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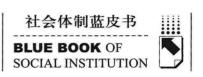
REPORT ON SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

IN CHINA No.2 (2014)

主 编/龚维斌副主编/赵秋雁







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本书由总报告、基本公共服务篇、社会管理体制篇、现代社会组织体制篇、社会管理机制篇和社会创新案例篇、附录7个部分构成,主要对2013年社会体制改革情况进行回顾和总结,对2014年改革走向进行分析,提出相关政策建议。

2013 年,是贯彻落实党的十八大精神和新一届中央领导集体执政的第一年,出台了许多重大改革举措,特别是召开了党的十八届三中全会,为今后7年全面深化改革制定了路线图和时间表。2013 年,是社会体制改革不断深入的一年,政府向社会放权力度加大,中央提出创新社会治理体制,社会体制改革创新进入新阶段。一是提出社会治理新思想,二是重视发挥政府的主导作用,三是改革社会组织管理体制,四是深化社会事业体制改革,五是改革信访制度、废止劳动教养制度,六是贯彻实施新修订的《劳动合同法》,七是分类推进户籍制度改革,八是开展打击网络谣言活动。但是,由于社会结构和人们的需求结构发生了巨大变化,现有社会管理和公共服务方式不能适应变化了的新形势,社会问题和社会矛盾仍然频发高发,社会体制中仍然存在诸多亟待通过改革加以解决的问题。主要表现为:一是社会体制改革的总体思路不够清晰,二是事业单位改革进展缓慢,三是收入分配制度不完善,四是社会组织发展仍然困难重重,五是流动人口管理服务面临新难题,六是公民参与机制不能适应新要求,七是人们思想观念复杂多变。

2014年,社会体制改革已经推出以及即将推出的政策措施会不断释放出 改革红利。国家将采取更加得力的措施加大群众权益保护的力度,社会事业体



制进一步改革,社会组织发展的空间会更大、资源会更多,群众的民生保障水平会进一步提高,公平正义将会得到进一步彰显,社会活力会进一步增强;政府社会管理体制会更加合理和完善,地方和基层治理方式会更加丰富多彩,新的公共安全体制会逐渐形成,社会治理法治化水平会进一步提高。

为了推动社会体制改革取得新的成效,需要顺势而为,敢于直面社会体制 改革的各种挑战,从迫切需要解决的难题人手:切实推进收入分配制度改革, 调节好不同社会群体和社会阶层的利益关系。进一步制定和完善社会政策,认 真落实已经出台的政策法规,更好更公平地保障和改善民生。以加快政府职能 转变和深化行政体制改革为抓手、简政放权、正确发挥政府主导作用、加快事 业单位改革步伐,为社会组织发展提供空间和资源保障,为改进公共服务提供 动力支持。大力支持和规范社会组织发展、培育社会自治力量、承担政府转移 职能,满足人民群众多样化的社会需求,促进政府与社会合作共治。改进流动 人口公共服务政策, 既要关心和解决好流动人口的生产生活困难, 促进流动人 口融入城市社会: 也要关心和解决好农村留守儿童、留守妇女、留守老人在教 育、情感、生产生活、养老等方面的问题。进一步扩大公民参与,使不同利益 群体的诉求在公共事务管理和公共政策制定中都能得到反映, 鼓励创新多种有 效的社会矛盾化解手段,维护好不同方面群众的切身利益。加强社区建设,探 索不同类型社区建设新路径。重视社区中的社会关系构建,鼓励和支持其发 育。加强社会基本价值观培养、教育引导人们成为有道德、守法纪的合格的现 代公民。

除总报告之外,本书共有17篇专题报告,既讲现状、成就和经验,也讲问题、原因和对策;社会创新案例篇共有10个典型案例,有的案例是一个地方的经验,有的案例是几个地区的经验对比研究,有的案例是一个地方的多个经验。无论是专题研究报告,还是典型案例分析,都有理有据、资料翔实。作者有的是相关领域的专家学者,有的是从事该领域管理工作的专家型领导,均具有较高的权威性。

Abstract

Under the sponsorship of China Society of Administrative Reform and Major Project Program of National Social Science Fund, the Blue Book of Social System Reform is compiled by the Social Governance Center of Chinese Academy of Governance and China Academy of Social Management Beijing Normal University.

It comprises 7 parts, namely the general report, basic public service report, social management system report, modern social organization system report, social management mechanism report, case study of social innovation report and appendix. This book has reviewed the social system reform in 2013, analyzed the trend of reform in 2014 and proposed suggestions on related policies.

