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主编 尹继佐

城市管理 与市民素质

A Social Development Bluebook of Shanghai, 2002
Urban Governance and Quality of Citizen
上海社会科学院出版社

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**城市管理
与市民素质**

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In the preface, the author puts much attention to the importance of urban governance, which is to enhance urban developmental potential under the globalization and regional decentralization context. The article analyzes in a comprehensive view about how Shanghai makes its rapid development through city management strategy. Author argues that the next step should turn to yield the administrative power to the civil society. China should keep on improving the governance structure for development. It will be necessary to transfer administration "by power" to "by authority." It is argued that government agencies have to be more and more open in their service process and become more efficient and responsible. Meanwhile, educating modern citizens is a critical cause of a good governance structure. Urban governance can not be carried out without qualified citizens. This is why we put these topics

together as this year's social report.

Part One: The Globalization and Historical Development of Urban Shanghai

Chapter1. Looking from a Historical Perspective: A Review of Shanghai Urban Governance Development (38)

Shanghai is a typical commercial immigrant city. Before the second world war the situation that “three concessions one city” — Public Concession, French Concession and Chinese areas co-existence for a longtime made Shanghai's administration infrastructure and management system have its unique style. After 1949 Shanghai became the most important industry production city and its administration system was a model of matching to the planning economy system. Pudong's open to the world and development in the 90's of 20th century, plays a leading role in Yangtze River Delta and it's whole valley's economic development and of course Shanghai revitalizes.

Chapter 2. Comparisons on Competitiveness of Shanghai and Hong Kong: Advantages and Challenges (50)

This chapter compares Shanghai with Hong Kong on their competitiveness by drawing upon their respective historical development, recent changes, current competitive advantages, problems encountered, impact, and their prospects. The author believes that Shanghai can fully materialize the benefits and fruits of the irreversible trend of

economic globalization by further reforming her laws and regulations on issues of environmental protecting, free information flow, local administration, trade, and the mobility of talents, among others. All these will not only enhance the comprehensive competitiveness of Shanghai, but also can improve the welfare of the largest number of the people as well.

Chapter 3. A Comparative Study: Urban Governance

Models of Foreign Metropolis (64)

After World War II, urban governance has formed three models: Forces Balance (North American Model), City Association (European model) and Decentralization (East Asian Model). The city administration in Shanghai has been inspired by these urban governance movements. It would establish metro-operating setup regional institutions, make the most of administrative regional cooperation, propose public economy ideology, setup and promote a system to activate the public participation.

Part Two: Urban Administration Issues in the Marketing Reform

Chapter 4. Shanghai Urban Planning Review (80)

This chapter introduces the framework of the Shanghai Overall Planning 1999—2020, which embodies Shanghai's characters as an international metropolis. The contents include constructing a "multi-axis, multi-stratification, multi-focus" distribution, clearly function area and efficient transportation system. It emphasis protecting historic

inheritance, the harmony of people, retexture, refinement of the infrastructure, education and public affairs, etc. The chapter also probes how to constructing a complete governance system of urban planning.

Chapter 5. Housing and Urban Infrastructure (94)

Housing and public transportation are important symbols of the city's economic development status. This chapter states the achievements since 1990's. We have acquires on the commercialization of housing and the reform of housing system. It states the historic changes on Shanghai's public transportation, the writer concludes: Shanghai's public transportation construction and management should put people on first place and highlighting public service function and improving governance.

**Chapter 6. The Administration of Urban Public Service
and the Transform of Governmental Function
..... (108)**

This chapter discusses issues in the administration of urban public service, the urban facilities maintenance, urban energy resource structure, urban environment and the water supply system. The writer thinks that the municipal construction commission of Shanghai should be further reformed and improved, should make clear on government function and should setup entrusting management system of city, district (county) , carry through the end.

Chapter 7. The Objective and Way-out of the Management of the Marketing Order (123)

During the 9th Five Years Plan period, Shanghai has

formed a Industrial and Commercial Administration System, which includes departments from Industrial and Commercial Bureau, Pricing Bureau, Technology Supervision Bureau, Patent Bureau, Health and Epidemic Prevention Bureau. After joining WTO, big step must be taken to improve law enforcement and supervision of market. The market credit system, proper alert system and market order evaluation system, accelerate the development of agency system should be setup. It is necessary to safeguard of consumer's lawful rights and interests.

Chapter 8. The Administration of Metropolitan Public

Security (141)

Public Security has always been the most important thing in metropolitan management. By combination of strictly control of police and pooling the wisdom and efforts from everyone, Shanghai has setup a high efficient network to ensure public security. During 2001 APEC summit, Shanghai local police have demonstrated their high efficiency and capability of ensuring public security.

