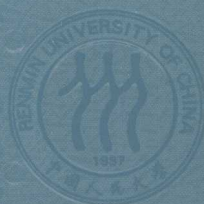


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走向更讲创新的社会： 社区建设与制度创新



RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

RESEARCH REPORTS ON CHINA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 2008

MOVING TOWARDS A MORE CREATIVE SOCIETY:

COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTION AND INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION

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

近几年来，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 2008。

中国人民大学系列发展报告 2008 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和中国人民大学中国经济改革与发展研究院分别作为《中国人民大学中国社会发展研究报告 2008》和《中国人民大学中国经济发展研究报告 2008》的依托单位，在组织和写作方面发挥了主要作用。与以往不同的是，经学者建议学校同意，《中国人民大学中国人文社会发展研究报告》今后将逢奇数年出版。



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

2008年5月28日



Abstract

This book is *2008 China Social Development Report* of Renmin University of China, with the theme of "Community Construction and Institutional Innovation in Contemporary China". The goal of editing this book is to conclude experiences in community construction of different areas, especially the typical successful experiences, and to discover the mechanism and patterns of institutional innovation in order to provide experiences and theoretical support for improving institutional innovation in China's community construction and its good development, because China has achieved much in community construction after entering new century, and accumulated abundant experiences. This book consists of introduction and 9 chapters. Introduction gives a general view of China's community construction situation. From Chapter 1 to Chapter 8, community construction in Changchun, Shenyang, Beijing, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Guangzhou, western regions and minority ethnicity areas are discussed. In Chapter 9, it is about theories and practice of foreign community construction.

In introduction, the author firstly gives a definition of community con-



struction, social construction and their relation. As to social construction, from active points, it is to establish all kinds of social structure and social mechanism which can allocate social resources in reasonable way, and to set up social organizations and social forces which can well adjust social relationships; from passive points, it is to investigate new appearance, new characteristics and new trends of social contradictions, social problems and social risks, and to create new mechanism, new substance and new subjectivity for solving social contradictions, social problems and social risks. Through these new mechanism, substance and subjectivity, we can remedy divergence, solve contradictions, control conflicts, reduce risks, increase safety, improve solidarity and make people livelihood better. This kind of social construction is a basic way of good social operation and harmonious development, as well as an important mechanism and condition of good social operation and harmonious development.

The author thinks that there is connection between social construction and community construction. First of all, the two improve each other. On one hand, community construction can be generally seen as social construction in community, for example, some macro-institutions like social security system being carried in communities, which is the appearance of China's social emphasis moving down. On the other hand, micro-community construction is the entrances and means of social construction, which is a basic project in constructing socialist harmonious society. As community construction goes in depth and becomes more successful, we can discover new way social construction and social management matching with socialist market economy and democratic politics.

To summarize main tasks of community construction clearly, the introduction discusses five kinds of relationship between community construction and social construction, community construction and community autonomy, community construction and community harmony, community construction and institutional innovation, displaying series of main issues related to community construction, and pointing out how to effectively solve various contradictions encountering in community construction. The introduction also



gives a general review on community construction practice in some areas, regarding that different construction patterns with different area characteristics will contribute to exploration of community construction in China so as to realize adaptability, flexibility, pragmatism and validity.

The introduction also has theoretical review on community construction. The author refers to social system theory, social conflict theory, social construction theory and social development theory, giving an theoretical analysis on issues in community construction. From aspects of cultural idea, developing strategy, constructing pattern and governance mechanism, the introduction discusses the differences between China's community and foreign community, looking to the future and trend of China's community construction.

Chapter 1 is research of typical unit system in Changchun. The author finds that the relationships between community and government, community and units, participation and identity of residents gradually become the deep problems restricting community construction. Among these problems, that of connecting traditional unit system reform with community construction becomes a bottleneck restricting development of community. The author points out unlike other areas, the old industry base in northeast China including Changchun has formed typical unit system with its own characteristics in the process of long developing period after 1949, which has special influence on community construction and development in New Century Community in Changchun. Based on investigation on origin and formation of typical unit system in the old industry base in northeast China, the author selects a super-large industry community in Changchun as a case, researching and exploring in depth on issues of community development under the background of reforming typical unit system in old industry base.

Chapter 2 is a investigation report of community construction in Shenyang. The author concludes experiences of Shenyang Pattern in community construction basing on field work, and points out that the core of Shenyang Pattern are: re-definition of regional position, division of leader-level, policymaking-level, implementing-level, congressing-level in community or-



gans, strengthening autonomous function of community. The author also analyzes the changing diversification of Shenyang Pattern appearing in practical operation. Organization composed of resident committee elites and organization composed of retired workers in enterprises are the two main forms in community construction. The change is most obvious in practice of community construction. The two kinds of organization pattern imply the fact of lots of lay-off workers in old industry base in northeast China, and maintain the tradition and continuity of community construction. To the basic goal of Shenyang Pattern, they are good transitional forms. Because of similarity among cities of old industry base in northeast China, successful practice of the two organization patterns will contribute to community construction of cities in northeast China both in theory and practice.

Chapter 3 is about analysis on community construction experiences of Beijing. The author introduces the situation and future of community construction in Beijing from aspects of community administration system, operation system, community service system and community work team, pointing out that community construction is facing significant challenge and opportunity in Beijing, regarding that strengthening community construction is necessary. The author summarizes community construction experiences of Beijing such as residents' participating in community construction, strengthening community resident committee construction, improving development of community public service system, and strengthening community service infrastructure construction. Moreover, the author points out that, though Beijing achieves much in community construction, it is facing many challenges, mainly showing as complicated changes in group structure of residents in community, resident forms, demand pattern, community work situation and participation consciousness of community members all have taken place. As reforming and opening go on, and market economy develops rapidly, Beijing will face complicated situation in community construction. Therefore, new exploration is necessary to suit to new situation.

