the government with violence or other extreme means. In the long run, It is not conducive to the prosperity and stability of Macao"(Yu Zhen, 2000).

At present, there are already many articles about Macao's community politics and the reform of Macao's political system. This article is not intended to go into details. It is only taking community politics as an example. It emphasizes that there are also basic characteristics of internal conflicts and external conflicts of social groups in Macao's social stability.

#### **IV. The Resolution of Social Conflict Since the Return of Macao's Sovereignty to China**

Social conflict is one of the driving forces for social existence and continuous development. Looking at the management practices of Macao in its return to China for the past two decades, there are roughly three ways to resolve social conflicts:

**Firstly, The government of the MSAR has spoken extensively and has listened to public voices through policy advice and publicity to maximize response to people's livelihood appeals.** For example, the Director of the Department of Administration and Justice, Chen Haifan, led the leaders of his department to exchange views on governance issues. On October 14 and 16, 2015, he visited the Macao Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's Federation of China, and the Hong Kong Federation of Workers' Federation He Xueqing. President Chang Chung, President Zheng Zhongxi, President He Dingyi of the Women's Federation, and Director Lin Xiaomei and more than 50 representatives met and exchanged opinions and suggestions with the two groups on administrative work in the area of administrative law. (Director of the Department of Administration and Justice, MSAR,2015)After extensive listening to opinions and investigations and studies, the MSAR Government learned that residents in Macao are mainly concerned with the construction of public housing, property prices and inflation. "The MSAR Government is highly concerned about the property market in Macao and for the use of land for the construction of private residential buildings. As in the past, it also insisted on auctioning at auction. At the same time, in response to the real estate market situation, the MSAR government decided to suspend the release of two privately-owned lands that will be auctioned recently"(Citizen Daily, 2011). Chief Executive Chui Sai-On said that he received a lot of opinions in the near future referring to consultation forms. There is room for improvement. Many public announcements and consultations are intended to arouse the concern of the public and stimulate the expression of opinions. It is a good idea for the government to make statistics and publicize the opinions expressed by the public (*Macao Daily*, 2015f).

**Secondly, Keep pace with the times, communicate and interact through online and offline messages, explain communications in a timely manner, and eliminate negative impacts.** In addition to accepting the submission of requests from representatives of various communities, the various departments of the MSAR Government also allow residents to express their personal opinions in public spaces such as "square posters" and broadcasts in public spaces such as squares and neighborhoods. Even chief executives will accept questions from Legislative Council

members. "A lot of government departments have set up WeChat accounts, timely online postings, offline initiatives and public services, and clarifications and corrections in the event of administrative or decision-making mistakes, reducing the chance and degree of criticism and fermentation into conspiracy theories and discrediting" (Chun Geng,2015). Macau is positioned in the World Tourism and Leisure Centre. "As the number of tourists increases, although Macao residents are concerned about the lack of carrying capacity of small towns, the relationship between residents and tourists has not deteriorated. Once upon a time, the local social networking sites also expressed their discontent with the tourists. Fortunately, local residents who have always been harmonious have not been shaken" (Chun Geng,2015). It should be said that this is also related to the efforts of the MSAR government to do a good job in tourism promotion. Although there have been Macao tourist security attacks on Macau's tour guides during Macao's siege, there has been no excessive negative due to timely and appropriate processing influences.

The various departments of the MSAR Government make full use of the portal website of the MSAR Government to respond to events that are of high impact, wide coverage, and a high degree of concern, timely release official opinions, guide public opinion, clarify facts, and reduce social conflict risks.

In response to the recent media reports that the Macao gaming industry has experienced deviations, the MSAR Government has timely published information on the government's website. "We reiterate that we have always adhered to the existing gaming industry policies and labor policies that are supported by the community and the industry, and we will never change them lightly. Expressing its regrets, the government reiterated that the right to examine and approve gaming tables and foreign employees belongs to the administrative power of the MSAR Government, and the industry must be clear. The government has been maintaining good communication with the industry through the exercise of relevant powers and the implementation of policy measures. The industry also respects, cooperates with and abides by. As the pillar industry in Macao, the healthy development of the gaming industry will benefit the overall economic development of Macao. The MSAR Government will improve the institutional development and standardize the management of the industry to promote the orderly development of the gaming industry. We will encourage gaming companies to increase their non-gaming elements, increase their non-gaming elements, cooperate with the MSAR to implement economic development, establish a world tourism and leisure center, accelerate the moderate and diversified development of the economy, and enhance its international competitiveness. In order to promote the healthy development of the industry, it is necessary to improve gaming. Corporate and Intermediary Supervision, Government Day Internal guidelines have been issued to the industry to require the industry to cooperate with compliance, operate in accordance with the law, and optimize management to enhance corporate image and competitiveness. Optimizing Macao's industrial structure, promoting moderate diversity in the economy, and appropriately regulating the scale of development of the gaming

industry is a consensus of Macau's society. The MSAR government is unwavering in its governance policy. With regard to the application for new gaming tables, the government continues to observe the principle that the average annual increase in the total number of gaming tables will not exceed 3% from the year after 2013. According to the market development situation, whether the project will cooperate Whether the goal of establishing a world tourism and leisure center, the situation of non-gaming investment, whether it is conducive to the improvement of the international competitiveness of the industry, whether it will promote the development of local SMEs, and other factors, and strict examination and approval" (MSAR Economics and Financial Secretary's Office,2015).