2013 is the beginning year of the new generation of collective leadership to implement the thoughts of the 18th Party Congress. It has witnessed many major reform measures, especially the opening of the Third Plenary Session, which set the roadmap and timetable for deepening the reform in the next 7 years. In 2013, government has delegated more power to society and vigorously promoted the innovation of social governance system. The social system reform has presented the following new features: 1. Putting forward the new thought of social governance. 2. Highlighting the leading role of government. 3. Reforming the management system of social organization. 4. Intensifying the reform on social undertakings system. 5. Reforming letter-and-call petition system and abolishing the reeducationthrough-labor system. 6. Implementing the newly-revised Labor Contract Law. 7. Carrying out reform on household registration system according different categories. 8. Cracking down on the internet rumors. However, with the immense changes of social structure and people's demand structure, the current social management and public service model cannot adapt to the new situation and many problems require immediate solution through reforms in social systems. Social problems and conflicts still happen frequently and the major problems are as follows: 1. The guiding thought of social system reform is not clear. 2. The reform of public



institution has made slow progress. 3. The income distribution system is not sound. 4. Social organizations face difficulties in development. 5. New problems in floating population. 6. Civic participation system has lagged behind. 7. The complexity of views and values.

In 2014, the policies and measure in social system reform that has been and will be adopted will continuously release the reform bonus. Government will adopt more efficient measures to better protect people's legitimate rights. Social undertakings system will undertake more reforms; social organizations will enjoy more opportunities and resources; social security level of people' livelihood will have higher standard; fairness and justice will be manifested and social vitality will be enhanced. The government social management system is more reasonable and complete. The mode in local governance will be more many and varied. A new public security system will come into being and the social governance according to the law will be onto a new stage.

To promote the social system reform, we should take advantage of opportunity, face up to challenges and start with the most urgent problems. We should push the reform on income distribution system and adjust the interest relation of different social groups and classes. We should formulate and improve social policies and implement the existing policies and regulations to guarantee and ameliorate the people's livelihood. With a firm grasp on transformation of government functions and deepening of administrative system reform, power will be delegated to lower level and government will be given a leading role. The reform on public institutions will be accelerated and social organization will have access to more resources to improve supply ability of public service. We will support and regulate the development of social organizations and encourage the social self-governance to transfer the government functions and satisfy people's diversified needs. In this way, government and society can make a cooperation in governance. In addition, we should improve the public service policy of floating population with the concern to the their difficulties and their integration into the urban life. In the meantime, we should pay attention to such problems as education, emotional issues, work, daily life and nursing that left-behind children, women and eldly people are facing. Besides, more channels will be provided to involve people's participation and interests of different groups should be reflected in the management of public issues and the formulation of

public policies. We should encourage new and various measures to effectively resolve conflicts and to safeguard the vital interests of people from different sectors. We should enhance community construction and explore new paths to construct different community types. Attention will be given to set up social relations through encouragement and support. We should also foster social basic values and cultivate law-abiding modern citizens with moral integrity by education and guidance.

This book also includes 17 special reports which not only cover the status-quo, achievement and experiences but also the problems, causes and countermeasures. Correspondingly this book has selected 10 typical cases on social innovation which target one or several practices of one place or the comparative study of several places's practices. All above are rich in ideas and abundant in evidence. Finally the fact that the authors are either scholars in related research areas or scholar officials in the real world, lend much authority to this book.

目 录



BI 总报告

| B.1 | 在向社会放权中创新社会治理体制 龚维斌 / (| 001 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|
| | 一 社会体制改革取得重要进展/(| 001 |
| | 二 社会体制改革面临诸多挑战/(| 009 |
| | 三 2014 年社会体制改革的趋势和建议/(| 013 |
| | | |
| | B II 基本公共服务篇 | |
| | | |
| 1B.2 | 政府向社会力量购买服务 推动社会体制改革 朱 岚/0 |)16 |
| B.3 | 中国民生事业状况及其趋势 李志明 / 0 |)33 |
| 1B.4 | 中国教育体制改革全面深化 朱国仁/0 |)47 |
| 1B).5 | 中国保障房体系建设现状及反思 马秀莲 / 0 |)65 |
| B.6 | 中国基本公共文化服务体系建设新进展 … 郭全中 / 0 |)82 |
| | | |
| | IB Ⅲ 社会管理体制篇 | |
| | | |
| 1B).7 | 有序推进农民工市民化 沈水生 / 0 | 90 |
| 1B.8 | 中国政府社会管理:现状、挑战与转型 张林江 / 1 | 01 |
| B.9 | 中国基层社会管理体制的变革与前瞻 | 13 |
| B.10 | 中国特色社会治理法治化进程 赵秋雁 / 1 | 24 |
| | | |



