

中国人民大学 中国社会发展 研究报告 2007

走向更加有序的社会：
快速转型期社会矛盾及其治理



RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

RESEARCH REPORTS ON CHINA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 2007

MOVING TOWARDS A SOCIETY WITH MORE CONCERN ON ORDER:

SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS AND GOVERNING IN FAST TRANSITION PERIOD

顾问 袁宝华 程天权

主编 郑杭生

副主编 刘少杰

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近几年来，中国人民大学年度系列发展报告（即《中国社会发展研究报告》、《中国经济发展研究报告》和《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，也增加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 2007。

中国人民大学系列发展报告 2007 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，并由其组织有关专家召开研讨会，审核写作提纲。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《中国社会发展研究报告 2007》、《中国经济发展研究报告 2007》和《中国人文社会科学发展研究报告 2007》的依托单位，在组织和写作方面发挥了主要作用。

报告的编写出版工作现已纳入学校的年度工作规划，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

2007 年 3 月



Abstract

This book is *Research Reports on China Social Development 2007 of Renmin University of China*, with main subject of *Moving Towards A Society With More Concern on Order: Social Contradictions and Governing in Fast Transition Period*. This book contains an overview and 14 chapters, analyzing and discussing causes, appearance, characteristics, forms and changing trends of social contradictions in China fast transition period, and putting forward relative policy suggestions with respect of strategy tasks for constructing socialist harmonious society both in theory and practice.

In the overview we discuss realistic basis, historical background, general trends, specific characteristics and main issues of social contradictions in China today. The author, chief editor of this book, points out, "A harmonious society is a society that operates in good condition and develops in co-ordination, that is, a society operates in order vertically and horizontally. To construct such kind society, we should realize and analyze the real situation and its complexity and grimness of any social contradiction of our country correctly, because we achieve harmonious society in the process of sew-



ing cracks, mediating contradictions, controlling conflicts and increasing solidarity.”

Constructing harmonious society is a strategic task pointed out by Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party. In order to achieve the goal, we must realize all kinds of social contradictions correctly and mediate them. The author suggests that social contradictions in China today occur in the condition of social practice structure changing, classic and contemporary modernity problems appearing. We have to cope with them at the same time. Information, symbolization, and network have unimaginable pushing roles in social contradiction forming and diffusion. Changes in economic action have deep influences on social contradiction forming. Secularization and utilitarianism in social life affect social idea and value system deeply. Therefore, social contradictions in China today are very complex. We must keep on deep theoretical thinking and practical spirit, so that we can realize any kind of social contradiction that bars harmonious society constructing.

The key to grasp China social contradictions is to realize basic characteristics of them. The author reveals new characteristics of China social contradictions. From aspect of subject of contradiction, most of current social contradictions show as conflicting game among interest groups. From the focus of social contradictions, local governments usually are parties of social contradictions, even the focus, so they can't act as mediators or interceders of social contradictions. From aspect of tendency of social contradictions, different contradictions interplay with each other, chain reactions occurring easily. Because of bad games among interest groups increase, many social contradictions tend to incisive, sharp or badly conflict. From aspect of expression of social contradictions, interest groups usually use right-protecting means not fitting with goals, that is, the justice of means in right protecting does not unify with the justice of goals. This causes different types of social contradiction expression.

In addition, the author also discusses five kinds of situation of China social contradictions clearly, which are the main focuses of social contradictions in economic development, leading roles of government behavior in so-



cial contradictions, pivots of social contradictions in grass interest contradiction, activating roles of institution shortcoming in social contradictions, deteriorating roles of strong or privilege groups in social contradictions. The author thinks that fundamental way to solve social contradictions is institution innovation in sense of their characteristics and changing tendency. We should establish four systems to achieve the institution innovation for solving social contradictions, which are establishing service-type governmental system that can suit to improve social development and solve livelihood problems, forming public service system that can benefit all people and provide basic public productions, establishing modern profession system that can involve many social members, and reconstructing social trust system that can improve social integration.

The other 14 chapters of this book are expanding discussion based on main ideas in the overview, including five aspects. They are, firstly, from Chapter 1 to Chapter 4, we discuss the forming and changing of social contradictions in social structural changes and conflicts; secondly, from Chapter 5 to Chapter 7, we discuss social contradictions in social transition period in perspective of cultural value and identity; thirdly, from Chapter 8 to Chapter 10, we reveal social contradictions in new situation from scope of public and government behavior; fourthly, from Chapter 11 to Chapter 13, we discuss social contradictions in different regions based on unbalance of the education resource distribution and rural-urban community development; fifthly, in Chapter 14, we explore the innovation mechanism for mediating social contradictions from the scope of relationship between three parties of society.

