

中国人民大学

# 中国社会发展 研究报告 2010

走向更加合理的社会：  
社会资源及其合理配置



RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA


RESEARCH REPORTS ON CHINA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 2010

MOVING TOWARDS A MORE REASONABLE SOCIETY:  
SOCIAL RESOURCE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

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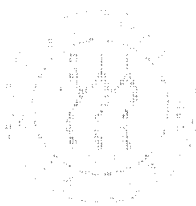
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## 出版说明

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 2010。

中国人民大学系列发展报告 2010 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。其中，经学



者建议学校同意,《中国人民大学中国人文社会科学发展研究报告》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

2010年3月1日



## Abstract

2010 Research report on China social development contains 11 parts, including introduction, education development, labor employment and social security etc. The topic of this report is optimizing social resource distribution and constructing new-type socialism. The contents consist of special column articles from Chapter 1 (Introduction) and 2 to Chapter11.

In the introduction (Chapter 1), the author generalized process and experiences of development during 30 years of China reforming and opening, pointing out that China development has been advancing from primary development to scientific development. The primary development is a kind of development related with old modernity. Old modernity refers to the modernization, in which conquering nature and controlling resource are the center, society is not harmonious with nature, individual is not harmonious with society, both nature and society pay costs. Scientific development is a advanced step from primary development, while scientific development idea is a generalization on practical trends of scientific development, and theoretical conclusion of past development idea and development patterns. Consistent with changes in development forms and idea, the direction of social resource



distribution goes through downwards diffusion, upwards centralization and downwards diffusion again. In other words, it passes through the transition from the high-centralized plan economic system to socialist market economy, from one-dimension pattern to three-dimension pattern of social resource distribution.

Based on conclusion of China social development experiences, the Introduction (Chapter 1) shows that 'China experience' is explored and carried out by both the central and the basic level. It is in the exploration that social resource and opportunity distribution situation and system move towards reasonable direction, and have been adjusted and refined both on macro and micro levels. After some people have become rich first, the trend of resource distribution is inclined to weak groups, rural, undeveloped areas and basic levels. Those significant changes indicate that socialist exploration and practice enter into a new step never seen before as China development is moving towards a new process of modernization, and socialist development of modern China has been entering in a new era, that is constructing new-type socialism. The new-type socialism with Chinese characteristics is full of energy, and will have hopeful future in her growth. In the process of growth, social resource and opportunity distribution system will become more and more reasonable, social equity and justice will be achieved more and more adequately.

In Chapter 2 the author reviewed education development and education equality in China, arguing that contradiction between strong demands for education by people in modern construction and shortage of education resource supply still exists as a state of large population. Referring to the progress of education reform and education equality in 2009, measures of improving, guarding and achieving education equality are pushed forward continually, the strength becoming higher. The path has found to make public education resource to incline to poor areas, minority ethnicity areas, improving education develop harmoniously between rural and urban, eastern and mid-western areas based on Chinese state situation and regional differences. The Outline of State Education and Development Mid-long-term Plan will play im-





portant role in promoting education equality and satisfying people.

Chapter 3 reviewed and discussed employment of China in the situation of international financial crises. It argued that the financial crises had large-scope, wide and long-lasting influences, affecting employment in China complicatedly. The situation of employment has taken place new changes and new problems or contradictions in China. Facing the challenge of financial crises, some new characteristics and trends formed in the field of state employment policy, human resource management strategy of enterprises, and job idea and job choice of social members. The author reviewed the public employment policy under the financial crises, discussed the more positive employment policy put forward by government for coping with employment pressure of financial crises, and concluded a series of system in employment resource and opportunity allocation facing the economic fluctuation.

Chapter 4 reviewed and discussed reform and development of social security system. The author generally reviewed changes in social security system of China first, displaying the background and important changes after social security system reform enters into rural-urban unification era from the beginning of new century, mainly valuating the important measures of medical reform, peasant oldness security, peasant-worker social security, university students listed in urban basic medical security and rural-urban house security put forward in 2009. The author also discussed the difficulties and direction of Chinese social security reform in further.