BN 现代社会组织体制篇

| B.11 | 人民团体参与社会治理的途径与趋势 | 孙志祥 / 135 |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
|]B. 12 | 我国行业协会改革与发展 | 陈 鹏 / 147 |
| lB . 13 | 中国基层社会组织:发展、问题与对策 | 龚春明 / 159 |
| B.14 | 中国社会企业发展与改革 | 程 萍/171 |
| | | |
| | B V 社会管理机制篇 | |
| | | |
| B.15 | 中国信访制度的改革和创新 吴 超 | 刘二伟 / 185 |
| B.16 | 中国网络监管机制建设的挑战与发展 李 字 | 高宏存 / 197 |
|]B. 17 | 建立社会稳定风险评估机制 | 王可一 / 208 |
| B. 18 | 中国政府应急管理机制的发展与变化 | 游志斌 / 220 |
| | | |
| | B Ⅵ 社会创新案例篇 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| B.19 | 特定群体的服务管理创新 | |
| B . 19 | 特定群体的服务管理创新 ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例 … 杨 丽 | 陈惠强 / 229 |
| | | 陈惠强 / 229 |
| | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例 杨 丽 | 陈惠强 / 229 |
| | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例············ 杨 丽 "便民"服务的创新与实践 | |
| | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例·············杨丽"便民"服务的创新与实践——以重庆市忠县"三员服务机制"为例 | 王天龙 / 240 |
| B.20 | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例 ···································· | 王天龙 / 240 |
| B.20 | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例 ···································· | 王天龙 / 240 |
| B.20 | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例 ···································· | 王天龙 / 240杨 丽 / 248 |
| B. 20 B. 21 B. 22 | ——以惠州市"特色之家"为例 ···································· | 王天龙 / 240杨 丽 / 248 |

| 1B . 24 | 跨界合作何以可能? | | |
|---------|----------------------|----|----------|
| | ——以芦山抗震救灾社会管理服务组为例 | 陈 | 鹏 / 280 |
| B . 25 | 农村基层社会治理"X+Y+Z"模式探索 | | |
| | ——以中山、新庄为例 赵秋雁 杨 丽 | 余 | 佳 / 290 |
| B . 26 | 探寻社区共治之道 | | |
| | ——以塘桥社区"潮汐式停车"为例 杨 丽 | 陈 | 鹏 / 300 |
| B . 27 | 创新行政审批服务方式 | | |
| | ——以江苏省海门市为例 | 马福 | 孟/310 |
| B . 28 | 用联调机制解决交通事故纠纷 | | |
| | ——以江苏省海门市为例 | 张材 | 江 / 316 |
| | | | |
| | BVI 附录 | | |
|]B. 29 | 中国社会体制改革大事记(2013) | 李志 | 5明 / 322 |
| B.30 | 后记 | | / 329 |

皮书数据库阅读使用指南

CONTENTS



IB I General Report

|]B ₃ .1 | To Innovate Social Governance System in the Course of | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Delegating Power to Society | Gong Weibin / 001 |
| | 1. Major Progress of Social System Reform | / 001 |
| | 2. New Challenges in Social System Reform | / 009 |
| | 3. Trend and Suggestions on 2014 Social System Reform | / 013 |

B II Basic Public Service Reports

| JB.2 | Government Purchasing Service from Society to Drive So | ocial |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| | System Reform | Zhu Lan / 016 |
|]B.3 | The Status-quo and Trend of People's Livelihood in | 1.71 / 000 |
| | China | Li Zhiming / 033 |
|]B).4 | Comprehensively Deepening the Educational System | |
| | Reform in China | Zhu Guoren / 047 |
|] B}.5 | The Status-quo and Reflection of Security Housing Syste | m |
| | Construction in China | Ma Xiulian / 065 |
|] B.6 | New Progress in China's Basic Public Cultural Sercive | |
| | System | Guo Quanzhong / 082 |



BIII Social Management System Reports

| B3.7 | Orderly Process in Turning Migrant Workers into Urban Citizens | Shen Shuisheng / 090 |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| B .8 | Social Management of Chinese Government: State, Challe | |
| | and Transformation | Zhang Linjiang / 101 |
| B .9 | Change and Prospect of Local Social Management | |
| | System in China | Ma Fuyun / 113 |
| B .10 | Legalization Process of Social Goverance with | |
| | Chinese Characteristic | Zhao Qiuyan / 124 |
| JB.11 JB.12 | The Referenced Development in Trade Association | Sun Zhixiang / 135 |
| ID).12 | The Reform and Development in Trade Association in China | Chen Peng / 147 |
| JB.13 | Local Social Organization in China: Development, Probl | em and |
| | Countermeasures | Gong Chunming / 159 |
| B .14 | The Development and Reform in Social Enterprise | |
| | in China | Cheng Ping / 171 |
| | BV Social Management Mechanism | Reports |

Wu Chao, Liu Erwei / 185

B.15 The Reform and Innovation in Letter-Call Petition

System in China