Social structure changes in China took place in the process of reform-opening and market economy development, which are firstly the process of institution innovation. Therefore, the author discusses social transition in China and social contradictions from institution change at first. In Chapter 1 and Chapter 2, authors discuss social contradictions in institution changes and interests differentiation, and think that it is institution change that causes interests differentiation, and if causes income inequality, social stratifi-



cation and interest exchange, which causes social contradictions between strata and groups. In Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, discussions on social cost and unbalance of socio-economy in social structure change and social transition are made, and the authors think that shortage of institution arrange and unreasonable interest distribution lead to the interest lost of some groups and unbalance of social structure, which cause many social contradictions. In order to mediate those social contradictions, we should establish effective social cost compensation system, and develop social affairs.

Social contradictions taking place in culture value and identity are the most complicated social contradictions after China enters into the fast social transition period. In Chapter 5 and Chapter 6, the authors discuss social contradictions in thoughts and culture fields, and think that cultural changes are important contents of social transition and social structural change. As institutional reform and interest relation change deeply, fast transition takes place in thoughts and culture in China. The most important change is that cultural value becomes diversification, which causes differentiation and conflicts in people's ideal and action approach, and causes very complex social contradictions in thoughts and culture fields. In contemporary China, social thoughts are very active, which appears in complex differentiation of cultural values. Thoughts of new liberalism, new left, nationalism, post-modernism, cultural conservatism, scepticism, give different explains and coping suggestions on social contradictions in China social change from different standpoints. In Chapter 7, the authors discuss trust relating to cultural value changes, thinking that lack of trust is an aspect of social contradiction, which affects social interrelationship and social order. We should establish a perfect social trust system to mediate social contradictions in identity.

Social contradictions in fast social transition appear in action of social members and social organizations, which is the un-negligible aspect in discussing social contradictions. From Chapter 8 to Chapter 10, the authors analyze social contradictions related to action of social members and social organizations from three aspects of public participation, social deviation and government behavior. They thought, in fast social transition period, to mo-



bilize public participation in public affairs was the first-choose road to mediate social contradictions. But for the limits of condition, there are many institutional bars in public participation in China. We should encourage public participation through establishing social organizations and perfecting participation systems in order to mediate social contradictions. Social deviation problem in any field is a important form of social contradiction in fast social transition period. The authors disclose causes, appearances and harms of any social deviation, and also point out coping means to solve social deviation problems. Social deviation not only exists in behavior of social members, but also exists in behavior of government. Deviation of government causes more serious social contradictions. Therefore, we must try to prevent deviation of government and solve social contradictions caused by government deviation actively.

Unbalance in social resource distribution also causes many social contradictions, which have different characteristics in different conditions of resource distribution. So it is an issue on social contradiction in fast transition period that can not be neglected. We discuss social contradictions caused by unbalance of education resource distribution and those in rural and urban community construction from Chapter 11 to Chapter 13. The authors point out that significant unbalance took place in higher education resource distribution after recruit number increased, though China education develops very fast, and education scale and ability increase, which causes social contradictions in inequality of education opportunity. Great difference exists between rural and urban community resources, which leads to different social contradictions in rural and urban community construction. In urban community construction, the main social contradictions are contradictions in rural community transferring to urban community. Urbanization leads to contradictions in moving and land-using. Urban community property management causes disputes and contradictions. Contradictions occur among community residents because of different interest, value and lifestyle. In rural community construction, there are contradictions between rural great market and small production, contradictions among rural industrialization, urbanization



and resource protection, contradictions between increasing demands of rural public production and weak rural collective economy, and decreasing self-supply energy, contradictions between rural industry development and continually worsening rural ecological environment, contradictions between surplus of rural labor force and shortage of labor force, contradictions between rural administration system reform and interest group integration, and contradictions among rural social changes and ethic collapsing and social management difficulties. The policies of mediating social contradictions should be different, because contradictions are different in rural and urban community construction.

The last chapter (Chapter 14) is about mechanism of governing social contradictions in fast transition period. The author thinks that social transition in China today unites with changes in global governing structure, transferring from social order with governmental administration guiding to plural governing order. In this process, as states leave from economic and social fields, the former entity society begins to transfer to the social structure with politics (government), economy (enterprises) and society (social organizations) in independent status. The three-dimension structure means the great transferring in social resource distribution or social governing mechanism, and means that transition of social governing mechanism in China, social resource distribution from state plan distribution to complex distribution by administration, market and social organization mechanisms, each distributing relevant resources. In this process, the third department becomes the basis of social structure and social governing mechanism in fast transition period in China. How to make the third department to play roles in social life, and let them enter into formal social order, are important components of new type contradiction governing mechanism in fast transition period in China.



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