



# 中国人民大学 中国社会发展 研究报告 2012

走向有序活力兼具的社会：  
现阶段社会管理面临的挑战及其应对



RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA  
RESEARCH REPORTS ON CHINA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 2012  
MOVING TOWARDS AN ORDERED AND ACTIVE SOCIETY:  
CHALLENGES AND COPINGS IN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT TODAY

顾问 袁宝华 程天权  
主编 郑杭生  
副主编 刘少杰 洪大用

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## 出版说明

2002年以来，中国人民大学年度系列发展报告（即《中国人民大学中国社会发展研究报告》、《中国人民大学中国经济发展研究报告》和《中国人民大学中国人文社会科学发展研究报告》）的出版发行，引起了社会各界和广大读者的广泛关注，产生了较大的社会影响，成为我校一个重要的学术品牌，这让我们深感欣慰，也增强了我们继续做好这项工作的责任和信心。正是基于这样的责任和信心，加上近一年的努力，我们又编写出版了中国人民大学系列发展报告 2012。

中国人民大学系列发展报告 2012 的各个子报告均由编委会负责审定选题、整体框架、主要内容和编写体例，组织有关专家召开研讨会，审核报告的写作提纲。各报告实行主编负责制，主编由校学术委员会主任、秘书长会议确定，学校聘任；主编聘请副主编或执行副主编。各报告根据主题，分别聘请相关部门的领导和知名学者担任顾问。中国人民大学社会学理论与方法研究中心、中国人民大学中国经济改革与发展研究院和中国人民大学人文社会科学发展研究中心分别作为《中国人民大学中国社会发展研究报告》、《中国人民大学中国经济发展研究报告》和《中国人民大学中国人文社会科学发展研究报告》的依托单位，在组织和写作方面发挥了主要作用。

根据实际情况及学者建议，学校对年度系列发展报告进行了一些调整。



《中国人民大学中国人文社会科学发展研究报告》调整为逢奇数年出版。2010 年,《中国人民大学中国法律发展报告》开始列入年度系列发展报告。现在,报告的编写出版工作已纳入学校的年度科研计划,成为一项常规性工作。

由于报告所涉及的问题大多具有重大、复杂和前沿性的特点,加上写作与出版周期较短及研究水平的局限,尽管我们尽了努力,报告中的不足或易引起争议的地方仍在所难免。欢迎专家和学者批评指正。

中国人民大学发展研究报告编委会

2012 年 12 月 28 日



## Abstract

*Renmin University of China Research Reports on China Social Development 2012* contains 12 chapters. The introduction “moving towards an ordered and active society” discusses in depth on the subject of development report this year, and the other 11 chapters discuss education, medical reform, social stratification, thoughts and culture and ecological environment etc.

In chapter 1, the author first discusses the problem of “management causing rigidity, while releasing causing chaos” in social management. The author suggests that the problem should be put in China’s experiences, which consist of central experiences, local or departmental experiences and base experiences. In practical innovation and exploration of three levels, the central experiences are the nuclear, spirit and instruction of China’s experiences. The importance of local or departmental experiences and base experiences is that they construct every light spot and supporting point of China’s experiences, and symbolize every track and growing point of new type socialist process with China’s socialist characteristics.

The author also discusses social operation mechanism in ensuring or-



dered and active society, mainly explaining the integration mechanism, motivation mechanism and incentive mechanism in social operation. Combining with practical and theoretical analysis, the author concludes the issue and coping of order and activeness in 7 aspects. Firstly, the issue of order and activeness is very complex and significant; secondly, effective integration and cooperation among state, market and society should be paid attention to; thirdly, deal with the relations of dual interest groups to achieve overall consideration; fourthly, reasonable governance structure needs reconstruction of organization; fifthly, expanding and deepening public participation are the key point of incenting motivation; sixthly, deal well with six combinations and achieve scientific management; seventhly, having a correct grasp of the interrelations between social construction and social management.

In chapter 2, situation and problems of education are discussed. The author firstly points out that we gain great achievement in implementing the Outline of Education Plan, prior development of education, promoting educational equality reform and development, and break through in solving important problems of educational equality. At same time, the author thinks that there are difficult challenges in promoting educational equality. Public education in urban area is declining. Difficult challenges exist in education of migrant workers' children. The problems of going-to-school, going-to-good-school and going-to-school more are still not resolved. The problems of imbalance in educational development between the urban and the rural, education for exams, super-burden for students, school choices, stay-in children and their education still exist. The author puts forward some suggestions on solving those problems.

In chapter 3, the situation of China's employment, existing problems and coping are discussed. The author indicates that the situation of employment in 2011 is stable, and the increased employment is the highest since 2004. The employed number from difficult employment groups, rural migrant labor force and graduate college students increases, while the rate of unemployment maintaining low, and labor force market keeping balance between supply and demand. With the influences of slowing down economy,





the demand of labor force in some industries decreases, the urban registered unemployment increases a little, and the demand of market position and looking-for-job are both in negative growth continually in last two seasons. Social economic structure and factor relations change, and the problems of imbalance, inharmoniousness and incontinuity stand out. The author thinks that we should deal with challenges of economic periodic adjust, and solve the problems of unreasonable economic structure by implementing feasible policies in order to coordinate relation between economic development and employment growth.