For another example, regarding the issue of the rights and interests of small owners of "one home, one home" and the recovery of unused land for building public housing, the MSAR Government's Information Bureau responded to the government's website with a statement made by the chief executive. "The MSAR government attaches great importance to residents' concerns and demands for public housing policies. Apart from the land reserved for the construction of about 28,000 public housing units in Area A of Xincheng, the government has been trying hard to find land. After judicial proceedings, the government eventually won the case and successfully recovered. The idle land will be used first for the construction of public housing estates. The Chief Executive "understands the residents' housing demands, and the government will work hard to increase the construction of public housing. When he was running for the fourth term Chief Executive, he clearly stated that he would New Town A District has reserved a large number of land for public housing, which is estimated to provide 28,000 units and is committed to finding more land for public housing; at the same time, the public housing units mentioned in this year's policy address continue to work;" In the case of a successful litigation involving the recovery of idle land and the right to use the relevant land, it will be used first as a public housing project; "The MSAR Government will review the relevant laws on economic housing and social housing through the previous consultation. The government understands that the public's opinions on the application of housing estates for nuclear families, non-nuclear families, and individuals, especially young people, The Government will take into account the proposals for signing and scoring upstairs, and will analyze as soon as possible the actual needs of more than 40,000 applicants in the application for housing developments." "The parade people hope to meet with the Director of Transport and Public Works to reflect public housing advice. He will communicate with the Director of the Department. In fact, all five Directors are happy to reach out to people from all walks of life to listen to public opinions and attach importance to strengthening two-way communication. This is regarded as one of the Directors' own important tasks." (MSAR Government Information Bureau,2015)

Regarding the reuse plan of *Ai Du* Hotel's original site, the government will then "according to the regulations to conduct consulting work, collect opinions from various sectors of the community, and are now waiting for the results of the analysis. The

relevant report will be announced and introduced to the public so that the community can clearly see the residents' love for the capital. The expectation of the future use of the hotel's original site and the new garden swimming pool. As for the request of the person to initiate the cultural heritage assessment procedure on the site of the *Ai Du Hotel*, he pointed out that the "Writing Law" has clear guidelines and established legal procedures. The government will legally deal with" (MSAR Government Information Bureau, 2015).

Regarding the recent land expiry of part of Macau's use, Chui Sai-On said he understands the appeals of the small owners. "The MSAR Government will implement the new "Land Law," and it cares and protects the rights of the small owners according to law." And he "early Previously, the Administrative and Legal Affairs Department, together with the Department of Economic Affairs and Finance and the Department of Transport and Public Works, have jointly studied and analyzed the issue of the rights of smallholders who have purchased relevant uncompleted buildings under construction. The work team is now working hard. After completing the research plan, it will introduce it to the society" There are many examples such as this one. (MSAR Government Information Bureau, 2015).

Macao is a culturally diverse society. Different community organizations and citizens have different interests. However, these different appeals have been expressed differently in different primary and secondary groups, as well as in the internal and external cooperation and competition of groups (organizations). The actual and non-realistic social conflicts have further deepened the complexity of conflict resolution. Of course, there are ways to resolve social conflicts in Macao. This article only briefly analyzes the three major ways of eliminating social conflicts.

## **V. Conclusion**

In the past two decades since the return of Macao's sovereignty to China, the social economy has generally been more prosperous and stable in Macao. However, from the reports of Macao's real society and the media in Macau, it seems that behind the economic prosperity there are many social conflicts and conflicts. However, due to the flexibility and diversity of conflict resolution adopted by the MSAR Government, the conflict is basically controlled within a controllable range, basically eliminating the negative impact of social conflicts on local social stability. In this sense, proper social conflict is an important engine for promoting the good governance of the MSAR government.

The "safety valve" theory is an important result of modern conflict theory. The conflict itself can be seen as a mechanism to release hostility and maintain the relationship between groups. Social tension can not only vent to the disgruntled original object, but also can vent to the alternative target. It allows the free expression to prevent the clogging and accumulation of hostility tendency. It is Social dissatisfaction provides legal

mechanisms and ways to release conflicts. Therefore, the "safety valve" mechanism can not only shift the contradictory focus to a certain extent, avoid the accumulation of contradictions, but also avoid the impact on the system and the overall disharmony. The MSAR government's resolution of local social conflicts is actually the role of its social safety valve.

Of course, the social "safety valve" is not absolutely "safe." Relieving the tension of the actors does not mean solving the dissatisfaction and contradiction. The long-term and stable society needs not only "safety valves," but also problems found in the safety valve and self-improvement. Wisdom and courage. In recent years, no matter whether it is the night market planning of *Sai Wan Lake* in Macau, the disputes on the light rail route, or the disputes over the tall buildings in *Xiaotanshan*, etc., policies have been widely publicized and heatedly discussed since the introduction of the policy. The cohesion of social consensus and the formulation of policies from the bottom up are the basic directions for the government to manage good governance.

Some of the social conflicts in Macao are shallow (such as social security issues, etc.), some are deep (such as political systems and elections), and some are transitional layers (such as economic and political) between the surface and the deep layers. And social stability under the influence of cultural factors). How to circumvent social security, social stability, and the risks of conflict in the social stability and social stability, obviously also need to build a structural protection system from the inside out, through the bottom-up and top-down two-way adjustment, through the society The stability of the meso-level reached a two-way integration of macro and micro.



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