Chapter 9. The Multi-level and Socialization of Social

Security and Welfare System (155)

Social Security and Welfare System play a vital role in today's city. In past several years, Shanghai is implementing a full-angle reform of Social Medical Insurance, developing un-official organization to solve unemployment, enforcing the multi-level system of savior. Social Security and Welfare Number Card System can also link the system to other information system to provide in-depth information.

Part Three: Urban Residents in a Modernization Process

Chapter 10. The Composition of Urban Residents and Their Quality as a Whole (176)

This chapter is based on the Statistics of the Fifth Census, to analyze the nature quality, social-economic quality of urban residents and quality of floating population. The research concludes that the nature quality keep pace with the social and economic development, but population structure, career structure, technology and education structure can't fulfill the requirements of social and economic developments, and should be improved.

Chapter 11. Perspective One: Shanghai Residents within the Comparatively Well-Off Life—Time Budget of Shanghai Residents (195)

This chapter is based on the Statistics of Year 1998 Time Budget Survey in Shanghai, to describe working hour, household work hour, and leisure hour, provide a basic material of time budget of Shanghai residents. It should be a social accountant system to assess the quality of life and the social development. The research puts more attention to evaluate the leisure life of different social status residents.

Chapter 12. Perspective Two: Shanghai Residents within the Comparatively Well-Off Life— The Quality of Shanghai Industrial Workers (210)

Since 1990, the quality and quantity of worker in

Shanghai have changed a lot with the change of economic and industrial structure. The research concludes that the quality has some advantages: being positive, realistic, but it also exists some weakness.

Chapter 13. Perspective Three: Shanghai Residents within the Comparatively Well-Off Life—The Quality and Development of Women (227)

This chapter is based on the Statistics of Year 2001 Shanghai Woman Social Status Survey, to describe and analyze the basic outline of Shanghai woman status, changes, and problems in the view of education, economy, social participation, health and social gender, discuss methods to setup a better social environment for woman developments.

Chapter 14. Perspective Four: Shanghai Residents within the Comparatively Well-Off Life—A Study of Shanghai Youth White Collar Groups (243)

This chapter is based on the Statistics of Year 2000 White-Collar in Shanghai Survey, to describe the values, career, daily life, and social participation of the White-Collars, conclude that they show fewer interests in political conviction, social participation.

Chapter 15. Perspective Five: Shanghai Residents within the Comparatively Well-Off Life—The Quality of Religious People and the Tendency of Their Values: In the Case of Buddhists (257)

This Chapter is based on the Statistics of 1000 cases

of Buddhist Survey. It shows the religion life in Shanghai through the structure analysis of Buddhist people.

Chapter 16. The Reconstruction of the Shanghainese

Spirits (270)

By the end of year 2000, there was a big discussion on "Shanghai Resident's Spirit Facing the New Century". The discussion concludes that to be the leading role in modernization, Shanghai should pay more attention on promoting Shanghainese consciousness, temperament, and expression. The spirits of Shanghainese of new century including loving the country and jobs, to be more responsible, to dare to be the first, to be creative, ready to learn new things, to be magnanimous with open minded, to be cooperative and honest. These would be what we think of the citizen quality.

Part Four: The Reforms of Urban Administration Systems—Viewing Residents as Essence and Governing City by Law

Chapter 17. The Separations and Deregulations of Public Administration: The Two-level Government with the Two-level Administration and Its

Development Experience (284)

"Two-level government with two-level administration" model is a successful implementation of political reforms. This chapter will review the success story, and concludes that in order to gain progress, the teamwork between the evolved parts should be enhanced.

Chapter 18. The Reforms of State-Owned Non-Profit**Units (301)**

The reform in Shanghai social facilities or service institutions is a process of from single to comprehensive, promoting work in all areas by drawing upon experience in one area, according to separate from government and run in marketing principle. The aim is to setup a socialized management system, which in accordance with social institutions specialty, separate political role from management role, abandon the restriction of labor market.

Chapter 19. Work Unit System and Community**Administration (320)**

The transformation from planned economy to market economy, from traditional society to modern society in China is also a civilization process. Community development plays a basic role. Shanghai's community re-construction is based on four parts, that is the community mass work which is based on Chinese Communist Party organizations, the community administration system of which is based on local sub-district administrative units, public service system which is based on neighborhood, and the residents autonomous system.

Chapter 20. The Orderly Participation of Urban**Residents and the Development of Social****Groups (333)**

Social groups are important "social capital". During the social transformation, how to develop, integrate and optimize the social capital has a positive meaning to realize