Chapter 4 is conclusion and review of community construction experiences of Zhengzhou. The author has done many investigation on community



construction of Zhengzhou, regarding that community work has transformed from administration-type to service-type in community construction in Zhengzhou, achieved community autonomy in community service, and formed many cooperation relationships and improving community autonomy. All those measures are playing important roles in solving social contradictions and reconstructing social trust. The author thinks that only the idea and policies in optimizing social structure, adjusting social interests, allocating social resources and opportunities in reasonable way, solving social problems, solving social contradictions, improving social justice can make social construction to go down to basic level society, enter into daily life and be carried out. The author also discusses relation between the two aspects of social justice, insisting that just interests structure and institution arrangement are the objective basis of social justice, while the feeling and recognition of social members on social justice are subjective factors of social justice. The two aspects of social justice should go down to grass-root society, enter into community, buildings, families, daily life and mind of residents. In the process, we should improve structural, institutional justice interchange with justice in idea and understanding.

Chapter 5 is a summarization of community construction experiences of Wuhan. The author investigates three periods of community construction in Wuhan, which are initiation, fortification and expansion. Community construction in Wuhan can be concluded in four characteristics. The start-point of community construction is based on people and serving people, direction of community construction is to improve democracy and autonomous function, community management system is that governments administrate according to laws and community has autonomy according to law, and the insurance system of community construction is social participation and diversified investment. The author concludes experiences of community construction in Wuhan, i. e. based on solving present serious social contradiction, to protect and develop basic interests of residents and to improve harmony between people and society; based on complete and harmonious development, to let the masses share the results of socio-economic development; based on



improving harmony and order in grass-rooted society, to open roads for interests expression, based on leadership of Party Committee, responsibility of government, social adjust and public participation, to positively strengthen vigor of grass-rooted society. The author points out that the “Jiangnan Pattern” and “Baibuting Pattern” with national influences are community construction patterns reorganizing governmental psources and community resources, administration systems interacting with community system, governmental function coordinating with community function, which has demonstrated obvious local characteristics and era characteristics.

Chapter 6 is the conclusive study of community construction experiences of Guangzhou. The author investigates institution in constructing safe and harmonious communities in Guangzhou, regarding that the innovations include six aspects. Autonomy: innovation in organization system, adjusting relationships. Management: importing property management and improving net management. Service: project management, government purchasing services. Safety: three-in-one safety pattern. Environment: constructing and sharing the Green Community. Tendency: making neighborhoods friendly and contributing to community. These six aspects are main tasks of constructing harmonious society in Guangzhou. Constructing harmonious and safe communities provides a sample for community construction, and good opportunities for analyzing problems in lately community construction reality too. The author points out that the experiences worth insisting and disseminating in constructing harmonious and safe communities are to establish powerful leader agencies as safeguard of community construction; to make practicable development plan is the prerequisite of ensuring harmonious development in community construction; to persist on reforming and innovating is effective insurance in strengthening vigor of community construction; to set up a excellent community work team is the basis of community construction.

Chapter 7 is a wide-scope study of urban and rural community construction in western China. The author first analyzes the specialties of the west in socio-economic development, and geographic structure, history, population



and situation in economic, social and cultural development, pointing out restricting factors on community construction in nature environment and resource, social institution, economic structure and social policy, and factors of religion and cultural tradition. The author thinks that government is the main leader and power in community construction practice in the west, while government is only a regulator or a sponsor from outside. The real subject of community construction is residents of community. The initiative and activity of residents of community are not stimulated yet, and the degree of participation is still low. The author displays some difficulties in community construction in the west, also concludes some experiences. The experiences are in four aspects: firstly, to find correct start points and entrance; secondly, to motivate social forces to participate in community construction; thirdly, to strengthen institutional construction in organization; fourthly, to select community management members in various ways.

Chapter 8 is research on community construction in regions of minority ethnicity. The author investigates administration environment and community changes in region of minority ethnicity in China, putting forward the special condition and special issues of community construction in regions of minority ethnicity. The author discusses innovation in institution construction, economy construction and culture construction in regions of minority ethnicity from scopes of substance and necessity, giving detail empirical analysis referring to folks, lifestyle, and livelihood in regions of minority ethnicity. In author's opinion, on the one hand, community construction in regions of minority ethnicity should be adaptable to the reality, and change functions of government in solving problems for the masses, and encourage minority ethnicity to participate in community construction. On the other hand, community construction of minority ethnicity should be understood under the background of reform and opening, market economy and globalization. We should improve the situation of undeveloped community of minorities so that they can keep pace with times development, and try to construct more harmonious communities with high level of development in economy, politics, culture and social fairs.



Chapter 9 reviews community construction experiences of western countries from aspects of theory and practice. Firstly, the author introduces some new theoretical opinions in western social development theory and social group theory, and evaluates their theoretical and practical value. The author pays special attention to the process and steps of community construction in the US, and make detail discussions on institution arrangement, operation pattern, organization setting, community administration system, and construction pattern in large city like New York, middle city like Chicago and Boston and some small cities. The author also investigates various kinds of community management activities, reviews community construction experiences of Britain, Italy, Canada, Japan and some northern European countries. The scope is wide, with abundant contents, which has important referring value for borrowing community construction experiences of developed countries.



2008

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