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主编：卢汉龙

# 均衡与稳定： 发展的新价值

A Social Development Bluebook of Shanghai, 2005  
Equilibrium and Stability: Enrich the Value of Development

上海社会科学院出版社

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This year's *Shanghai Social Development Blue Book Report* features the subject of "equilibrium and stability" in order to discuss the key issues Shanghai faces in its current development process. The report is based on the two major political issues raised this year—"practicing scientific development view" and "improving the Party's governing capacity". In the report, we point out that "equilibrium" and "stability" are the ultimate goals and values from a scientific development point of view. The report analyzes the limitations of purely focusing on economic growth and argues that fairness is an important part of development. In Shanghai, where modernization has rapidly taken shape, inequality problem still exists in various forms. It is especially important for Shanghai to achieve the development goal of creating a well-off society, thereby accumulating experience on implementing this kind of Chi-



nese-style modernization model for the rest of the country.

The report concludes that the reform in Shanghai has deepened into the social dimension. Reforms on providing public goods and public service will be key to a balanced socioeconomic development. In particular, the report focuses on the current situation and problems in social endeavors including education system, public health system and social welfare system. We believe that the major future direction for social reform is to "de-administration", which means to choose a development path that emphasizes on human well-being and socialization reform.

The report also concerns the importance of political civilization in constructing a harmonious and stable society. For the first time in the report, we have systematically studied the functioning and development of Shanghai's People's Congress system, People's Political Consultation system, political affairs openness policy, and government and public service supervision system. We urge that China should further improve its political civilization under the framework of Chinese social culture and socialist democracy. We points out the improvement of public participation in political life would be one of the most significant factors that help ensure the social stability.

Finally, the report makes several policy recommendations on how to build up a balanced, stable, and harmonious society. We should concern about the disadvantaged group, construct social stabilizing mechanism, promote reform on the insurance system for the elders, improve basic

social security system, promote network construction in various communities, strengthen social management capacity, and enhance tertiary (services) sector as well as cooperation between multiple sectors.

## PART I

### The Human-Centered, Coordinated Socio-Economic Development

#### **The Coordinated Development of Population and Social Economy ..... 29**

Since early 1990s, the Shanghai economy has entered into a rapid period of development. However, such an economic development hasn't brought about the rapid growth of employment. The labor market is facing many problems as follows: Registered unemployment rate gradually increase, the women aged over 40 and men aged over 50 are hard to find job; the laborers' knowledge and skill is unable to adapt to the upgrade of industrial structure; young people's unemployment comes to fore; the age structure of laborers tends to aging; and more and more laborers pour into Shanghai. All these make a great impact on the labor market in Shanghai. Besides, the difference of income as well as consumption among residents becomes a more and more serious social problem.

#### **A Perspective of the Living Condition of Urban and Rural Residents ..... 58**

There is an obvious urban-rural gap and dual structure

in Shanghai, which mainly reflect in the residents' living condition. The urban and rural residents now live basically a stable life and meet their basic needs, but a proportional part of households has a rather distance to well-off living condition. The difference between urban and rural residents not only displays in their income and social security, but also in their housing, recreation and information available, and even in basic household expenditure for living. Thus, it is essential for the social stability and harmony to establish a complete social security system, narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, be concern about and improve the living condition of Shanghai residents both in urban and rural areas.

### **The "Hotspot" and the "Nodus" in the Juvenile**

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Basing on a large number of survey data, this paper analyzes the "hotspot" and the "nodus" of juvenile under current circumstance, which include: their moral and values state, their moral education, their psychological health, their psychological advisory services, as well as powerful media impact on them. It argues that such juvenile problems, especially those "hotspots" and "nudes" in a complicated social system, are generated by many interactive factors. Therefore, these problems will be resolved only by long-term, sturdy work under the context of the socio-economic-human development instead of accomplishment at one stroke.

**The Social Space and Functions of Religions during  
Social Transformation ..... 117**

Such a public policy as freedom of religious belief has gained a social space of existence for religious organizations during social transformation, which gives them an advantage in "the third sector". However, the development of such organizations is restrained and balanced by public policy, religion itself as well as the whole society. It is undoubted that religions can play a positive role in constructing a human-centered harmonious society, promoting equity and justice, and advancing the peace of mankind. However, there are two preconditions for religious organizations to achieve these goals: One is improving public policy, and the other is strengthening self-building.

**PART II**

**Reform and Development of Public Institutions**

**Building a Human-Centered System of Public  
Institutions in Shanghai ..... 133**

Since reform and opening-up, there has been considerable development in public institutions of Shanghai. However, there exist some problems: the conventional administration system, the singular capital structure lacking of social investment, the low efficiency of overstaffed organizations, the weak competitiveness in market and so on. Therefore, there are two fundamental goals for establishing a human-centered system of public institutions in

Shanghai: First, to establish a first-class system of public institutions complied with the international standards; second, to maximize the benefits of citizens and promote the balanced urban and rural development. Accordingly, government should shift its functions and avoid "exceeding its duties" or "absence of its duties". It should make greater investment in public goods provision concerning long-term national development. Moreover, the paces of the system and mechanism innovation of the public institution should be quickened, the investment and financing system for social cause should be reformed and all kinds of charities and social welfare should be developed with great efforts.