In chapter 4, the author discusses the issues of security houses building from perspective of innovating social management. First, the author retrospects the history and present institutional framework of China's security houses building, then, analyzes the problems of housing in the urban. The author points out that it is necessary to speed up security houses building under the situation of high house price, because people with middle and low income cannot afford for housing, which will cause serious negative influences on social management innovation. The author indicates the multilayer and linkable security housing system has been forming since several years of development in China, which includes housing fund system, restricted price houses policy, economic houses, public rent houses and low-rent houses policy. In 2011, governments make great progress in security houses building, restricting the high house price effectively. But, we should not be too optimistic to the success, because the house price may rebound high. The author also gives some suggestions on next step reform.

In chapter 5, the author discusses the achievements and problems in medicine and health system reform. The author argues that innovation in the field of medicine and health matters social life of residents, scientification of social management, and benign social operation. From the scope of public hospital reform, basic medicine system reform, medical insurance system reform, and baseline medicine and health service reform, the author discusses the relations between medicine and health reform and social management innovation. The author thinks that it is good opportunity for the



field of medicine and health to put forward the reform under the situation of social management innovation all over the country. It is necessary to deal with some difficulties, and to explore actively, in order to reform the system that relies on selling medicine, and solve the problems that people have difficulties and pay too much for seeing doctor through series of innovation.

In chapter 6, an analysis on recognition of equality in income distribution and social conflicts is given based on several times of CGSS data, which focuses on the situation and relations between the two variables, and examines the trends of involution and differences among strata or groups. The author argues that studies on social stratification have both resource and equal life opportunity allocation approach and implication of opportunity distribution justice. "Justice does not mean equality. The justice result may not be equal, and the equal result may not be just." The author indicates that people do not pursue the ideal distribution rule of egalitarianism, but the inequality should be based on justice and reasonability. The belief about wealth allocation is "worrying about injustice than inequality".

Chapter 7 discusses the establishment, development and reform of new China's petition system. The petition system is a kind of contradictions mediation mechanism and political power setting with characteristic in China. To summarize the history of the development experience of petition system, to display the characteristics and types of contradiction in petitions, and to explore the goal and path of petition system, are helpful for deeper and more timely grasp of public opinion, are helpful for more targeted more creative completes the petition work, so as to be better for promoting economic and social development and the construction of socialist harmonious society in China. The author discusses the historical evolution of the system, the basic characteristics of petition system and petition contradictions, the existing problems in practice and strategies to deal with those problems in depth.

In chapter 8, based on social survey on Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Shenzhen, Changchun, Xi'an and Chongqing, a deep analysis of the development conception and order identity in social differentiation is given. The



author points out that further reform and opening and the developing market economy not only promote China to achieve remarkable rapid growth in GDP, but also prompt profound changes in every social aspects in China. In all kinds of complicated changes of contemporary China, the most profound changes is the change of people's thought, and one of those which is common and very complex is the change of social belief. From the scope of social differentiation, the author examines the differences and trend of involution in people's social development conception and social order identity, which has significant realistic and academic value for displaying changes of ideology in daily life.

In chapter 9, new problems and strategies of legality in the microblog era are discussed. The author argues that microblog has profound influences on China's social change. In the microblog era, legality in the process of change is also endowed with new features, showing many new faces. However, any coin has two sides. Microblog also has the effect of a double-edged sword to legality. Microblog has its positive in construction of legality, improving the construction of legality in many ways. Microblog also has negative influences on construction of legality, wrong statements in microblog and illegal crimes bringing many negative influences. It is necessary for us to use new thinking to take new measures to face actively. The author also put forward some suggestions on how to deal with new problems of legality in microblog era.

In chapter 10, the authors analyze the trends of social thought and development in the field of culture in 2011. First, the authors describe 10 important events taking place in the field of social thought and culture in 2011, revealing new trends and new characteristics in the field of ideological culture under the new situation. Then, the authors discuss the popular culture in rich, arguing that Internet is the most important source of popular culture, and Internet is also important platform for spreading popular art, popular language, popular activities and popular topics. Through international comparison, the authors also analyze people's attitudes toward social justice. The authors draw a important conclusion: the reason that China



can remain stable under the background of global financial crisis, is not due to the objective situation of social equality, but due to two factors: first, the superiority of China's social system; second, the good mind of Chinese people. The authors also analyze cultural development and existing problems, and puts forward corresponding proposal.

In chapter 11, the issues of new community governance and innovation of social management are discussed. The author firstly analyzes the problems of social contradiction and social management caused by unreasonable resource allocation. In the author's opinion, new type of social contradictions are becoming more and more prominent, which have caused attention from all circles, especially the contradictions and conflicts in interest demand differentiation and value diversification are more obvious. The author examines the social contradictions in base communities, and put forward settling social contradictions through constructing new type of community. Through examining and summarizing experiences in Shenzhen, Hangzhou and Nantong, the author researches on the social management innovation, optimizing social resource allocation and constructing harmonious communities.

In chapter 12, the author discusses the relations between economic growth and environmental protection. First, the author discusses China's sustained economic growth, pointing out that China's economic growth reflects in many aspects, one of the most prominent is in gross domestic product (GDP), which continues to expand, keeping rapid growth for a long time. China's economic growth also reflects in improvements in income, consumption, saving and life quality. Rapid economic growth has inevitable requirement of exploring environmental resources, the problems of environment pollution, resource waste and environmental destruction becoming more and more serious. In recent years, China's environmental protection and environmental governance continued to be strengthened, but there are still many environmental problems to be solved. It is necessary to improve coordinated development between environmental protection and economic growth.



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