Chapter 5 reviewed and discussed the historical development, situation and important policy-making by the party and government in rural and urban medical system reform in China. The author first reviewed series of important policies and institution arrangement in urban medical system reform, rural cooperative medical system and public health system reform since the new China was established, and concluded experiences and learning from the history. The author paid more important attention to *Recommendation on Deepening Reform of Medical and Health System* promulgated by the State Council in 2009, arguing that it is a well-plan document, which synthesizes different reform plan, and makes detail arrangement for further reform in



medical and health field according to China's reality. The author also pointed out that the plan aims to build up and refine the basic medical and health system covering rural and urban areas, which will be a milestone mark in medical and health system reform history in China.

Chapter 6 reviewed and discussed changes in organization and institution since the reform. The author pointed out that China has taken place great changes in organization and institution in the process of gradual reform dominated by the state since 1978. During the period, the party and government persist on four basic principles, while promoting innovation in idea, system and mechanism. Marketization has pushed the process of modernization in China. With the interaction between marketization and modernization, great changes took place in the basic economic structure, political organization and public participation and social management system in China, promoting the self-development and refining of socialist system, and the process of modernization in China.

Chapter 7 reviewed and discussed basic moral issues in China market economy. The author pointed out that market economy developed fast in China, which is known to all, but phenomena such as selling bad products, selling counterfeit, cheating customers to get high profit appear anywhere in Chinese market, which reflects the lack of moral basis in fast market economy in China. Based on investigation on Zhongguancun electronics market in Beijing and auto fittings market in Changchun, the author argued that familiar and unfamiliar exchange bargain exist in market exchange, unfamiliar relation lacking of trust, while high degree of trust in familiar relation. With respect of this, we could construct moral basis for market economy by using local resources in familiar society of China.

Chapter 8 reviewed and discussed urgent collective event and its resolution mechanism in social transition in China. The authors pointed out that China society is ongoing fast transition from traditional society to modern society, with old social control mechanism losing validity, and new social control mechanism having low effects for being establishing and refining. The result of this condition is that many collective events take place, while gov-

ernments of every level are busy with coping. This situation brings risks to social safety in China, so it should be dealt with carefully. From the beginning of new century, more and more urgent collective events have taken place grows higher with more and more people joining in. Looking back at Wengan Event in Guizhou, Shishou Event in Hubei, Lasa Event in Tibet and Wulumuqi Event in Xinjiang, the authors discussed how to realize, cope with and resolute urgent collective events like those, and gave some suggestions.

Chapter 9 reviewed and discussed situation and tendencies of social ideological and cultural development in China. The author first introduced 10 important events taking place in the field of ideology and culture in China. Then, he concluded social popular color, which is black, social popular word, which is shocking, social popular culture, which are magic and two-turn performance. By analyzing changes in ideology and value of social members through those social phenomena, he concluded that characteristics of ideological and cultural development in 2009 show in three aspects, which are emphasis on social solidarity, sustainable development and independent innovation. The author discussed people's lifestyle, social identity and issues in the field of ideology and culture.

Chapter 10 reviewed and discussed new trends in urban development and community construction in China. The author discussed the tendency of Chinese macro economic adjustment and economic policy under financial crisis, and analyzed how Chinese government made the crisis to become opportunities, and improved city groups and advanced community construction, promoting social resource distribution to communitization so as to refine social resource distribution. The author also introduced experience of community construction in Shangcheng District of Hangzhou City, arguing that many new explorations of this district make the comprehensive community mechanism of social resource distribution play significant roles, and enhance reasonability and validity by transferring any kind of social resource into controllable resource of community through vivid ways.

Chapter 11 reviewed and discussed a pop topic today in socio-economic



life in China, which is low-carbon economy and low-carbon society. The author deeply discussed the meanings and significance of low-carbon economy and low-carbon society, displaying the relation between low-carbon economy and low-carbon society, thinking that if there wasn't low-carbon society construction, low-carbon economy couldn't develop, and global climate change could be solved successfully. With respect of resource allocation, we should utilize necessary resource to construct low-carbon society. The author also discussed the advantages and facing issues in developing low-carbon economy and constructing low-carbon society in China, and gave some policy suggestions.



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