**The reform and Development of Shanghai Education ... 149**

Today, almost all countries regard educational development and human resources development as the foundation of socially and economically sustainable development and the key to promote comprehensive national power as well as international competitiveness strategically. Since 1990s, with the goal of "building the most advanced education" and the strategy of "revitalizing the nation through science and education", Shanghai has set up a relatively complete education system gradually. By the end of the year of 2003, the elementary education had become popularized; the enrollment rate to high education reached the level of the developed countries; and educational investment system and management system changed greatly. In order to adapt to the need of social and economic development in a

new round and reach the goal of establishing internationally advanced education, Shanghai should put forward the idea of "civil education", narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, guarantee every child shares equally the resources of compulsory education. Besides, It is necessary to increase the ratio of public education investment in GDP. It is also imperative to draw up the "School Law" and the "Educational Investment Law" so as to establish the subject status of school in the educational management system.

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The health service is a vital component of the public institutions. The reform and development of health service in Shanghai have made enormous progress over the past ten years. The reform of linkage of "Three Medics" (i. e. the reforms on medicare, medical treatment and medicine) plays an effective role in enhancing the efficiency, reducing the expenditure and improving the quality of service. Because of increased investment in health service, three key indicators, such as mortality rate of infants, mortality rate of the pregnant and delivery women and life expectancy, reach a higher level. However, the problems of system and investment still restrain the future development of health service. Thus we should deepen the reform of linkage of "Three Medics", adjust investment structure of health service, and promote a balanced regional development of health service.

**Toward a Socialized Cause of Social Welfare and Charities in Shanghai ..... 180**

Since reform and opening-up in 1978, the Chinese economic and social system has changed enormously, which not only reflects in great improvement of people's living condition, whether material or spiritual, but also in the further request for the all-around development of people who enter gradually into the well-off society. More important, the people's demand for both politic rights and social rights increases correspondingly. Therefore, the Chinese cause of social welfare, with its traditional meaning of helping somebody in danger, in poverty and in difficulty as well as charities, has been endowed a new meaning. This report comprises three parts. First, it clarifies different meaning of the concept of social welfare and makes a brief description of the transformation of welfare systems in western countries. Second, it introduces the current development and challenges of social welfare in Shanghai. Third, it puts forward some suggestions for promoting the development of social welfare and charities in Shanghai.

**PART III**

**Construction of Political Civilization**

**Adhering to and Improving the System of the People's Congress ..... 205**

To adhere to and improve the system of the People's Congress is one of the most important tasks for developing

socialist democratic politics and building the socialist political civilization. With the deepening of reform and opening up, gradual improvement of the system of market economy, and diversification of economic and social life, the system and work of the People's Congress are facing challenges of new situation and problems. Thus we should promote the innovation of system of the People's Congress, bring its functions into full play, as well as strengthen and improve its work.

**The People's Political Consultative Conference and Development of Democracy ..... 220**

In order to promote the socialist democratic politics, the Shanghai People's Political Consultative Conference should adhere to the following principles in the new period: we should insist on the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; we should advance step by step and make innovation in accordance with specific conditions of Shanghai as well as China; and we should persist in the guideline of political consultation for the masses. Therefore, we should make clearer of contents and procedures of political consultation, increase the democratic supervision, enlarge the scope of solidarity, and finally extend the propaganda sphere of essential political system.

**Supervision of Trades and Government's Conduct and Publicizing Government Information ..... 238**

Supervision of trades and government's conduct and



publicizing government information are an effective way of widening grassroots democracy and an essential part of building political civilization. Supervision of trades and government's conduct in Shanghai has three kinds of mechanisms: (1) Assessment mechanism, which represents the citizen's evaluation of hotspot issues concerning trades and government's conduct; (2) Early-warning and rectification mechanism, which reflects citizen's views of government organs; (3) Inclusion mechanism, which means that the leaders in the assessed departments must be responsible for the conduct of their trades or departments.

Publicizing government information is a key instrument to advance municipal administration according to law and to strengthen the supervision and constraint of power. Its contents include publicizing administrative-license-related-affairs, law-enforcement administration, information of public services, and government information (including district and county-level governments). In this way, it will lay a solid basis for Shanghai to build a service government, a responsible government, and a law-abiding government.

### **Developing a Political Civilization in Shanghai:**

#### **Theories and Practice ..... 264**

It is not only an inevitable outcome of the Chinese socio-economic development reaching a certain level, but also a need of seeking a further socio-economic development to form a strategic goal of building a socialist political civi-